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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 286. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOWARD IN A HOLE

Debs' Lieutenant Must Do Some Tall Explaining,

HE OWNS FORTY PASSES.

Can Ride on These Railroads Without Paying Fare.

ALSO ON MR. PULLMAN'S CARS

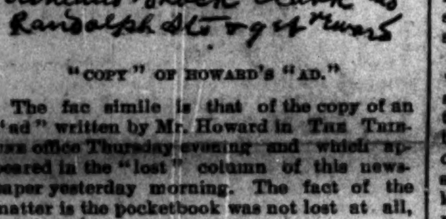
Queer Tale of Their Loss and Ultimate Recovery.

EX-ALD. O'BRIEN AND THE TICKETS

If George W. Howard, Vice-President of the American Railway Union, had desired to make a trip out of town yesterday morning he would have been compelled to go down into his purse and pay out money to some railroad corporation for the privilege of riding on its trains. And if, as the shades of night gathered, the eyes of the chief of Eugene V. Debs' staff grew heavy with a desire to sleep, he would have been compelled to double himself up in a narrow seat and seek repose or else pay to one of George M. Pullman's dusky porters the regulation price for an "upper" or a "lower," just as ordinary mortals have to do. And if he desired to send a telegram to Debs or any of his other friends he would have been compelled to disgorge full rates to one of the Gould servants. But last evening things were all different. Mr. Howard might have traveled gratis to any of the innumerable points on forty different railroad trunk lines; he could have subdued the pride of Pullman's porters, picked out the choicest berth in any Pullman car, and secured a gorgeous shine for his boots without a tip, and he could have sent just as much telegraphic correspondence as he wished at half rates.

How It Came Out.

And why? Thereby hangs a tale, which first became public property through Mr. Howard himself. Railroad men throughout the country and all persons who come under the general classification of "Debs' dupes" will have no trouble in recognizing the facsimile of Vice-President Howard's handwriting herewith reproduced:


Lost.
Red Leather book containing
Annual Railway passes.
Return to G. W. Howard 601
Ashland Block Clark and
Randolph Sts & get reward

"COPY" OF HOWARD'S "AD."

The fac simile is that of the copy of an "ad" written by Mr. Howard in THE TRIBUNE office Thursday evening and which appeared in the "lost" column of this newspaper yesterday morning. The fact of the matter is the pocketbook was not lost at all, but was stolen by a pickpocket three weeks ago. Yesterday it was "turned up" by ex-Ald. "Billy" O'Brien, the Bridgeport politician and Madison street saloonkeeper. With this information the city police, to whom Mr. Howard reported the loss, may be able to catch the robbers who despoiled the labor leader, thereby causing him not only inconvenience, but creating a sensation among workingmen generally.

It was a matter of great surprise that Mr. Howard should have admitted in his "ad" that he was the possessor of railroad passes. During the strike against Pullman, in which Debs, Howard, et al. dragged thousands of railroad men last summer, no tongue was so vociferously indignant in denouncing as tools of corporations and as shamelessly subsidized individual Judges and other persons who accepted passes from grinding railway companies, and worst of all from the Pullman Palace Car company.

How They Were Shocked.

It will be remembered how grievously shocked were Debs, Howard, and other officers of the A. R. U. when it was developed that Carroll D. Wright, President of the Strike Commission, possessed a Pullman pass. Just now Mr. Howard is engaged in the work of reorganizing the somewhat demoralized Railway Union, which, according to one of the directors seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday, will be ready to lead the railroad companies another lively dance within six or eight months. How the fact that Howard is in possession of valuable passes from many of the enemy will be taken by the body of the union and especially by the thousand of members who lost their places through the strike of last summer is yet to be demonstrated. Mr. Howard, though somewhat embarrassed in talking on the subject of his passes, admitted that he had passes on about forty different roads.

"Was there," he was asked, "a Pullman pass among those lost?"

"Yes, sir. I have had a Pullman pass for twenty years. It was made out in my name, as were all the passes in the book. Every leader of a railway organization in this country receives passes from the railroad companies. Some are more fortunate than others. I had a good many, but there may be others who have more. I have been in positions where I could issue passes myself, and when I wanted to get one I've never had any trouble in securing it. Arthur, Wilkenson, Sargent, Clark, Ramsey, and all the leaders have them. All the passes I had were issued on the 1st of the year, good for the year, and none had been recalled by the companies against which the strike operated. Arthur lost the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Santa Fé strikes, but he has passes on those systems. Sargent lost the Lehigh Valley strike last winter, but he was not deprived of his pass on that account."

No Need for Them.

"Have you attempted to ride on any of your passes since the late hostilities?"

"I have had no occasion to go out of the city. But the custom of railroad companies is to write when they desire to recall annuals."

William Burns, a director of the American Railway Union, entered the room where Vice-President Howard was discoursing on railroad passes to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE and broke in with:

"We don't travel on passes—they have taken up Mr. Debs' passes."

"None, I think, except on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois," said Mr. Howard.

"Yes, they took that up before the strike, and he's paying fare now," said Mr. Burns.

Mr. Burns has no passes. But he has only been a director since June. The plums are all tossed around by the railroad companies on the first of each year.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Burns heard something said about advertising for the lost passes.

"O, don't do that," he said to Mr. Howard.

"But I have done it. Wrote this 'ad' for THE TRIBUNE last night," he said, producing the copy represented in the accompanying cut.

Mr. Burns was greatly shocked. He looked "Great Scott!" and then said: "I'm sorry you did that. I think O'Brien can get them back for you. Let's go and see O'Brien."

Before departing Mr. Burns said the fact Mr. Howard had railroad passes and one from Mr. Pullman had no significance and would make no difference in his standing with railway employés.

"I have seen him show the pass to Pullman's employés and shake it before them while addressing them, and telling how he would, with its aid——"

Vice-President Howard and Director Burns started for O'Brien's before the director had finished telling what the Vice-President "would, with its aid——"

Get the Passes Back.

The O'Brien they went to was "Billy" O'Brien, already described. An hour later Mr. Howard was again seated at his desk. In front of him reposed his red pocketbook—chock full of passes. Complimentaries from greedy corporations were fairly bulging out. Besides forty passes on railroad lines there were a half frank from the Western Union Telegraph company, the Pullman pass, a card of the American Railway Union, and a bit of pasteboard potent as all the passes put together—a card of the Order of Railroad Conductors. Gratified at the recovery of this valuable collection Mr. Howard consented to tell how he had lost it. He said:

"Three weeks ago I was going to my home at No. 606 Sixty-seventh street. I was transferred from the State street car to another car at Sixty-first street. Mr. Debs was not with me, as has been reported. The car to which I was transferred was crowded and I had to stand on the right edge of the platform. I noticed three men crowding about in a suspicious way and I grabbed my watch and held it. I did not think of my pass-book, which was in my right hip pocket. The three men left the car in a hurry at Wright street. An hour later I missed my pass-book, and made up my mind the three men had stolen it. My friends advised me to say nothing of my loss, as all the passes were in my name, could not be used by any one else, and that they would probably be returned. So I said nothing until last night, when I made up my mind to advertise."

Paid for the Ad.

Mr. Howard enforced it on the mind of the reporter that he had paid full fare for the advertisements in the newspapers, and then told how he came to recover his property.

"Mr. Burns took me over to 'Billy' O'Brien's place in Madison street. Mr. O'Brien met us and said: 'Have you lost anything?' I told him I had lost a pocketbook containing railroad passes. Mr. O'Brien said: 'I guess I can get it for you. I overheard some parties on the South Side talking about those passes and I told them I thought I knew the man to whom they belonged, and——'"

Here the obstructive Mr. Burns appeared again and told his superior officer, Vice-President Howard, that he didn't think he ought to be dragging "Billy" O'Brien's name into the matter, whereupon Mr. Howard of the many passes put the airbrakes on the interesting story of how O'Brien secured possession of the passes from the men he had overheard, nor could any argument persuade him to declare the "strike" off, especially so long as Mr. Burns was about. Mr. Howard said:

"I don't want to reflect on Mr. O'Brien in any way. No, he did not say from whom he received the passes. He may have found them, for I couldn't swear they were stolen by the three men, although I thought some one in the crowd took them. I really cannot say how Mr. O'Brien got them, but he was kind to give them back to me. I offered to pay him for his trouble, but he would not listen to me. He said he was glad to be able to help me."

O'Brien Professes Ignorance.

"Billy" O'Brien was seen at his saloon. He smiled when asked how he happened to be the medium of Vice-President Howard's happiness over recovering his passes.

"How did you happen to get hold of those passes?" Mr. O'Brien was asked.

"What passes?" he inquired.

"Why, the ones you returned to George W. Howard and Burns!"

"Howard and Burns! I don't know Howard. What Burns? You can bet $500 to five cents that I never saw any passes."

"But Mr. Howard says you returned the passes to him."

"O, he's mistaken. Must be some other 'Billy' O'Brien. Yes, I'm the only 'Billy' O'Brien around here all right enough, but it must be some other 'Billy.'"

Director Burns said he thought the way O'Brien came to get track of the passes was that somebody must have tried to sell him some of them or attempted to dispose of them to some scalper, who reported to 'Billy.' But, of course, Mr. Burns was not sure of this, but he did know it was through the kind offices of O'Brien that Howard has again secured possession of his many valuable passes.

TO SUE FOR LAND WORTH $1,000,000.

Heirs of John Irwin to Fight for Property He Let Slip Away.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 12.—Two hundred civil suits will be filed next week by the heirs of John Irwin to recover 15,000 acres of land in Western Iowa, valued at a million dollars. The story of the title when stripped of the legal phraseology is an interesting one. It starts back in the early fifties, when John Irwin, an active, vigorous pusher from Ohio, with foresight as to the possibilities of the then virgin West, came into Iowa and began entering land on military bounty warrants. He gathered up a mass of patents, securing the title to many acres, and then settled back into a life of mental inactivity so far as his rights to the property was concerned. Broken in mind, he seems to have paid little or no attention to business, and in the course of time these thousands of acres slipped from him, being sold for taxes. From these tax deeds other transfers were made and owners settled upon the farms, and improvements and increased valuation have gone on, and yet the demented and eccentric old man made no voluntary relinquishment of his title by deed or otherwise, but simply let it sleep. There are about 15,000 acres involved, embracing some of the choicest land in Iowa, scattered along from Missouri to Minnesota. Irwin died several months ago. His heirs have got his papers arranged so that the suits can be commenced at once.

ALLEGED MURDERER SMITH CAUGHT.

Pursued Around the World and Finally Arrested in Denver, Colo.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Ed Smith, alias Donahue, wanted for the murder of Reed Davenport at Crossville, White County, Ill., five years ago, was arrested here today, and Deputy Sheriff Arkman of White County left for home with the prisoner this evening. A reward of $1,000 was paid to Detective De Lue of Denver. During five years the prisoner was chased through India, China, England, and the continent, and on returning to the United States via San Francisco was arrested here. After his arrest Smith broke down and spent two hours crying.

Awarded to a Chicago Firm.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The contract for building the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway from Brantford to Hamilton has been awarded to Brosey Bros. & Co. of Chicago. The track will be a single track to Hamilton and a double track from Hamilton to Welland, to which latter place the road will be extended to connect with the Michigan Central system.

FICTION AS A THEME.

CONAN DOYLE'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

Creator of Sherlock Holmes Is Introduced to 300 Members and Friends of the Organization by President George E. Adams as the English Novelist of the Day—Cordial Praise of His Contemporaries—Meredith, Hardy, and Stevenson Lauded—Love Theme Is Overdone.

A. Conan Doyle, novelist and creator of Sherlock Holmes, the detective, lectured before the Twentieth Century club at the residence of H. N. Higinbotham, No. 2838 Michigan avenue, last night on "Facts About Fiction." There were 300 members of the club and invited guests assembled to hear the English novelist, and his lecture received the approval of those present in its entirety. Among those who went to make up the audience were:

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker, the Misses Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Hughitt, Miss Harriet Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, Miss Laura Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kendall, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Barrows, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Frank M. Bristol, Mr. D. A. Kimball, Miss Leonice W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Allen, Judge and Mrs. John Barton Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Long, the Misses Drake, John B. Drake Jr., Joseph Fair, Franklin H. Head, Miss Alice Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Will Derby, Miss Florence Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Mitchell, the Misses Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Field, Mrs. Mary Keyes Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. George Seaverns Jr., Mr. William A. Fuller, the Misses Gaylord, Miss Mary Fuller, Miss Risser, Mr. Beauclerk, Charles King, Orville Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Andrews, Miss Anne Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn A. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Becker, Louis J. Block, Mrs. Harriet C. Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson H. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Burton, Mrs. Emma Williams Case, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Coburn, Judge and Mrs. L. C. Collins Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harland W. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. George F. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Fitch, Miss Julia Fitch, Miss Jessie Gray, Charles D. Hamill, Adrian C. Honoré, Miss Florence Hutchinson, Fernando Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge G. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace F. Kirke, Mrs. James McKindley, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. John McKinlock, Robert R. Manners, Mrs. O. H. Matz, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, William Morton Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. C. H. Vilas, H. H. Walker, Mrs. Lewis H. Watson, Arthur Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Miss Anna Wilmarth, Miller Winterbotham.

Literature a Country's Glory.

At 9 o'clock George E. Adams, President of the Twentieth Century club, introduced Mr. Doyle to those present as the English novelist of the day. The address was well received and the delivery of it was interrupted throughout with laughter and applause. He said in part:

"It is in the literature of a great country that there lies the most permanent of its glories. All else may pass away. Nations have been rich and have become poor, have founded empires and have lost them, but in these days a national literature cannot be lost. That is an asset upon which one can always count. Come what may it still remains like a signet ring upon a poor man's finger to tell of past greatness.

"There have been many wails in the critical press about the decay of literature. We must remember, however, that in every age critics have been inclined to take a gloomy view of the era in which they have lived. Each generation lives in the shadow of that which preceded it. It is not a peculiarity of the literary critic, but it is a trait of general human nature that the thing which is far off should seem superior to that which is near.

"In surveying the fiction of the day it is impossible to deny that we have no living writer who can be said to occupy anything approaching the position which was held by Dickens or by Thackeray in the last generation. In Thomas Hardy and in George Meredith we have two novelists of remarkable power, but neither of them has been able to attain the hold of the public which would entitle him to rank in popular estimation with his great predecessors. And yet if name for name writers might compare unfavorably now with the men and women who threw a luster upon the first half of the Victorian era, it is none the less a fact, I think, that fiction, as an art, has improved during that time, that writers have a more clear conception of the laws which govern it, and if very great writers are wanting the average remains as high as ever.

Cosmopolitan in Its Character.

"The world-wide expansion of the English-speaking races has, I think, had a marked effect upon British literature in general by rendering it less insular and broadening the scope of its interests. It is remarkable how cosmopolitan our literature has become, and that in a comparatively short time, with a tendency to become more accentuated from year to year. There was a time when, not so long ago, British literature meant practically the literature of London. It has so outgrown the mother country that we import as much as we export. We have only to compare it in fiction with the fiction of France or of Germany to see how world-wide is its character. The most brilliant philosophical romance of recent years was written in the South African Veldt, reproducing something of the glamour and sadness which hangs over its place of origin. The greatest master of the short tale has been furnished to us by India. Stevenson is giving us a literature of the South Seas full of the beat of the waves and the rustle of the palm leaves. Rider Haggard has shown us the romance which always hangs over the frontier line of civilization, the debatable land where the white pioneer is impinging on the black. Australia and Canada have not been silent. The one has given us Ralph Bolderwood and Hornung, the other Gilbert Parker and Robert Barr. Across all the seas we have Ango-Celtic voices telling of their trials and their pleasures, their joys and their sorrows. With these branches still sprouting from the sound old mother stem, it is, I think, permissible to hope that the future of our literature may be not less but more brilliant than the past.

"Hardy and Meredith have been before the public too long to come fairly within the scope of these remarks. Meredith, I think, on account of his subtle intellect, his originality of phrase, and his sympathy with woman will always have a niche of his own in our literature. The danger is that his obscurity may impair the permanent value of his work, for we cannot help feeling that that which we ourselves find difficult to understand, although we live in the very days of which he talks, will present a more formidable problem to our descendants who live under different surroundings. Yet with every deduction his very best still remains the very best we have. Thomas Hardy, again, on account of his bold treatment of life, his pure English and his knowledge of and sympathy with nature both in its largest and in its smallest manifestations, is worthy of rank with the highest.

"If the last generation of novelists were all largely under the influence of Dickens, it is no less true that those who are now rising are strongly tinged with Robert Louis Stevenson. Stevenson is one of the very few English writers who has been successful both in the book and in the short story. He can claim to have mastered the whole gamut of fiction. While both his short and long stories are good, his short ones are the more characteristic and the more certain to retain their position in English literature. With some choice authors as with some rare vintages a sip gives the real flavor better than a draught. It is eminently so with Stevenson. His novels all possess conspicuous virtues, but they have usually some flaw, some drawback, which may weaken their permanent value. In the best of the tales the virtues are as conspicuous as ever, but the vices have disappeared. In all Stevenson's novels woman plays a subordinate part. His work and that of his school marks the reaction against the abuse of love in fiction—a reaction which certainly goes too far when it shuts out the most picturesque half of humanity. But the fact is that this one phase of life, ending in the orthodox marriage, has been so hackneyed and worn to shreds in our fiction that it is not to be wondered at that there should be a tendency to swing to the other extreme, and to give love less than its fair share in the affairs of men. In British fiction nine books out of ten have held up love and marriage as the be-all and the end-all of life. Yet we know in actual practice this is not so. [Laughter.] In the career of the average man his marriage is the most momentous incident, but only one out of several. He is swayed by many strong emotions, his business, his ambitions, his friendships, his struggles with recurrent difficulties and dangers which tax a man's wisdom and his courage.

Love Themes Are Overdone.

Love will often play a subordinate part in his life. Many luckless ones may go through the world and never love at all. It jars upon truth then to have it continually held up as the predominating, all-important fact in life, and there is not an unnatural tendency to avoid a source of interest which has been so misused and overdone. [Applause.]

"Stevenson, like one of his characters, has an excellent gift of silence. He invariably sticks to his story, and is not to be diverted off to discourse on views of life or theories of the universe. A story-teller's business is to tell his story. [Applause.] If he wishes to air his views upon other matters he can embody them in small independent essays as Stevenson has done. Where a character gives vent to opinions which throw a light upon his own individuality that is another matter, but it is an offense, I think, against the first rules of story-telling that an author should stop the action of his story in order to give his views, however brilliant they might be, upon things in general. [Applause.] We have never had in English letters a man who had so delicate a sense of the meaning of words as Stevenson. To anyone who has any perception of style it is a continuous joy to find the unerring way in which he lays his pen to the one word which is suited to his purpose. His phrases come upon us with a pleasant sense of novelty, and yet express the meaning with admirable conciseness. And then, what a power he has of saying in the briefest space just those few words which stamp the impression upon the reader's mind.

Praise for Olive Schreiner.

"But I will pass on to speak of one who strikes a deeper note than Stevenson, and yet is couched in a style which is hardly inferior to his own. I allude to Miss Olive Schreiner in "The Story of an African Farm." Now, if this book were quite new to you, and of course it isn't, but if it were and you were asked to deduce from it what manner of person the writer was, would you not say that it was some man of science, some deep thinker who was endeavoring to reconcile his large material knowledge with his high spiritual aspirations? And yet it was really written by a young unmarried girl, living in mental isolation in a lonely African farmhouse. It is one of the greatest books, in my opinion, that has ever at any time been written by a woman. If ever a writer used her heart for an ink pot it is this one. The passionate energy of it, the condensed strength, the cry of pain which rings in every chapter, all speak so plainly of a great and noble nature which finds itself isolated, which is driven in upon itself, which has too much spirituality to be able to pass the great problems of the universe and which grapples them alone, single-handed, without flinching or illusions. The thoughts and emotions which under happier circumstances might have been confided to sympathetic friends have been poured straight from her weary soul to her manuscript. In her loneliness she has broken through that narrow circle and taken the world into her confidence.

"In the accurate drawing of our homely peasant folk of the last generation Mr. Hardy has, of course, taken the lead. But within the last few years Scotland has produced, in Mr. J. M. Barrie, a writer who has so keen an insight into the character of her people, so sympathetic a tone in drawing their joys and their sorrows, that I believe that some of his work will be handed down in Scotland with a pride of national possession. It has the eternal value which lies in truth. There is a magnificent simplicity about his style, but it is the simplicity which is the outcome of the highest art.

"Another writer whom it would be impossible to overlook in any sketch, however slight, of the younger influences in British fiction is Mr. Quilles Couch, or 'Q' as he prefers to call himself upon the title page of the book. He is the product of the Cornish coast and of an Oxford college, with his associations oscillating between the wild cliffs of Fower and the scholarly charm of the old university. Something of these two influences may be seen in his style, varying from delicate finish of some of his shorter stories to the large dashing effects of his books of adventure. In the short story 'Q' has few equals, and his 'Noughts and Crosses' is one of the most brilliant collections of this sort which I can name.

Dash of Rudyard Kipling.

"And now I come to a writer who is more difficult to place than any of those of whom I have already spoken, because he is less consistent and because if his virtues are more brilliant his flaws are also more apparent. I mean Mr. Rudyard Kipling. It is easy in cold blood to speak about those flaws, but who can stop to criticise when he is reading the tales themselves? One is carried off one's feet by the rush and go of them. His enthusiasm, his full-blooded virility, his sympathy with all that is most dear to our nature, with horses, with ships, with outdoor life, and gallant deeds, these are the things which win our hearts. His only novel, 'The Light That Failed,' was, I think, in spite of many brilliant passages, less satisfactory as a work of art than his short stories. He has been and is a political force to a greater extent than any other writer of fiction. So much, ladies and gentlemen, for our younger writers of fiction. And you must not look upon fiction as an evil thing nor as a mere luxury and pastime either. It is one of the most vital things in the world. It is what the people mainly read, and what they read they think and what they think they do. It molds the characters and the actions of men, and when one thinks what a single novel could do, of the thousands of weary hours that it has lightened, of the sad-hearted whom it has taken from their troubles, of the sick men who have been cheered by it, of the spent business-men whose thoughts have been taken into other channels, it is, I think, doubtful whether any other form of human work can confer so much pleasure to one's fellow-creatures.

"If you could follow the ultimate effects of one good cheery novel you would realize that the novelist is very close to the philanthropist, and I am sure that you agree with me that a man can have no higher aim and no nobler ambition than that of lightening by one feather the load of care which darkens so many lives."

A Conan Doyle reached Chicago yesterday

[Continued on seventh page.]

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, northwest winds.

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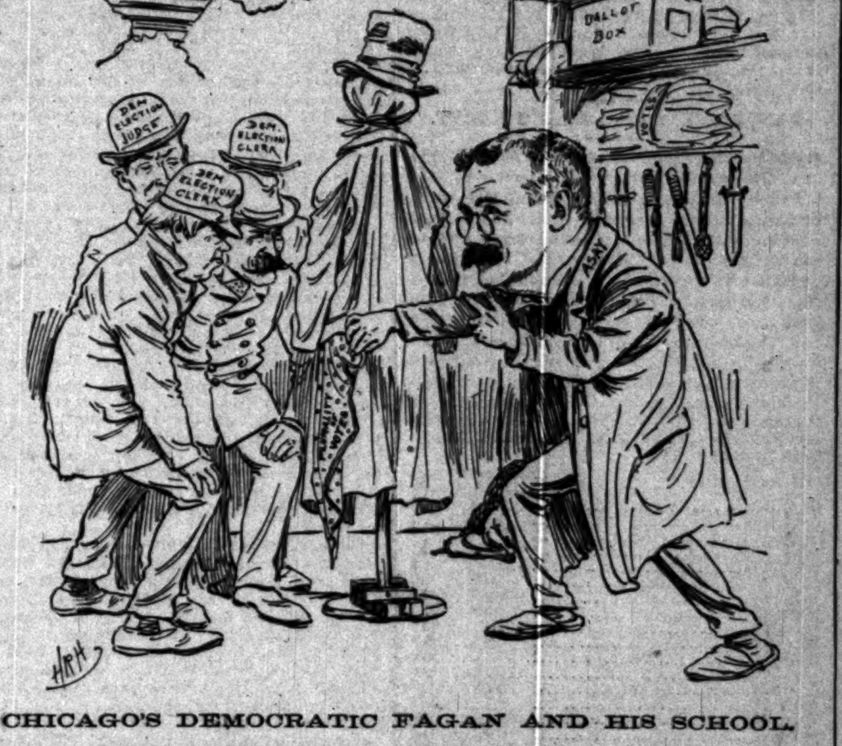

CHICAGO'S DEMOCRATIC FAGAN AND HIS SCHOOL.

MAKE TWO BIG HAULS

TRAIN ROBBERS IN VIRGINIA AND CALIFORNIA GET $100,000.

Express Car Looted Near Quantico, Va., by Seven Masked Men—The Booty Is Estimated at $50,000 in This Operation—The Bandits Who Hold Up a Southern Pacific Train in California Secure Over $50,000—Reward of $10,000 Offered by the Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—The north-bound passenger train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railway, which left here at 7 o'clock tonight, was held up near Quantico. The engineer and fireman were forced from their engine and the engine was cut loose and sent ahead. The express car was then entered, the messengers covered with pistols, and the safe was robbed. The runaway locomotive was stopped at Quantico by obstructing the track.

It is said here tonight that there was an unusually large amount of money on the train, probably $50,000. The robbers, seven in number, were masked. The railway company has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of any of the robbers.

The express messenger, B. F. Crutchfield, and his helper, H. Murray, barred the doors of the express car, but these were blown open with dynamite. After the robbery the thieves made off with their booty in the direction of the Potomac River, where it is supposed they had a boat in waiting to take them to the Maryland side. None of the robbers entered the passenger coaches.

The operator at Brooks, six miles from Quantico, discovered that the engine was "wild" as it passed his station and telegraphed to Quantico, where a switch was thrown so that it was brought into collision with two loaded freight cars and wrecked. Had the locomotive been permitted to pass Quantico it would have collided with the south-bound passenger train.

DARING ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

Bandits Hold Up a Southern Pacific Train and Secure Over $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 12.—The bandits who held up a Southern Pacific overland train a few miles west of Sacramento late last night and looted the Wells-Fargo company express car secured over $50,000. They seem to have eluded the officers and escaped with their plunder, which was nearly all in gold coin, and consequently a heavy burden. The astounding success of the hold up was not known until this afternoon. Earlier reports of the robbery gave the amount of money taken as $1,500. The truth came out, however, when the Southern Pacific issued a circular offering a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the two robbers and the recovery of the plunder. In this circular, it is said, the bandits plundered the express car of over $50,000 in gold. The circular announces the Southern Pacific company and the Wells-Fargo company will pay $2,500 for the capture of each robber and $5,000 for the recovery of the money, or a proportionate amount for any part of the whole.

Began Shooting at Once.

The robbery was a daring one. Four sacks of coin were secured from the express car, and Messenger Paige barely escaped with his life. Three hundred pounds of coin were taken. Engineer Bill Scott of the Oregon Overland and his fireman were forced at the muzzle of a revolver to carry coin sacks from the express car to the engine. There the robbers uncoupled the engine and rode off with their booty. The robbers waylaid the track walker, tied him hand and foot, stole $5, and left him helpless at the side of the track. The robbers then signaled the train to stop. Scott slowed up, but did not come to a full stop until the explosion of dynamite bombs under the engine warned him it was useless to proceed further. By this time the two robbers were on the engine. They sprang on from opposite sides of the track and began shooting at once. The passengers and train hands say quite a number of shots were fired before anybody knew what it was all about. The robbers made the engineer and fireman dismount and walked them back with rifles at their heads to the rear of the express car, where the victims were ordered to uncouple the train. This was done speedily, and before the expressman, mail clerk, or any of the train hands knew what was going on the engine was speeding ahead and drawing only the two forward mail cars and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express car. They went ahead five miles with the robbers, the engineer and fireman on the engine. The rest of the train remained at Sheep Camp, in imminent peril of being telescoped by the Oregon train in the rear. When the captured cars were halted Engineer Scott and the fireman were marched back to the express car, where the robbers made a demand on Messenger Paige to open his door. He refused.

"We'll shoot the engineer and fireman if you don't open in a hurry," said one of the robbers, while the other masked man held two dynamite bombs up to view and threatened to blow the express car to pieces unless it was opened at once. Still Paige hesitated, and some shots were fired through the glass door at him, one of which grazed his temple and filled it with broken bits of glass. Then the engineer called out to Paige to open the door.

Messenger Opens the Door.

"We're covered with guns, and they will kill us if you don't open," said Scott. Still Paige desisted, and began to fire through the door, but his aim was wild, and again Scott, in fear of his life, called on the messenger to open, saying the robbers would surely blow him up unless he gave up. The messenger finally opened the door. One robber then covered the messenger and the engineer and fireman with his rifle, while the other searched for coin. He found sacks, one containing $200 in silver and small change, and two small sacks of gold. Then the door was opened, the engineer and fireman were ordered to jump in the car. The robbers followed them. The engineer and fireman were then made to carry the booty to the engine, and the robbers mounted the engine and rode off, leaving the engineer and fireman behind. They went down the road towards Sacramento and then they reversed the lever and sent the engine back to the stalled train. Luckily the steam was low and when the locomotive came in contact with the forward mail car but little damage was done.

OCEAN LINER OVERDUE THREE DAYS

The North German Lloyd Steamer Braunschweig Not Heard From.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—The North German Lloyd steamer Braunschweig, which sailed from Bremen Sept. 27, should have arrived at its pier at Locust Point Tuesday. The local agents have heard nothing of the steamer since it sailed from the other side. On board the Braunschweig are 142 steerage passengers bound to points in the West. It is an old vessel and not fast and may have been delayed by the recent heavy weather at sea.

TO RECOVER SCHOOL MONEY.

Connecticut's Commissioner Attached for Alleged Mismanagement.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—An attachment of $50,000 has been served on School Fund Commissioner Olney by State Controller Staub for alleged mismanagement of the school funds.

STRIKING SPINNERS ACCEPT CUT.

Return to Work Monday at a 10 Per Cent Reduction.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 12.—The striking spinners at a meeting today voted to accept a reduction of 10 per cent and return to work Monday.

Investigating Civil Service Violations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—George M. Leadley, Special Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, is here investigating charges against Postmaster O'Donnell and Collector Kearns. It is alleged certain applicants for situations in the Postoffice and Internal Revenue Department have been permitted to take places when they were not competent under the rules.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Warden Charles W. Durston of Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., died yesterday.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has selected Louisville, Ky., as the place for the annual meeting, 1895.

William Grier, Ellsworth McFee, and Nathan Grier were burned to death near Celina, O., in a barn.

Theodore R. Jones of Pueblo, Colo., has been appointed Live Stock Agent of the Mexican Central railway.

Samuel Josephs of Philadelphia, author of "Grover, Grover, Four Years More," has had his left eye taken out.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, and ex-Mayor R. I. Pierce of Boston, Mass., are to take a trip around the world.

Secretary Gresham, who yesterday returned to Washington from the Virginia Hot Springs, did not leave with other distinguished officials to attend the ceremonies today at Batavia, N. Y., in honor of Robert Morris, the great financier of the early days of the Republic.

LAST EDITION.

TO BEAT THE PLOT.

Law-Abiding Citizens Must Keep Their Eyes Peeled.

CITY HALL GANG ACTIVE.

Election Commissioners' Action to Be Scrutinized.

THEY HAVE MADE PLEDGES.

Prominent Defection from the Ranks of Democracy.

JAMES E. PURNELL THE LATEST.

Extreme vigilance will have to be exercised by the law-abiding element of Chicago if the Hopkins machine is prevented from putting in execution the various schemes for beating the election law described by "Billy" Asay when he addressed the Democratic judges and clerks of the First and Second Wards Wednesday evening. It has been suggested by prominent citizens that a committee be organized for the purpose of assuring law-abiding people of both parties that their ballots will be honestly counted and a proper return made to the Election Commissioners.

The developments started by the Asay exposé in THE TRIBUNE have aroused the public to a considerable extent, and the actions of the Board of Election Commissioners will be watched with the greatest interest. The Election Commissioners will be taken at their word. In interviews in THE TRIBUNE members of the board go on record as favoring the most rigid enforcement of the election laws. All well-informed lawyers agree that the election judges and clerks are amenable to the County Court; that the slightest deviation on their part from the letter of the law places them in contempt; and that the court can enforce its order. As to election frauds the grand jury has the power to indict.

Colonization Now Going On.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on judges and clerks of certain localities by unscrupulous and corrupt politicians to induce them to adopt methods to subvert the will of the people and count in certain candidates in the interest of the City Hall machine. Evidence can be obtained to establish the fact that most glaring frauds are contemplated. Colonization is now going on in almost every section of the city, and "hobos" and lodging-house bums, as well as criminals, are being harbored by men connected with the city administration. It is the intention to register these men from the homes of city employés and vote them. The plan is to register a good portion of the force that has been organized for this purpose in several different wards and use them for "repeating" election day. In some wards in the northwest section of the city arrangements have been made to register as many as a dozen names from the home of a single city employé. Apparently the Democratic Campaign committee is following the boundaries of the district organizations in dividing up this work. In some instances, where the district is large, a ward is placed in the charge of a man and he is given such lieutenants as he may need. In most instances the man in charge is a city employé and he is relieved from any work for the city while he is engaged in the task assigned him by the Campaign committee. In the Fourth Ward an engineer at one of the pumping stations is looking after the colonization and has established his headquarters at Thirty-second street and Champlain avenue.

Funds Sandbagged from Gamblers.

There is no lack of funds for the work. Every respectable Democrat who has contributed to the support of his party in years past must know that this fund has been raised in some illegitimate way. The money is being dispensed freely by the Hopkins Campaign committee, and the respectable men of the party know it was not raised by subscription. Every Democrat must know this money was wrung from the city employés and sandbagged from the gamblers, saloonkeepers, and disorderly houses. Not content with this the City Hall has commenced to force contributions from the fruit venders on the streets.

Money has been put to another use. Attempts have been made, and, it is believed in some instances have been successful, to buy the support of men who were unfriendly to the city administration, but who were influential among a certain class of voters. In one instance a proposition was made to a certain ex-Alderman that, if he would support the county ticket, he would be given $10,000 to spend in his ward, and no questions would be asked or an accounting of the money demanded.

Orders to Denounce Asay.

Orders have gone out and have been promulgated from headquarters to denounce City Prosecutor Asay in unqualified terms. The statement is repeated over and over again that Mr. Asay's instructions were given without authority or the knowledge of the Modern Alexander. Every effort possible is being made to repudiate Asay's speech and to counteract its effect upon the community. It is not possible, however, for the machine mouthpieces to convince the public that Mr. Asay was not performing this work under direction. He made fifteen or twenty speeches of a similar character throughout the city, and it is more than probable that the character of the instructions Asay was to deliver was carefully considered before he was started on the trail.

It is expected members of the Republican County committee will make a thorough investigation as to the location of the polling places in the various wards and report to the Executive committee. Each member of the committee has been given a list of the polling places in the ward he represents and directed to ascertain if the employés of the Election Commissioners have complied with the law in selecting the places. Heretofore this matter has been recklessly handled by the employés of the Election Commissioners' office. Many of them seemed to think they were sent out to locate the polling places for the advantage of Democratic saloonkeepers, and influence has even been brought to bear by rival saloonkeepers to secure the polling places adjacent to their places of business. It has been the custom of the Republican committee to complain after the election regarding the disadvantage to which the party was placed by locating the polling place adjacent to a groggery. If the committeemen who have been assigned the work of investigating the location of these polling places do not do their duty and report every place illegally located, there will be little room to complain after the election.

Play Into Friendly Hands.

Most of the employés of the Election Commissioners' office are there by reason of their political influence, and are no doubt attempting to gain an advantage for their party wherever they can. For instance, a polling place in the Thirty-fourth Ward has been changed from where it has been located for years to the office of Wilson & Jackson. This firm has a contract on the Wentworth avenue sewer. In the Twenty-seventh Precinct of the Thirtieth Ward the polling place has been located in the alley adjacent to the rear door of a saloon.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Asay spoke advisedly when he said so confidently that all judges and clerks recommended by the Democratic committee would be appointed. Some color was given to his statement yesterday by the lack of success attending a persistent effort by Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward to secure the removal of a couple of judges who are holding positions in the Circuit Clerk's office. John J. Mahoney, who is a judge in the Fifth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, is one, and Fred Ryan, who is a judge of election in the Ninth Precinct of the same ward, is the other. It was claimed at the Election Commissioners' office that these men were not county employés, while the investigation of the Republican committeeman of that ward developed the fact that they were.

PRECEDENCE TO RYAN TICKET.

Planning to Put It Ahead of Republicans on Official Ballots.

It is reported that it has been decided by the Democratic members of the Reviewing Board of Cook County, in arranging the order of the candidates of the different parties, to give the Ryan People's party ticket precedence over the Republicans and place it on the column next to the Democratic candidates, which will be first on the official ballot. This matter is not only giving the Republican but the People's party managers considerable alarm. It was denied yesterday by a Democrat in a position to know if any such action had been taken. Notwithstanding this, however, the Republicans are preparing to make a strong protest against any such outrageous assumption of authority. It is claimed that it is proposed to place the People's party State ticket at the head of the second column and tail on the candidates named by the Ryan-City Hall convention for the county offices. The Reviewing Board will meet Monday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, to review the nominating papers. The Democrats are exceedingly anxious to have the Ryan crowd recognized as the regular People's party candidates. They are utterly without an argument, and can not present a well established claim for recognition. This convention was handled by the City Hall people and Mayor Hopkins dictated the ticket.

The nominees made at Uhlich's Hall were officially recognized yesterday by the Executive committee of the State Central committee as the proper candidates of the People's party in Cook County. After an exhaustive investigation into the facts which created two factions and placed two tickets in the field, the committee, composed of A. L. Maxwell of Flatrock, Chairman; W. E. R. Keil of Decatur, Secretary; Joseph A. Hopp of Ottawa, J. H. Southard of Bloomington, G. W. Wickline of Nashville, and L. E. Quellmalz of Springfield, decided that the Ryan-Hopkins outfit, representing the nominations made at the Bricklayers' Hall convention and calling themselves People's Party Populists, have no standing and are not entitled to consideration as the candidates of any part of the People's party. J. H. Harvey and David McBride appeared before the committee as representatives of the Ryan faction at the Briggs House yesterday morning and stated that they would not make any statements or present any claims. The committee therefore heard only what the Uhlich Hall people had to say. In its report, addressed to Judge Scales, State's-Attorney Kern, and County Clerk Wulff, who constitute the Election Board of Revision, the committee says:

We therefore find that the candidates hereinafter named, nominated by the Uhlich Hall convention, which was shown to have been regularly called and held by the proper authorities of the People's party in Cook County, are the duly chosen candidates of the People's party for Cook County and as such are legally entitled to have their names printed on the official ballot in the People's party column, of which the appellation is "People's party," and we respectfully request and demand that your Election Board recognize this right. Said candidates so entitled to the place in the People's party column are as follows:

For Sheriff of Cook County—John Gilbert Ogden.

For County Treasurer—Joseph H. Schwerzgen.

For Judge of County Court—Jesse Cox.

For Judge of Probate Court—Oscar E. Leinen.

For County Clerk—Andrew B. Adair.

For Clerk of Probate Court—Charles Dold.

For Clerk of Criminal Court—Daniel F. Gleason.

For Superintendent of Public Schools—Homer Bevens.

For President of the County Board of Commissioners—David M. Fullenwider.

For members of the Board of County Commissioners—David M. Fullenwider, John C. Harding, Thomas Dooley, George Koop, John E. Marrion, Thomas J. Elderkin, Constantine Labayczak, Jacob J. Selig, William Sorrenson, William J. Danforth, Peter Miller, George S. Sawyer, Henry L. Bosset, Charles H. Simpson, Frank S. Malmstedt.

We further respectfully protest against the putting on the ballot in any part thereof the names of any candidates under the party appellation "People's Party Populists." We represent that such appellation is calculated to deceive and to defraud the voters desiring to vote the regular People's party ticket.

In order to leave no question of doubt about its action the committee also passed a resolution condemning the policy of any faction of the People's party in bringing their particular theories exclusively into campaign work, and called on all committees to confine speakers to the issue set forth in the Omaha and Springfield platforms. It being the eighty-first anniversary of Lyman Trumbull's birth the committee passed a resolution congratulating him.

FRANK PEABODY'S LITTLE SCHEME.

Naturalization Application Blanks Filled Out at Democratic Headquarters.

An incident in Judge Hanecy's court yesterday disclosed a little scheme that is being worked by Frank Peabody, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and Thomas Carroll of the Fifteenth District Democratic organization. Christoff Fischer of No. 302 Mohawk street appeared before the Judge and handed him what purported to be an application for naturalization papers regularly made out and issued by the Clerk of the Court. The place where the Clerks signature should be, however, was blank. Judge Hanecy asked Fischer where he got the application.

"From headquarters," innocently replied the man.

"What's that? What headquarters do you mean?" inquired the Judge.

"Why, the headquarters of the Fifteenth Democratic District," was the promptly given answer made by Fischer. "They also gave me this," he continued, at the same time handing the court a card of the election species addressed "To the Judge," and on it was a request that the recipient vote for Frank Peabody for Sheriff. On the back was written these words:

To the Clerk of the Court: Please direct this gentleman to a Democratic Judge.

THOMAS CARROLL,
Fifteenth District.

Judge Hanecy told Fischer that he was not a disciple of Democracy, but that he would endeavor to treat him with absolute impartiality, and as Fischer answered the necessary questions correctly and was accompanied by a witness, Otto Spiegel of No. 46 Hammond street, who testified he had known Fischer for over five years, he was duly naturalized by the court.

Fischer told the court that there were lots of papers at headquarters, and that others were filled out by the clerks up there in the same manner as his were.

Circuit Court Clerk Gaulter expressed much surprise when told that some of his blanks had evidently gotten out of his office. Said he: "I have no idea how these papers got away from this office. I have had applications from both of the political parties to allow them to have a number of blanks in their headquarters, so as to save time waiting to have them filled out by my clerks, but I refused to let any of the applicants have blanks."

Chief Clerk O'Donoghue of the Superior Court was very positive that none of the blanks for naturalization had been procured from that court. "I have been applied to for blanks also," said he, "but I have positively refused to let any outsider from either party have any of our papers. If I find that any have been taken away from this office there will be quite a pile of trouble on some people's hands."

GREAT THRONG OF NEW CITIZENS.

Mostly Republicans, Who Were Plied with Needless Questions.

New citizens, eager for naturalization papers, crowded the County Building last night, from 7 o'clock to midnight. In the beginning the throng was so great as to baffle the efforts of the elevator men to keep order, and the running of the elevators was consequently stopped for upwards of an hour. Then the stairway at the south end of the building and the corridor on the second floor became crowded as far as the Clerk's office at the north end, where the applicants had to have their papers filled in. The line formed three deep in some places, but in others the crowd was so massed that men passing from the office with their papers to the courts at the south end, where the Judges sat, were scarcely able to get through. Judges Sears, Chetlain, and Ewen were in session from 7 o'clock. At 9 Judge Shepard relieved Judge Ewen, but about twenty minutes later he left. Although nearly a dozen clerks were at work filling papers progress was so slow that two Judges were able to keep up with them.

The explanation of the slow progress appears to have been that the applicants for naturalization were a Republican crowd of various nationalities who found it exceedingly difficult to explain themselves to the Democratic clerks in attendance. No such difficulty is experienced when illiterate foreign Democrats have their night. Then business rushes, and all the Judges have their hands full. Republican workers, who looked on impatiently, complained that puzzling and unnecessary questions were put to the applicants, and that the delays were entirely due to the painful deliberateness of the clerks. The needlessness of the questions asked may not be a well-founded charge as the applicants were decidedly unable in many cases to explain themselves clearly, and clerks who wanted precise information had to drag it out, but it is claimed that these difficulties amount to nothing and cause no delays when it is a Democratic push that has to be accommodated.

NATURALIZATION RUNNING HEAVY.

Both Parties Exerting Every Effort—Eight Thousand New Voters Expected.

As usual just prior to an election the work of naturalization is at its height. At the present time the work is so great that the courts are being kept open both day and night to accommodate applicants. Within the last month more than 6,000 final papers were issued, making as many new citizens. Democrats and Republicans have committees at work looking up subjects for naturalization and it is expected that at least 2,000 more will go through the mill before Oct. 16, which is the first registration day. The number of naturalization papers issued during the last month is as follows:

	Superior Court.	Circuit Court.
Sept. 10	20	13
Sept. 11	12	7
Sept. 12	14	11
Sept. 13	10	11
Sept. 14	118	3
Sept. 15	9	7
Sept. 17	29	19
Sept. 18	29	20
Sept. 19	18	17
Sept. 20	26	14
Sept. 21	200	19
Sept. 22	190	19
Sept. 24	27	13
Sept. 25	25	381
Sept. 26	27	26
Sept. 27	40	24
Sept. 28	500	28
Sept. 29	325	17
Oct. 1	55	40
Oct. 2	44	433
Oct. 3	43	34
Oct. 4	30	39
Oct. 5	490	9
Oct. 6	480	230
Oct. 8	120	61
Oct. 9	61	632
Oct. 10	100	132
Oct. 11	78	68
Oct. 12	71	80
Total	3,191	2,407

At the Criminal Court about 225 papers were issued from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10 inclusive. Oct. 11 was a heavy day, as the office remained open at night. As a result 360 papers were issued, and six yesterday. Consequently the total number of naturalization papers issued up to 5 o'clock last night was as follows:

Superior Court	3,191
Circuit Court	2,407
Criminal Court	576
Total	6,174

The above represents the number that have taken out the final papers. There is considerable interest also in the matter of taking out first papers, and the number declaring their intention of becoming citizens is unusually large this year.

INTEREST IN REVIEWING BOARD.

In a Few Days It Will Meet to Pass on Nominating Papers.

It has been decided by the authorities at Springfield that the positions of Senator and member of the House are State offices and that the certificates of nomination by convention and by petition for these places must be passed upon by the State Reviewing Board. The board will meet in a few days to review the nominating papers. The Republican State committee has passed upon all contests and has certified to the nomination of the candidates it believed were entitled to places on the ticket. Should the reviewing board set aside the finding of the committee and recognize the contestants as the regular nominees of the party it will establish a precedent that it is believed will be exceedingly bad and may at some time operate against the Democratic party. If the Reviewing Board has the right to overthow the finding of the committee there is no reason why the Democrats could not start a bogus contest in every district in the State and practically control the question of who should be the candidates of the Republican party for the General Assembly. In the First District the convention which the State committee recognized as the regular convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the Senate and W. H. King and William G. Laub for the House. The rump convention named P. V. Fitzpatrick for the Senate and the notorious "Billy" Kent for the House. The Democratic convention for this district named two candidates for the House. Should the Kent convention nominees be recognized it will be seen that the Democrats are sure of electing both of their candidates. The same is true of the situation in the Fourth District where the rump convention nominated Tim Hogan, who it is alleged is more of a Democrat than a Republican. It is not believed, however, that the Reviewing Board will establish the precedent of ignoring the State committee.

NOT INDORSED BY THE CYCLISTS.

What Van Sicklen Hopes to Accomplish Is a Mystery.

How Norton H. Van Sicklen expects to accomplish anything for the cyclists of the country by being a candidate for County Treasurer is a question in which Theodore Oehne, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, seems to be more interested than any one else. Mr. Van Sicklen's candidacy is not indorsed by the National League nor the State League, and his contract to deliver the vote of the cyclists of Cook County does not seem to have been made with authority. It is claimed his candidacy is only supported by a few of the independent organizations. The officers of the National and State organizations are said to be strongly opposed to his candidacy and take the position that his action is interfering with the interests of all cyclists.

The officers of both leagues claim that it would be much better for the cyclists to take a non-partisan position. They have been authoritatively assured that any reasonable demand upon the Legislature in case it is Republican will be complied with. This assurance is supported by what Republicans have already done in the way of legislation. Senator Cullom had charge of the bill prepared by the National League and through his efforts the United States Senate passed it by unanimous consent, but a Democratic House of Representatives pigeonholed it. The last General Assembly of Illinois was Democratic. It was asked to pass a bill in the interest of good roads, but refused to do so. The bill was introduced and after having been kicked about for a while was finally pigeonholed.

Mr. Van Sicklen, it is claimed, is not so much interested in the cause he is said to represent as in advertising himself and his business. He is the publisher of a cycling paper, and his friends say that he believes that if he can make a good showing on election day it will benefit his business. The position seems to be taken that Mr. Van Sicklen will draw more from the Republicans than from the Democrats. His candidacy, therefore, is expected to help Theodore Oehne. It is not claimed by any one that Mr. Oehne is interested in good roads. He seems to be more interested in an English syndicate than anything else. He claims that he will deliver the German vote to the Democratic party, and for this reason was nominated. George Edmanson also poses as being greatly interested in good roads. His record does not show that he has ever exerted himself in this direction.

DEMOCRATIC DEFECTIONS CONTINUE.

James E. Purnell Gives His Reasons for Deserting the Old Hulk.

James E. Purnell, a well-known lawyer, and for many years prominent in the Democratic organization of this county, has renounced the Jeffersonian faith and become a Republican. When asked yesterday if he had concluded to change his politics he said:

"Yes, sir; I have been identified with the Democratic party since 1868 and have fully made up my mind upon reflection, after looking the field over carefully, to join the ranks of the Republican party."

"Would you object to giving THE TRIBUNE your reasons for leaving the Democratic party and becoming identified with the Republican party?"

"No," he replied, "I have no objections; as a matter of fact I feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-man so to do. From the time I became identified as a young man with the Democratic party I was thoroughly conscientious in its support, working hard for the success of the Democratic party and its candidates at all times, then believing that its principles, advocated in theory, were the only principles that should be practiced for the success of the whole people of this country, but since the Democratic party has come into power, having had ample opportunity by legislation and otherwise to give us the prosperity guaranteed almost annually by its platforms of principles since 1868, and having failed so to do, and noticing instead a new era of prosperity that a general depression in the business of the country has set in and continues to grow worse, I considered it time as a business-man to give the matter careful thought, and have been doing so for some time past, and as a result I have arrived at the conclusion that adequate protection to American industries is indispensable to the protection of this country and that an abandonment of such a policy must necessarily reduce wages, fill our country with paupers, and be otherwise attended with consequences destructive to the best interests of the Nation, and believing the Republican party by its past history has proven itself to be a party of patriotism and progress, and as having been honest and earnest in its efforts in legislating for the protection of the whole people of this country and its industries, first, last, and all the time, against the balance of the world, and the preservation and perpetuation of this Nation, I therefore concluded to identify myself with the Republican party, believing it to be the only party which can give and secure to the people of this country the prosperity wished for by all."

George Braham, a lawyer, who has been a consistent Democrat since 1868, has written Chairman Smyth of the Republican committee tendering his services as a speaker. He will take for his text "Why a Democrat can Afford on Principle to Become a Republican." Mr. Braham has never held an elective or appointive office and cannot be classed by the Democrats as a "sore head" or a disappointed officeseeker.

John W. Garvy has left the Democratic party and become a Republican. Mr. Garvy was for many years influential in Democratic circles. He is wealthy, having been engaged in the manufacturing business for many years. He served several terms on the Board of Education and shortly after Gov. Altgeld's election was appointed a member of the West Park Board and was elected President of the commission. He resigned from the board because it was being run as a Democratic machine.

The Bohemian Workingmen's Democratic club at its last meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the club will not support the regular Democratic ticket at the coming election.

ALD. M'GILLEN TALKS OF DEFEAT.

Local Prospects Not Bright for Democratic Success.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Ald. McGillen and his bride have been the guests of Toledo relatives during the last twenty-four hours. THE TRIBUNE correspondent questioned Mr. McGillen as to political affairs in Chicago and the State as well. He said: "The local situation—that is, the party's prospects in Chicago—is not bright for Democracy. There are many hungry men who are disposed to charge up their misfortunes to the party in power. The recent labor troubles were unfortunate in more ways than one." On national affairs Mr. McGillen is not in accord with the Democratic party. He is satisfied with the Wilson bill, but does not think much of the silver legislation of the present Congress. As to his preference for a Presidential candidate Mr. McGillen said: "The Democracy West of the Alleghanies is through looking for candidates from the State of New York. Any Western man, even a Western Republican, will receive more votes from the Democracy of Illinois than an Eastern Democrat. Eastern Democrats are not in demand."

Ex-Speaker Reed Will Be Here.

The Hamilton club committee received a telegram yesterday from Thomas B. Reed confirmatory of the one that came to Congressman Aldrich Thursday, stating that he will arrive in Chicago Saturday, Oct. 20, and also accepting the club's invitation to be its guest at the annual banquet to be given at the Auditorium Hotel Monday evening, Oct. 22. The other prominent Republicans to speak at the banquet are ex-Gov. Oglesby, Clark E. Carr, A. D. Cummins of Des Moines, Ia., and the Rev. Conrad Haney. Arrangements were made by Congressman Aldrich and others yesterday to hold the big Reed meeting of Saturday night in the First Regiment Armory, Michigan boulevard and Sixteenth street.

No Action on the Resolution.

Nothing has been heard of Ald. Madden's order introduced in the Council a week ago Monday night and referred to the Committee on Police providing that the Superintendent of Police report as to why an extra Inspector, Captain, and a number of Lieutenants were kept on the payroll when the appropriation ordinance does not provide for such officials. It seems to be the intention to pigeonhole this order. The committee has not held a meeting and the suspicion is growing that the Aldermen are afraid to ask too many questions of the Police Department. If Ald. Cooke will not call the committee together some action should be taken by the other members of the committee.

This Mr. Cusack Is All Right.

Thomas Cusack of No. 336 Washburne avenue makes reply to "The Well-Known Democratic Politician," Thomas Cusick, who has been loudly "wanting it distinctly understood that he is not the man who joined the Irish-American Republican club in the Ninth Ward" a few nights ago. "I am pleased at the correction he has made," says Mr. Cusack, "as I do not wish to be taken for him. I am a free-born American citizen without a political collar—free to vote my convictions this fall, as I intend to do, and thereby set a good example to my political namesake."

Suggestion for Civic Federation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Cannot the Civic Federation find very worthy employment looking after the "single verification lists" proposed for registration? Gambling is only an incipient rash beside the malady infesting our franchise.

H. D. COOK.

Local Political Notes.

Next Tuesday, Oct. 16, will be the first day on which voters can register. An entirely new registration will be made and it is important that every voter should get his name on the polling list.

By an oversight John M. Shea's name was left out of the list of candidates printed last Sunday as filed with the Secretary of State. Mr. Shea is the People's party candidate for Senator in the Seventeenth District.

ATTACKS THE SUGAR INDICTMENTS.

Mr. Shellabarger Says the Senate Did Not Comply with the Statute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The indictments brought at the instance of the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating committee against Brokers John W. McCartney of Washington and E. B. Chapman of New York were argued today in the District Supreme Court on a demurrer filed by the brokers. This will be a test to govern the prosecution of Correspondents Edwards and Shriver and Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles of the sugar trust. Mr. Shellabarger in opening the case referred to the Hallet Kilbourne case, where, he said, the court decided certain questions could not be asked and answers enforced by a committee of Congress. This was a new crime, which was sought to be established by the statute, said Mr. Shellabarger, and it was necessary the indictment should show the Senate committee had complied with all its provisions and conditions. He declared the committee had not reported to the Senate that the witnesses had willfully refused to answer the questions, which it was mandatory on the committee to ask. The court adjourned until tomorrow.

HE ENTERS THE LISTS

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON DOES BATTLE FOR HIS PARTY.

Hoosiers Are Aroused by the Apt Speeches All the Way from Indianapolis to Evansville—In the Latter City the Chief Address of the Day Is Made to a Great Crowd—Democracy Is Held Responsible for Business Depression—How Reciprocity Was Stricken Down.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison spoke to 5,000 people in Evans Hall tonight. It was the concluding address in a series of eight, beginning early this forenoon at Clayton and ranging down the State through Plainfield, Brazil, Greencastle, Sullivan, Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Princeton. The smallest gathering was at Plainfield, the largest at Evansville, but the enthusiasm was as great at the former place as the latter, and while Terre Haute turned out 10,000 people to greet the ex-President the 10,000 were not one bit more cordial in their greeting than were the residents of country hamlets along the line who turned out to cheer the train as it flew by.

Gen. Harrison was in his best form. His ability as an extempore speaker was never more apparent, and while all the places visited were not by any means Republican strongholds, he was everywhere received with hearty cheers and listened to with respect. At Terre Haute the entire town seemed to have turned out. Naylor's Opera-House was crowded to suffocation, and while 3,500 people secured admission twice that number were forced to remain outside, contenting themselves with echoing the applause that greeted Gen. Harrison's strong points. He was introduced by Richard W. Thompson, the "Ancient Mariner of the Wabash," who despite his four score years is still an active campaigner, and who aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm in presenting the orator of the day. But there was no lack of cordiality at any point along the line, and when the train reached this city several thousand people were found braving the drizzle to greet the ex-President. Opposite the depot marching clubs from this city and adjoining towns were drawn up in line, and as the Heminway club of Evansville, preceded by the Terre Haute brass band, formed in open order to escort the General to the St. George Hotel, the voices of 5,000 people rang out in a hearty welcome. At the hotel a reception was held lasting for an hour, and it was a little after 8 o'clock when the ex-President proceeded to Evans Hall, where he made the principal address of the evening. The hall is said to seat 4,000 people, but there must have been 5,000 packed in like raisins. When the orator of the evening made his appearance and, standing directly under a large portrait of himself, was introduced by Cicero Buchanan the scene at Terre Haute was repeated.

Great Cheers for Harrison.

The cheering was renewed again and again and it was fully five minues before quiet was restored and Gen. Harrison was allowed to proceed. He spoke in substance as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: When I left my public duties and returned to my beloved State and resumed again the pursuits and the enjoyment of private life I had thought to escape the labors and the excitements of political campaigns, but when the State Central committee of my party, voicing the expressed wishes of counties like yours, asked that I should come and talk to some of you I did not feel that it was at all in derogation of any dignity that you have bestowed upon me that I should yield, and once more as an American citizen talk to my fellow-citizens of Indiana. I come to speak words of soberness and quietness. I come with a personal contest with no man. I come without words of bitterness or criticism for any man in public life. I come to speak to you of interests that are still dear to me as a citizen and that are dear to you, as they touch your most vital concerns. We have been living under the shadow of tariff reform for nearly two years now. The shadow has been pretty deep. It has clouded every home in the land.

For thirty years everybody has talked about the tariff, but the talk at last seemed to wear out. There seemed to be no end to it. The free trader, the tariff reformer who was still in the field, and the protectionist who stood for American manufactures and for competent wages still held his place upon the rostrum. But there has in the last two years entered into this discussion the most eloquent and forcible speaker that ever addressed an audience, an orator who has more power to move men than any other—that orator is experience. He has been talking for two years and I am much mistaken if he has not been talking effectively. This question seemed to be one of theory so far as the free trade side is concerned in this generation. The Democrats have not been able to put into law their view until within the last two years. Before that time they exercised themselves in platform declarations and in oratory. One would think they might have been consistent in their platforms, but that is not true. Some Democratic platforms distinctly recognized the force and effect of tariff legislation upon American interests and American wages, and expressed a sympathy with a policy that should protect these; but then, again, there appeared a declaration in favor of tariff for revenue only—a policy which our distinguished fellow-citizen, my former colleague in the Senate, Mr. Voorhees, declared in a letter to Bayless Hanna to be great nonsense.

Democracy Is Responsible.

But now we have come to a time when the country has endowed the Democratic party with power to deal with this question. For the first time there has been responsibility in the utterances and doings of the Democratic party. There came a time when the Democratic party must stop making platforms and begin making laws. It may be important to settle the question as to what condition they found the country in when they assumed this responsibility. Fortunately we don't have to resort to tables, or statistics, or historical treatises to solve that question. Our appeal is to the individual memory and to the individual experience. Just before this radical change in our responsible government the country wus in the highest state of prosperity. Our foreign trade was larger than it had ever been in the history of this country, and the beauty of it was that it was something like $200,000,000 larger in exports than in imports. You all realize what that means, it means that we were selling abroad more than we were buying from abroad. There is not a farmer here who does not know that he tests the question as to whether he has prospered on his farm by casting the balance between the value of what he brings to town to sell and the value of what he buys in town and takes home.

That is not all. Everybody knows that everybody was busy. Everybody knows that every mill was running. The comforts of life as distributed among our people were greater than ever before. But wheat was low and some of our farmers became discontented. But now what do we see? Wheat has not appreciated, but has gone lower than ever before in the memory of any farmer who hears me. It has been hard to get enough of it in the shape of flour sometimes in the home of the workingman; but it has been so cheap that it has in some places gone into the hog trough. I said some years ago that the American workingman had the most favored lot of any workingman in the world, and this was evidenced by the fact that the gates of Castle Garden always swing inward to the workingmen seeking our shore. The workingman knows the land of promise as well as the swallow knows the land of summer. I could not say that today, because the gates of Castle Garden have been swinging outward. That is one of the few ameliorating conditions in connection with the distress of the country that perhaps our population has diminished. We do not need anybody here who thinks he knows of a better place, and I am glad that to such the gates have swung outward. It is a chimerical suggestion that we can bring in a time when the workingman will be fully employed at remunerative wages and the mill be losing money.

Cause of the Depression.

The relations of capital to labor in that regard are such that the one cannot prosper without sharing its prosperity in a measure with the other, and it is impossible that there should be profitable employment for labor when the owner of the mill would just as soon shut down as not. Now what brought the present condition about? It is important to know, because the party or the policy that brought it about, that is responsible for bringing it about, carries a fearful weight of responsibility. Was anybody foolish enough to suppose that we could change the tariff policy of this country from the McKinley bill to a bill framed upon the lines of the Chicago platform without disaster? I can see how some sanguine professor might insist that we could get out of the rough water after while, that there was a very smooth and calm sea beyond, but I cannot see how even a half-witted man could suppose for one moment that we could pass from the protective policy of the Republican party to a law on the lines of the Chicago platform without a convulsion in business. The choice of a congress pledged to put that platform into legislation introduced an element of uncertainty that made it impossible for any manufacturer or merchant to go on with his work if he gave the Democratic party any credit for sincerity. In August last a year ago Congress assembled, and after dealing with the Sherman bill organized the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and charged it with the duty of having a tariff bill ready for action at the regular session, and the promise was made that it would be rushed through and speedily put into law. Instead of getting a bill speedily through this condition of uncertainty and distress was prolonged through a whole year, and August of '94 came around before our Democratic friends had passed a bill. And then they passed a bill, which, according to the judgment of Mr. Cleveland, was so unequal in its provisions, so unlike Democratic promises, so full of party perfidy and dishonor that he would not attach his name to it.

The Democratic party owed it to this country if it would maintain its competency to deal with such questions, to pass a bill speedily, and secondly to pass a bill that when passed they would stand by. If the Democratic party had had consistency in their platform declarations, if the country could have known what they were likely to do, all this uncertainty would have been diminished, but the trouble about it all was that there was no coherence of belief among them and nobody could tell what they might do.

Breaking Down American Fences.

These gentlemen now tell you that they want to break down the fences, that is what Mr. Wilson told his English friends the other day, that he was engaged in tearing down fences. Now, fences are for two purposes. They are to keep things out or to keep them in, one or the other. The fence around the cornfield is to keep stock out, the fence around the pasture is to keep stock in. What does tearing them down imply? That all of this range stock outside will get into our pastures and that our cattle will share the range with them. I start with this proposition, that there is not enough grass on the range for the cattle that are out there already. I make this second proposition, that the grass inside our fences has been better and the cattle slicker and better in bone and richer in condition than those out on the range. If we equalize these things and let this wild-horned and hungry stock from the range into our inclosed fields we don't have as much grass for our own stock as we had before.

They talk to us about wanting more foreign markets. In the tariff bill of 1890 we introduced a reciprocity policy, securing markets of enormous present value to the farmers and manufacturers of this country and of a possible value that can hardly be calculated, and we had these markets without endangering the wages of any American workman. By putting sugar on the free list we saved every farmer a substantial sum every year in the price he paid for sugar. These countries like Cuba and Brazil and the Central American States gave to us either free entrance or a reduced rate for our manufactures and other products.

Reciprocity Is Stricken Down.

The Democratic party in its mad desire for tariff reform and for what they call increased foreign trade has struck down every one of these reciprocity treaties. What is the result? Spain has done as we might have expected, has imposed the old duty flour to Cuba. When a Logansport firm here in Indiana sent 16,000 barrels of flour to New York the other day for Cuba the commission merchants in New York sent back word that they could not send it and that it would have to be sold in New York at a loss. Minneapolis millers also sent their flour with the same result. That enormous market, opened without cost, a market which no other country shared, has been ruthlessly stricken down by the party which says it is looking to enlarge our share in the markets of the world. After years of the hardest fighting and negotiation and great credit is due to the gallant soldier and statesman, Gen. Rusk of Wisconsin, who, as Secretary of Agriculture, assisted in the work, we succeeded in breaking down the prohibition in Germany against the importation of our hog products. Now all that is gone, for while the Germans will hardly say that they refuse our pork because we have abrogated this treaty, I venture the prediction that if we continue our present policy of discriminating against German sugar Germany will find trichina in American pork in less than six months and will shut it out again. A great and patriotic and earnest effort was made to make markets for our products, but all this work is to go for nothing in this wild crusade to establish tariff reform.

HARRISON FROM A CAR PLATFORM.

Ex-President Harrison Arouses the Hoosiers with His Apt Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and party left over the Vandalia railroad for Evansville, Ind., this morning at 9 o'clock, where he will make a speech tonight. The Harrison party traveled on a special train, consisting of a combination car (passenger and baggage combined) and a parlor car with a vestibuled platform on the rear. This was given for the use of Mr. Harrison and his party in lieu of the private car of President McKee, which is in the shop for repairs.

In the party were Charles W. Fairbanks, who will disembark at Terre Haute, and ex-United States District Marshal D. M. Ransdell, who will have charge of the arrangements; Benjamin Walcott, W. J. Thornton, ex-District-Attorney E. N. Chambers, and Russell M. Seeds, Secretary of the Republican State committee; Theodore Schockney, Hiram Brownlee, and J. S. Cockrun, the last two as emergency speakers.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 12.—The special train bearing ex-President Harrison and party arrived here a few minutes late, having been delayed by stops not on the program. At Plainfield the train slackened speed and Gen. Harrison bowed to a crowd of 300 and at Clayton 1,000 people had gathered, among them many members of the Seventieth Indiana, Gen. Harrison's old regiment. He addressed the crowd as follows:

My friends, these quiet autumn days are good days for reflection, a good time to think as you walk over the fields that you have tilled, and as you gather the harvest into your barns, and as you sit by these American firesides that in spite of all hardships these times are the happiest and the best in the world. Put in your time thinking. Let us all set before us this resolve, that as citizens now, as when you were soldiers during the war, our country's honor and prosperity shall be first in our affections and first in our efforts, let us see that nothing shall prevent us from acting as citizens for what seems to us to be wise and good for all our people and for the glory of the good old flag.

At Greencastle 3,000 people gathered and Gen. Harrison spoke as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: In consenting at the urgent solicitation of the Republican State Central committee to make two speeches in Indiana I did not realize the capacity of the committee for multiplication. [Laughter.] They have arranged to separate the beginning and the end of this first speech of the campaign by very many hundreds of miles; the peroration and the exordium, if I may use such large phrases with reference to these small talks, are very far apart. Can the workingman expect to have good wages when the mills don't pay any dividends to the stockholders? Can the farmer expect to have good prices for his crops when the workingman is not employed and getting good wages?

In his speech here in Brazil Gen. Harrison said:

My Fellow Citizens: Not long ago we heard a gread deal from Democratic newspapers at a time when the country was prosperous and when that prosperity was generally distributed among all the people, a great deal of talk about a time when the rich were all getting richer and the poor were getting poorer, and by way of curing that condition of things, which did not exist, the Democrats said they would bring in a time when the rich would all get poorer and the poor all get richer. But instead of that they have illustrated the general truth that we prosper together and that we suffer together by bringing in a time when we are all getting poorer together. The policy of a party that is to be accepted by a people should be a policy that brings and maintains a general policy and that appeals to men in all pursuits in life. Let us stop to think of the promises that were made to us, because out of this experience you ought to learn. Experience is a hard school, but its lessons abide with us longer than any other. The Democrat talked to the laboring man about the oppression of the tariff, especially as it related to his coat. The appeal made to you was to smash the tariff, the suggestion being that your wages would remain as good as they had been but that everything you bought would be cheaper. You were told that it would be a good thing to smash this tariff umbrella under which you and your employers had been walking together and sharing the benefits of its protection. You were told that you were getting too much of the drip, but you found when you had smashed the umbrella that in the very nature of things he had an accumulation and had provided himself with a rubber coat while you were left in your shirt sleeves.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—Fully 10,000 people welcomed Gen. Harrison to Terre Haute and there was a general disappointment when it was announced that the open air meeting had been abandoned and the speaking would be done in the opera-house. The building could not contain one-fourth of the crowd. Col. R. W. Thompson introduced Gen. Harrison as Indiana's favorite son. When the ex-President arose to speak there was a round of cheers. Gen. Harrison spoke for half an hour, principally of the Republican theory of protection as compared with the Wilson measure which succeeded the tariff bill of 1890.

MAJ. UPHAM IS STRONGLY UPHELD.

His Employes Deny Lying Charges Made by Democratic Publications.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—An effort is being made in the Democratic papers of the State to create a prejudice in the minds of workingmen against W. H. Upham, Republican nominee for Governor, by charging that the Upham Manufactering company has treated its employés in an unfair and an unjust manner. The casual reader of the Democratic papers of the State must have the impression that the Upham Manufacturing company is a slave driver and robber, and that its employés are poor downtrodden slaves, unfed, unclothed, and unschooled.

But a few days ago a statement of the real relations existing between the company and its employés was made, and six of the oldest and best known men in the service of the company signed the same and swore on oath that to the best of their knowledge and belief the statement was true. The Democratic press, almost without a single exception, at once raised the cry "intimidation," and declared the men had been forced to sign. Now 152 more employés of the company have all sworn to an additional statement making more emphatic the denial of the charges against the company. This affidavit says for each man that he is employed by the Upham company, that he has always been paid in cash if he asked it, that he has never been asked to take company scrip or to trade at the company's store, that the statement that the company charges its employés more than market price for goods is absolutely false. All this is set down in detail in the affidavit, which closes thus:

The Upham Manufacturing company is a kind and considerate employer, and I have heard of many instances where the company, through its President, W. H. Upham, has rendered needed assistance to its employés in time of trouble, and from what I am informed I believe that many employés and others in the City of Marshfield have been enabled to secure homes through advancements made them by the Upham Manufacturing company. W. H. Upham is honored as a citizen and respected as an employer, is as easy to approach as any of his employés, and ever ready to give help in time of trouble. I subscribe and swear to this statement, and say: "May every workingman be treated as well and considerately as have the employés of the Upham Manufacturing company."

The 152 men who sign this are all sworn by S. H. Vedder, a notary public for Wood County. Each one has set opposite his name the length of his service with the company—from one month to fourteen years. Nearly 70 per cent of the signers are property-owners. The statement was read to each employé and was fully explained to him before he was permitted to sign it, and after the statement was sent to the printing office several of the employés called and asked to be allowed to testify, with others, to the good treatment they had received.

There are in Marshfield, besides the Upham Manufacturing company, five other manufacturing industries, not counting the large brewery on the North Side. The city is well equipped with churches and school-houses and city orders are cash, the city being free of debt, with money in the treasury. Until W. H. Upham was nominated for Governor the town was spoken of by these same papers as one of the representative cities of Wisconsin, a monument of what an honest, progressive, and industrious people could do when working unitedly and contentedly together. The energy and pluck displayed by citizens in rebuilding the city after its entire destruction by fire in 1887 had been commented on time after time and the praise of its people for their magnificent accomplishment was sung in both Democratic and Republican papers of the State. Until W. H. Upham was nominated for Governor by the Republican party of Wisconsin many were the flattering articles penned by newspaper editors, regardless of politics, crediting him with being an able financier and a successful business manager, a generous hearted and humane employer, an honest, respected, and public spirited citizen. The fact that in 1886 he was elected Mayor of the city with but two votes against him and reëlected in 1887 with but twelve votes against him out of a total of 440 was commented on by newspapers all over the State, and it was said W. H. Upham was remarkably popular at home.

The first election held in Marshfield under the Cooper law was in 1891. Marshfield was a Democratic city, and while the Democrats held caucuses and nominated a full set of city and ward officers, the Republicans made no nominations, and an independent ticket was put up with W. H. Upham at the head for Mayor. Election day came and a hard, bitter fight was made. The Democrats elected every city officer named by them except the Mayor, and W. H. Upham was again called to the chair, running 70 votes ahead of his ticket, again showing he had friends in the city in which he lived. But now "Bill" Upham, the genial, good-natured, whole-souled citizen has become W. H. Upham, the Republican nominee for Governor, the Democratic editors see a difference.

HILL LAUDS THE RURAL DEMOCRACY.

At Binghamton He Declares It Is Wheeling Into Line in His Support.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Senator Hill faced here tonight for his second attack upon the Republican party an audience equally as enthusiastic, though not as large, as that at Syracuse last night. In addition to reiterating the sentiments expressed at Syracuse he said:

I embrace this early opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the local and cordial support which is being given the State ticket by those who have heretofore differed with me in regard to inter-party affairs, especially in the rural districts of the State. With entire unanimity those who have been generally regarded as the especial friends of the National Administration have earnestly wheeled into line and are performing valiant service in behalf of the cause, and I should be unjust to them, as well as unjust to myself, if I did not take occasion to freely acknowledge their magnanimity and generous action. They seem to realize more keenly than do some of our party friends in New York and Brooklyn the absolute necessity of party unity in the present emergency.

REPUBLICANS FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

So Senator Saxton Declares Before a Mass-Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Republicans from all the surrounding country attended the mass-meeting in this city tonight to witness the opening of the State campaign in Western New York by Jacob Sloat Fassett of Elmira and Charles Saxton, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Senator Saxton took up the so-called religious issue of the campaign. He said: "This is the land of personal liberty and by the grace of God it shall always be the same land of personal, civil, and religious liberty." Mr. Fassett spoke to the same effect and added that he could not see how the friends of Mr. Cleveland could support Mr. Hill. "He punished Hornblower and Peckham," said he, "because they had the courage to denounce the felony of Hill and Maynard."

IOWA DEMOCRATIC PAPER BOLTS.

Keokuk "Anzeiger" Comes Out Strongly for the Entire Republican Ticket.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Keokuk *Anzeiger*, in its issue today, renounces the Democratic party and comes out with an editorial supporting the entire Republican State, Congressional, and county tickets. Editor Henzel has been termed a liberal Republican, but for years past his paper has been bitterly opposd to anything savoring of Republicanism, chiefly prohibition, and has supported Democracy on every occasion. The *Anzeiger* has been considered surely Democratic for all time to come by the Bourbon leaders.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Thomas Updegraff, Congressman for this district, addressed a large audience in the new Auditorium Building this evening.

Kansas Democrat Makes Charges.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—William Dickerhoff, a prominent Democrat of Carbondale, today, in a letter to a local paper, charges Chairman Leland of the Republican State Central committee has entered into a contract with Cyrus Corning, the Independent Populist candidate for Governor, by which Leland is to pay Corning $20,000 if he polls 10,000 votes. Chairman Leland denies the story.

Fusion in Part in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 12.—This was the final day for certifying nominations on the State tickets and three more changes were made in the Democratic ticket this afternoon, Larimore for Congress, Kurtz for Commissioner of Agriculture, and Sheehan for Railroad Commissioner being withdrawn in favor of Muir, Merchant, and Cameron, the Populist nominees.

Congressman Wilson at Piedmont, W. Va.

PIEDMONT, W. Va., Oct. 12.—W. L. Wilson addressed a great crowd here today. On the question of tariff Mr. Wilson expressed the views that have characterized his previous addresses. Col. W. W. Arnett followed Mr. Wilson. While the meeting was in progress the opera-house was surrounded by fully 1,000 people unable to obtain entrance.

Griffith Speaks at Madison, Ind.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—John L. Griffith spoke on State and national issues this evening to a large audience. Among his hearers were many former Democrats.

Kentucky Democrat Deserts His Party.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Oct. 12.—H. J. Howard, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1890, is now for Colson, the Republican candidate.

Tragedy at Fort Porter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—First-Sergt. Edgar L. Schuler of Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, was deliberately shot this morning by Sergt. Thomas Marriott of the same company and is not expected to live. Two theories of the cause of the murder are held; one that Marriott was crazed by drink, the other that the deed was done through enmity, the result of an old feud.

M'KINLEY'S HOT SHOT.

HE POURS THEM INTO THE DEMOCRACY AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Before a Great Audience in the Furniture City Ohio's Governor Takes the Bourbons to Task for Their Record—From Detroit Northward a Hearty Reception Is Accorded the Protectionist—He Speaks to a Crowd at Ionia in the Rain—He Is Wanted in Louisiana.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 12.—Gov. McKinley was given a splendid welcome in this city. Before a great audience tonight, after telling the people it was their duty to reëlect John T. Rich as Governor, Fred A. Maynard as Attorney-General, and send William Alden Smith to Congress, Gov. McKinley said:

No grander audience than the one assembled in this hall tonight ever greeted a public speaker and no audience ever had a greater subject to engage its attention than the one now before the American people. This is a Republican year. [Applause.] The reason for this is that we have been having some experience with the principles of another political party. The Democratic party has been in power nineteen months, and nearly all that time has been busy revising the tariff and the people have been busy revising their ideas and opinions. There probably never has been in the political history of this country a greater revolution in public than that which has taken place in the last two years. Every State in the North that has had an opportunity to vote has condemned the present administration and approved Republican principles.

His speech was practically the same as that delivered at Minneapolis and at Indianapolis and was frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause. He left tonight for Columbus, O.

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 12.—Mark Hanna of Cleveland, O., and Gov. Rich, together with Gen. Alger and E. A. Maynard, Republican candidate for Attorney-General of Michigan, accompanied Gov. McKinley from Detroit, and Gov. Rich shared in the speech-making with Ohio's Governor. At Pontiac the opera-house was jammed, seats, aisles, stage, and every other foot of available space being occupied. Ex-Congressman Brewer introduced McKinley at Pontiac, referring to him as the foremost American and the one who will in all probability be the next occupant of the Presidential chair.

"Our conditions," said Gov. McKinley in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech, "are different from European conditions and we want to keep them different. We want American conditions—conditions which will encourage and produce the best and highest citizenship, and we cannot maintain our markets unless we put a tariff on the products which come into this country in competition with our own and in competition with our own wages. The more men we have at work in the shops the greater will be the demand for the agricultural products of the country, and the greater that demand the greater will be the prices."

Warmly Greeted at Ionia.

IONIA, Mich., Oct. 12.—There was an unusual demonstration here today in Gov. McKinley's honor. To the local population were added hundreds of excursionists from neighboring towns. Five thousand men stood in the rain in front of the Bailey Hotel and listened to McKinley's ringing words. Just below the hotel some enterprising Democrats had suspended a huge sign inscribed "Our factories are all busy, the result of the Wilson law," and some equally enterprising Republicans got a big piece of canvas with the single word "England" painted on it, and two stout-looking men faithfully held this on poles under the Democratic sign. Gov. McKinley gave his audience a talk about the Republican party, saying:

"I stood yesterday in the City of Jackson and addressed a great multitude of people such as I see before me today. I stood there on memorable ground, for in that city the great Republican party was born. I met today on this platform the only surviving member of the Committee on Resolutions of that historic convention." There were cries of "Call him out," and McKinley called upon a tall, venerable man seated beside him, Albert Williams, a resident of Ionia, who was greeted with a chorus of cheers.

Gov. McKinley was interrupted by some sympathizer in the crowd. The rain had again begun to fall and the sympathizer sang out: "Put your hat on, Governor; we want to save you for 1896." The Governor smiled at his considerate friend and replied: "Thanks! It is a good suggestion, but I can never resist the temptation to uncover in the presence of the American people, the only earthly sovereign we recognize in the United States."

Louisiana Wants Him.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Louisiana seem determined to have Gov. McKinley speak for them at New Orleans Saturday night, Oct. 20, nowithstanding the telegram sent by Chairman Dick to the Louisiana State committee yesterday declaring it to be impossible. Maj. Dick tonight received a message from Secretary Ferris of the Louisiana committee in which the latter says he will arrive in this city next Sunday evening and asks Chairman Dick to arrange a meeting for him with Gov. McKinley. It is understood here the purpose of Secretary Ferris' trip to Columbus is to promise the special trains necessary to take the Governor from Tennessee to Louisiana and afterward land him at Huntington, W. Va., in time for his meeting Monday afternoon.

Senator Vilas Blames McKinley.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Senator Vilas spoke to a good-sized crowd here tonight. He attributed the hard times mainly to the Sherman silver law and the McKinley bill and claimed the present were Republican hard times, and that the Democracy had not yet had a chance to get in its beneficent work.

Political Notes.

Democrats of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Senatorial District in convention at Fond du Lac nominated Ignatius Kestz for Senator and L. A. Lange for Assemblyman.

Alfred Skeels, Secretary, and A. H. Flood, Treasurer of the Republican league of Colorado have resigned and announced they will support the nominees of the People's party.

SUIT AGAINST THE ARCHBISHOP.

Father Nawocki Says He Is Not a Party to It in Any Way.

"I don't know any of these men nor do I know anything about the church," said Father Nawocki yesterday when asked if he had any knowledge of the suit filed against Archbishop Feehan in the Superior Court by the trustees of the Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul. The bill says in July, 1892, the complainants agreed to purchase five acres of land for $35,000 on Chariton street, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and, they say, Archbishop Feehan promised to obtain a loan on the property for the purpose of paying for the building of the church. It is claimed the Archbishop has refused to fulfill his promise, and that as a consequence the complainants are in debt several thousand dollars which they have paid out of their own pockets in building the church. Mr. Kreft said the Archbishop refused to give them either a minister or money unless they could get the consent of the priest in charge of that division of the city, who, he said, was Father Nawocki of St. Mary's of Perpetual Help Church. Father Nawocki had been with Mr. Kreft to visit the Archbishop when the controversy first began, but lately he had refused to do anything in the matter. "I don't believe Archbishop Feehan ever made any such promises," said Father Nawocki. "If he ever entered into such an agreement he would have put it in black and white, like any other business transaction. It is ridiculous to say that I refused my consent to the erection of a church, as I would have nothing whatever to say in the matter. The Archbishop is at the head of all such matters, and he alone has the power to say what shall be. Some of these people go to work and buy land and put up churches, and then expect the Archbishop to pay for them. I know nothing about this church, and didn't know it was being built." Archbishop Feehan is in Philadelphia attending the conference now being held there.

Gamekeeper Shot by a Poacher.

MONROE, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Gamekeeper D. E. Boyse, while patrolling the preserves of the Erie Fishing club last evening, was shot by Ben McCullough of Ironville, O., a poacher. Boyse fell wounded and totally blind, while McCullough fled. Neighbors soon after found the wounded man and took him to a hospital in Toledo. McCullough was captured in Toledo and brought here.

Colored Man Attempts Murder.

Ed Windom and Charles Hearsey, both colored coal dealers, had a quarrel about the price of coal in an alley near State and Thirteenth streets yesterday afternoon. Windom fired three shots at Hearsey, all of which took effect. Hearsey was removed to his home at No. 2514 Armour avenue, but his wounds are not serious. Windom escaped.

SCORNS THE PARTY.

ANOTHER BUSINESS-MAN LEAVES THE MORIBUND BOURBON GANG.

John Minewegen Tells the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Club He Is Henceforth a Republican—Cogent Reasons for Abandoning the Producers of Hard Times—Strong Speeches by Col. Sexton and Edward D. Cooke—Sam Raymond's Friends Not Fighting Kochersperger.

"I have been a Democrat all my life, but the present condition of the country tells me that I have been on the wrong side of the fence. The condition of my own business has taught me that the industries of this country are in the wrong hands today. In fact, for the last year and a half I have hardly known whether I was in business or not. A year and a half ago I had from 100 to 150 men in my employment at good wages. Since last June I have had less than twenty. The industrial conditions are so bad that I am practically forced out of business. To me it looks as if the Democrats that are in it are 'in it,' and those that are not 'in it' ain't 'in it' at all. I will never vote the Democratic ticket again."

This is the statement made last night before 500 men at a meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican club in the North Side Turner Hall by John Minewegen, who is a well-known business-man. It was at the request of somebody in the audience that Chairman Hamburgher called him to the platform and when Minewegen closed his speech he was loudly applauded.

Ex-Postmaster James A. Sexton was the next speaker. In opening his address he said: "I have a great respect for the men that took up arms in defense of the flag, but for the man that will try to steal my ballot I have so little respect that I cannot express it. Unless we arm ourselves and go to the polls I don't know how we are going to put a stop to the disreputable, dishonest, and traitorous action of the enemy in the protection of our ballots. You all know that the fundamental principles of the Republican party have been the liberty, happiness, safety, and welfare of the people. In the withholding of pensions of Union soldiers, in business paralyzed, in mills and factories closed, in suspended banks, in bankrupt firms, in the distress of farmers, in the working people discharged from employment, in the monetary stringencies, in the prevailing hard times and public destitution are the fulfillment of the Republican predictions with heroic warrant as to the known capacity of the Democratic party to disturb the American people."

Edward D. Cooke, candidate for Congress, said: "In the last few days I have seen from actual experience on the streets, in the factories, in the stores, in social meetings a remarkable upheaval of the people on the questions of the day. A large percentage of our sensible Democratic friends are coming over into the Republican party. They see the danger to the vast industrial interests of the country, and these are the motives that are guiding them."

Mr. Cooke closed his address with a reference to a personal interview that he had a few hours previous with C. D. Wells, who had quit the Democratic party, as told in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. Mr. Wells had frankly told him the Democratic party was not competent to handle the business interests of this country. He closed by an allusion to possible ballot-box frauds and the disposition to win at any cost on the part of the Democrats.

Among the other speakers were George D. Anthony, candidate for the State Senate, and David Revell and A. J. Olson, candidates for the House. Before the meeting closed the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Republican club of the Twenty-fourth Ward resents as a malicious falsehood and slander the claim made in an evening newspaper that the Republican friends of Sam B. Raymond are unfriendly to D. H. Kochersperger, the Republican candidate for County Treasurer.

Resolved, That this club knows no other duty than to support and elect every Republican candidate, and to promote harmony among all Republicans in the North Division and the entire city.

BIG MEETING IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

Charles G. Neely Speaks for Protective Tariff and for Pensions.

Republicans of the Twelfth Ward held a largely attended meeting last night at No. 500 Ogden avenue. Among the speakers were Charles G. Neely of Evanston, Theodore Gestefeld, Daniel Healy, Theodore Noel, and Charles Woodman. William Cameron was the presiding officer. Mr. Neely said the first thing Congress did after the Constitution was adopted was to pass a tariff law, and immediately factories sprang up. He said in view of what the country had experienced it was a marvel the question existed in the United States as to whether we should have protection or not. MacVeagh was going about the State, he added, criticising the pension rolls, but if the men who were drawing the pensions had not gone to the front during the war there would be no Union for Mr. MacVeagh to be Senatorial candidate.

O. N. Carter, candidate for County Judge, was a personal friend, and he declared him to be a sound lawyer, a true Republican, and an irreproachable citizen. The ballot should be as sacred as a soldier's grave, and would be if he were elected. Mr. Gestefeld said in this campaign the Republicans discussed principles as well as men, but the Democrats did not care to discuss the issues of the campaign and confined themselves to candidates, and their perversion of facts and "mud-slinging" ought to insure a defeat for them. They were counting on the indifference of Republican voters and on their own rascality to win. While they had nearly a quarter of a million raised by levies on city employés and taxes on gamblers and by other such methods for campaign purposes, they were spending less than ever in usual campaign methods and he asserted they were holding it to buy up the judges and clerks of election and for such frauds.

GIVEN THE RIGHT TO CAST A BALLOT.

Hebrew American Republicans Secure Scores of Naturalizations.

Among the many hundreds naturalized at the Superior Court last night were 175 men, who were brought up by the Hebrew-American Republican club of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, which has its headquarters at No. 563 South Canal street. This club has been pressing the work of organization with great vigor and expects to score a big success at the mass-meeting called for tomorrow. The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Hall, No. 493 South Jefferson street. Ald. George B. Swift and William E. Mason will be among the speakers.

The Nineteenth Ward Hebrew Republican club will hold a mass-meeting tonight at De Koven Street Turner Hall. The speakers will be William E. Mason and several of the Republican candidates. The Naturalization committee of this club had 113 Hebrews naturalized last night, all of whom say they will vote the Republican ticket.

GREAT MEETING AT PULLMAN TONIGHT.

Senator Cullom, Ald. Mann, and Stephen A. Douglas Are to Speak.

Senator Cullom, Ald. James R. Mann, Stephen A. Douglas, and other prominent Republicans will address the voters of Pullman, Kensington, and Roseland tonight at Pullman. The meeting is to be held in Arcade Hall and the indications are there will be a big turnout. Senator Cullom will arrive in the city this morning from Watseka and will go to Springfield tonight after the Pullman meeting.

MANY REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

List of Places, with Speakers Assigned by the Campaign Committee.

Republican meetings as appointed with speakers assigned by the Campaign committee of the Republican County Central committee for tonight are as follows:

Irving Hall, Irving Park boulevard and St. Charles avenue—William E. Mason, M. B. Madden, and candidates.

Market Hall, Pullman—Senator Cullom, Stephen A. Douglas, and James R. Mann.

Palos, Mikelson's Hall, rally—Theodore Stimming, William Lorimer, James Pease, D. H. Kochersperger, A. O. Cooper, E. J. Magerstadt, D. D. Healy, John Humphrey, William Thiemann, Robert Muir.

La Grange, Music Hall—Charles G. Neely, Charles M. Weaver, William Lorimer, D. W. Munn, and candidates.

Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Huron street—Theodore Gestefeld, F. M. Selig, and candidates.

Donohough's Hall, Holt and North avenues—John J. Dahlman, John F. Scanlan, C. J. Belinski.

Gruenwaldt's Hall, No. 668 Holt avenue, Polish Republican club—D. A. Campbell, S. B. Weston, G. B. Reed.

No. 541 North Western avenue, Republican Bohemian club—Frank J. Pechota, J. F. Stepina, J. C. Polly.

No. 3239 Laurel street, Sixth Ward Polish Republican club—C. J. Belinski, J. M. Head, David E. Shannahan.

De Koven Turner Hall, No. 108 De Koven street—C. W. Woodman, Joseph E. Bidwill, John Meyer, J. J. Morrison, William F. McCarthy.

Sigler's Hall, Sixty-third and Dickey streets—William H. Tatge, Joel M. Longenecker, E. J. Noble, W. C. Eakins.

No. 1134 West Chicago avenue—C. D. Bisbee, Niels Juul, Lauritz Shoen.

No. 563 South Canal street—R. A. L. Dick, John W. Tindall, W. E. Kern.

No. 200 West Taylor street—C. W. Woodman, Joseph E. Bidwill, John Meyer, J. J. Morrison, William F. McCarthy.

Assignment of Speakers.

The Republican State Central committee has made up the following list of appointments for the various speakers to be filled tonight and all next week:

Senator S. M. Cullom—Pullman, this evening; Pittsfield, Monday; Jacksonville, Tuesday; Bloomington, Thursday; Danville, Friday afternoon.

W. E. Mason—Morris, this afternoon; Tuscola, Monday evening; Fairfield, Wednesday evening; Albion, Thursday evening; McLeansboro, Friday evening; Centralia, Saturday evening.

Joseph W. Fifer—Forrest, Tuesday; Bloomington, Thursday; Mason City, Friday.

Horace S. Clark—Cuba, Monday; Fairfield, Wednesday.

Col. Isaac Clements—Hoopeston, this afternoon; Mason City, Friday; Gibson, Saturday.

Clark E. Carr—Pittsfield, Monday; Bloomington, Thursday.

A. J. Hopkins—Morris, today; Waukegan, Tuesday; Harvard, Thursday; Marengo, Friday.

Edward O'Connell—Ivesdale, this evening.

John F. Scanlan—Rochelle, Wednesday evening; Turner, Friday.

The Hon. George E. Bacon—Highland Park, Monday evening.

George S. Willits—Wenona, Tuesday evening; Neoga, Friday evening; Greenup, Saturday evening.

W. A. Northcott—Red Bud, Friday; Centralia, Saturday evening.

Ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby—De Kalb, Wednesday.

Maj. T. H. Edwards—Mount Pulaski, next Saturday.

J. R. Mann—Pullman, this evening; Jacksonville, Tuesday; McHenry, Saturday next.

John M. Hamilton—Kankakee, this evening; Mound City, next Saturday.

C. J. Lindley—Vergennes, this afternoon; and De Soto this evening; Forest City, Tuesday; De Kalb, Wednesday; in Kane County, Thursday; Byron, Friday evening, the 19th.

Charles Thomas—Oquawville, this afternoon.

George W. Patton—Mendota, Wednesday.

P. Sidney Post—Victoria, today; Hoop Pole, Monday; Phœnix Township, Tuesday; Lorraine, Wednesday; Moline, Thursday.

John F. Finerty—Joliet, today.

Stephen A. Douglas—Atlanta, Monday.

S. M. Inglis—Lanark, Friday; Mount Pulaski, Saturday next.

Joseph G. Cannon—Kankakee, today; Robinson, Tuesday afternoon and evening; Newton, Wednesday afternoon and evening; Salem, Thursday; Danville, Friday afternoon; Wilmington, Saturday.

F. X. Schoonmaker—Decatur, Monday evening; La Salle, Tuesday; Chicago, West Side Turner Hall, Friday evening.

Walter Reeves—Forest City, Tuesday, the 16th.

W. R. Jewell—Joliet, this evening.

George E. Foss—Highland Park, Monday evening.

Will Hear Sound Doctrine.

John F. Finerty and W. J. Jewell will speak under the auspices of the Irish American club at Joliet this evening.

The First Ward Republican club will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Central committee headquarters, No. 148 Madison street.

The Tenth Precinct Republican club of the Twentieth Ward held the largest meeting it ever had last night and the enthusiasm was great. Speeches were made by Isadore Plotke, Theodore Meyer, and William Meyer.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of the Fifteenth District Independent club will be held at Vernon Hall, No. 521 West Taylor street, tonight to indorse such candidates of either party as the club wants to vote for.

There will be a public meeting for men and women at the Waubansee club rooms, No. 355 La Salle avenue, Monday at 8 p. m. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Dr. Julia H. Smith, Gen. Lieb, and others will address the meeting.

The French Republican club of the Fifth Congressional District will have a mass meeting tonight at Vernon Hall, No. 521 West Taylor street, and listen to speeches by George E. White, L. E. Bussiere, Elie Vezina, L. Compondee, and John A. Bell.

Workingmen of the Thirty-fourth Ward are invited to attend a meeting of the Plaisance Republican club at Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue this evening. The speakers will be Judge Gibbons, George W. Miller, F. W. Lowenthal, and others.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock the French voters of the Fourth Congressional District will hold a big rally at Frederich's Hall, No. 208 Blue Island avenue. The speakers are to be Charles W. Woodman, J. R. Parker, Elie Vezina, S. Compondee, J. L. Savoy, and John A. Bell.

BRINGS SUIT AGAINST A CONVENT.

An Ex-Sister Desires Return of Part of the Money She Deposited.

Suit in assumpsit has been brought against the Convent of the Holy Family of Nazareth, whose buildings are situated on Division street, near Milwaukee avenue. The complainant in the case is Mary Sobzeck, formerly known as Sister Hiliadora, and the action has been brought to recover $150. This the plaintiff charges is less than the balance due her from a sum deposited by her with the sisters of the institution a number of years ago when she entered as a novice. A summons was served yesterday afternoon upon Mother Loretta, Mother Provincial for the order in America, commanding her presence in Justice Wheeler's court Oct. 16. Mary Sobzeck says when she entered the convent she deposited nearly $300. She served four years as a novice, after which she was regularly ordained a nun. Her only reason for forsaking her vows is that the duties required of her in the convent were too arduous. Upon quitting the convent the ex-nun was given $100 of the sum she had deposited, and it is to recover the balance that she now seeks the aid of the courts. Mother Loretta was seen last night, and regretted exceedingly that the name of the convent should be dragged into a Justice court. She explained Sister Hiliadora's deposit had been but $200, and that the convent was in no sense under obligation to remit any part of the sum to its original owner. The Mother Superior of the Pennsylvania institution had furnished the dissatisfied sister the means of transportation to Chicago when the latter signified her intention of giving up the veil, and the $100 had been paid out of a sense of pity rather than one of obligation. Mother Loretta does not know what her course will be, but has referred the matter to her attorney.

FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Constitution Drawn Up for an Association for Mutual Aid.

A constitution for a State federation of woman's clubs was adopted yesterday morning at a meeting of delegates representing sixty of the organizations composed of women that have been formed in Illinois. The constitution states the organization is for mutual counsel and sympathy, and for the promotion of higher social and moral conditions. The instrument has yet to be ratified by the home organizations. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Isabella L. Candee, Cairo; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emma T. Schenck, Pekin, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. B. Farson, Chicago; Treasurer, W. A. Whitmore, Quincy, Ill. Twenty-two Vice-Presidents were elected to represent the Congressional districts. The State Federation of Woman's Clubs if it becomes a fact by the ratification of yesterday's proceedings will have a membership of at least 6,000. One of the objects of the federation will be to help working women. The Fortnightly club gave the visiting delegates a reception yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mary E. Rich read a paper on "Great Reviewers and Reviews." Light refreshments were served.

ORPHANS ARE GIVEN THEIR SHOES.

Mancel Talcott's Endowment Fund Distributed Once More.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, No. 2228 Michigan avenue, was celebrated yesterday. All the afternoon and evening men and women passed in and out of the home, and while these were receiving the hospitality of the Reception committee the inmates of the asylum were enjoying a program of special exercises. Two hundred and ten pairs of shoes were distributed among the orphans. This annual distribution of shoes is regular and is the result of an endowment made many years ago by Mancel Talcott. Mrs. C. Gilbert Wheeler was Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment for the children.

WOMEN ON THE ALERT

NOT FRIGHTENED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOLONEY'S RULING.

Ballot for Every Woman Who Wants to Vote—State Central Committees of Both Parties Taking Steps to See That No Legal Voter Is Disfranchised on Account of Lack of Necessary Tickets—County Clerk Wulff Will Attend to Chicago and Outskirts.

Chairman Tanner of the Republican State Central committee yesterday asked for a conference with Delos P. Phelps, Chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, with reference to providing ballot boxes and ballots for women in the different counties of the State outside of Cook County. There is no doubt that Mr. Phelps and other representatives of the Democratic committee will go into the conference. This action became necessary on account of the attitude of Attorney-General Moloney's decision that County Clerks need not provide ballots for women and that they should be ignored in the distribution of ballots. Mr. Moloney's efforts to hinder, as far as he can, the voting by women, will accomplish no further purpose than some annoyance. His own party leaders in Chicago are not in sympathy with his attitude, and the stand he has taken was condemned by them as being at least unfair. The Woman's Campaign committees of both parties took up the matter yesterday as soon as they observed Mr. Moloney's ruling in the newspapers.

It was not a surprise to the Republican women, but the Democratic women were not quite so well prepared to credit the Attorney-General with such hostility. But for all that they took measures at once to see that the ballots of women should be counted. The members of the committee were called together and a notice was prepared which will be sent to every Democratic County Central committeeman, saying that the State Central committee at Chicago would furnish ballots for women. The women will be advised that if it is necessary to demand of the County Clerks that ballot boxes be provided.

The Republican women considered several plans, but finally told Chairman Tanner they thought he should make arrangements with the Democratic State Central committee to see that women were not disenfranchised through Mr. Moloney's instructions. It was from this suggestion that Mr. Tanner asked for the conference. Mr. Phelps has repeatedly told the Democratic women he would see they had fair play, and on this assurance it is expected all necessary arrangements will be made.

Lawrence P. Boyle, attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners, doesn't agree with Mr. Moloney, though he didn't care to offer any further criticism than that, but he said:

> While the law does not make it mandatory upon County Clerks to provide ballots and boxes for women, yet at the same time it does not prohibit them from doing so. Consequently Mr. Moloney's ruling is not binding, and in my opinion the fair thing to do and the just position to assume is that since the Legislature provided that women should vote they should be furnished the means to do so. Since the law also provides for the Australian system of balloting, I think that ballots of that kind should be provided. The Democratic party has nominated a woman candidate, with the expectancy that women would vote for her, and there is no reason why they should not be treated fairly.

There will be no trouble in Chicago or Cook County. The Election Commissioners will treat the women with the same consideration that they do the men within their jurisdiction, and County Clerk Wulff said yesterday he would provide Australian ballots for the territory outside of Chicago. "I do not see that the law prohibits me from doing this," he said, "and it looks fair to treat the women the same as the men voters."

WOMEN SPEAKERS QUITE POPULAR.

Republican State Committee Is Arranging Mrs. Worthington's Dates.

Woman speakers at political meetings are becoming popular with both parties, and the woman's campaign committees cannot meet all the requests made. It was not so at the beginning of the campaign. Then there was a disposition to think women would mix up suffrage in the meetings and prove hoodoos generally. That opinion still prevails in the central and southern parts of the State, where no women have appeared as public speakers. The Republican State Central committee is so well pleased with the work of Mrs. Florence McCartney Worthington that yesterday it was decided the committee should make all the dates for Mrs. Worthington's speeches. During the last week she has been campaigning with Senator Cullom, and instead of making any "breaks" she has done the opposite. Wherever she has been Chairman Tanner has received complimentary letters concerning her good work. But notwithstanding this several dates have had to be canceled because the county committeeman feared Mrs. Worthington would discuss suffrage. The trouble appears to be in the central part of the State where the women who are publicly taking interest in the campaign are Woman's Christian Temperance Union members, and in the German districts there is a fear the women want to work for prohibition instead of the State University. In Chicago there is no such fear, and at the Democratic meetings especially there is a demand for women speakers.

THEIR HUSBANDS WON'T HELP THEM.

Republican Women of the Twelfth Ward Make a Political Complaint.

One hundred Republican women attended a Twelfth Ward political meeting held in the Lincoln club rooms, No. 531 West Adams street, last night. Mrs. H. W. Duncanson told the women it was time to get to work in earnest and especially in the Twelfth Ward. Mrs. Duncanson said:

> I believe each one of us ought from now until the last registration day constitute herself a committee of one to talk to the women of our Ward. The men, I am sorry to say, are hindering us. One Republican leader whom I asked to address some of our meetings declined. He said he didn't believe in women voting, because all the foreign women, Democratic women, and bad women would vote. If that were the case I asked him if he was willing then all these women should vote and the Republican women be asked to stay at home, and thus fail to counteract the votes of the other women. He didn't tell me what he thought about that. Instead of the men discouraging their wives, they ought to help us. The Republican party is conservative, and for that reason is inclined to oppose the women, so that I see, if the Twelfth Ward with its large Republican vote is to make any record at all, we women will have to do the work. Each of you should encourage your husband to vote and assist in what you are trying to accomplish. Another thing. We should all, I think, vote the Republican ticket straight.

Mrs. Green, another speaker, also complained of the Twelfth Ward men. She said every husband and father appeared to believe it was all right for every other man's wife and daughter to vote, but he didn't want his own to do so. Mrs. Worthington urged the women to stand by the Republican party.

The complaint the Twelfth Ward women make about the men is not duplicated in other wards where the women have been organizing.

SHARP CRITICISM FOR MR. MOLONEY.

Harriet A. Buschwah Gives Her Views on His Woman's Ballot Opinion.

The following communication on the attitude of Attorney-General Moloney with reference to women voting has been sent to THE TRIBUNE by Mrs. Harriet A. Buschwah:

> I read in one of the morning papers the order of Attorney-General Moloney to the County Clerks of the State of Illinois to ignore their women voters of the State of Illinois by not issuing to them the Australian ballots for their use election day, thereby compelling them to furnish their own ballots, which it is impossible for them to do, as the Australian ballot is the only legally recognized ballot. If they should furnish the old style ballot as he suggested it would be in direct violation of the election laws, and thereby make us liable to prosecution under that act; also the judges and clerks would not be compelled to count them and as a result they would be thrown out, thereby defrauding the women voters of Illinois of their right of suffrage on the school question given them by the State Legislature. As he is the highest legal representative of the State I would ask him what is the difference between his methods of evading the law by his decision and that of City-Attorney Asay in his method of defeating the Republican party of its rights at the polls? His is the more dishonorable of the two, as he has made use of his high office to defeat the ends of justice, instead of administering it as it is his duty to do; also misleading the women of the State as to the manner of preparing their ballots. It is an outrage upon the women voters of the State, and merits a public rebuke from them as citizens and voters. I think the women of Chicago and also the State will find a way open to them to exercise their right to vote notwithstanding this decision in the case.

THEY INTEND TO REGISTER AND VOTE.

Encouraging Reports from the Women of the Third Ward.

There was a meeting of Republican women last night at the residence of Mrs. Frances M. Bundy, No. 1501 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Bundy presided and Mrs. J. H. Murphy was secretary. Lists of the Republican women voters in the Third Ward have been prepared, and they will be called on and asked to vote. Many of them have been seen already by a committee, and the reports are that all the women are aroused and will register and vote. Mrs. S. B. Shattuck of the Illinois Woman's committee was present last night and explained many things touching registration. This is not regarded by the women, Mrs. Shattuck said, necessarily as a movement for suffrage, but is simply to get the women to exercise the right that is theirs to have a word to say touching the management of the education of their children.

OPEN THEIR HOUSES REGISTRATION DAY

Plan That Republican Women Are Asked to Co-operate In.

A number of Republican women have announced their willingness to throw open their houses in the coming day of registration, Oct. 16, as meeting places for women who may be unwilling to go to places of registration alone. It is desirable that this be done in every precinct in every ward in the city and Republican women who are willing to aid the cause in this way are requested to send their name and residence to THE TRIBUNE. The hours between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. have been suggested as most convenient.

NOW FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Committee Arranging Details for the Women's Gathering Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Women's Democratic Campaign committee yesterday further details of the mass-meeting to be held Oct. 20 at Central Music Hall were arranged, and the gathering promises to be a large one. It will be a mixed meeting. Mayor Hopkins will introduce Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, the presiding officer, and on the platform will be Thomas Brennan, Lawrence P. Boyle, John S. Cooper, the members of the State and County Central committees, and the candidates for University Trustees. The county and Congressional candidates have been invited to appear on the platform, and a good many have said they would be there.

BEST TIME FOR WOMEN TO REGISTER.

Between 10 in the Morning and 4 in the Afternoon Suggested.

In order that women may register at the hours when the fewest number of men register Attorney Boyle suggested yesterday that the women go to the booths between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Since it is necessary for every one to register, the booths will probably be crowded, and it is thought that if both men and women try to register at the same hours a great many will go away without registering because of the delay. The Woman's Republican Campaign committee has already called attention to this, and on Mr. Boyle's suggestion the Democratic women will at their meetings bring the matter to public attention.

Good Meeting in the Twelfth Ward.

A meeting of women was held last night at No. 775 West Madison street under the auspices of the Twelfth Ward Equal Suffrage Association. Senator Thomas MacMillan presided. Candidates from the three parties were present. Among the speakers were Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mrs. Susan L. Jenks, Catharine Waugh McCullough, Mrs. Worthington, Mary G. Holmes, and M. B. Castle. The addresses made by Mrs. Worthington and Catharine Waugh McCullough were well received. During the evening a musical program was rendered. It was announced that a dinner would be given on the evening of Oct. 30 at the Sherman House to the three women candidates for University Trustees. The next meeting of the association will be held next Monday evening at Occidental Hall, Sacramento avenue and West Madison street.

Twelfth Ward Republican Women.

A regular meeting of the Twelfth Ward Woman's Republican club will be held today at 2 p. m. at No. 646 West Madison street. Reports are to be received from every precinct in the ward and instructions given on registration as well as voting. Mrs. Mary R. Plummer, Secretary of the State committee, and A. O. Cooper will be there to address the meeting.

Addresses for Hyde Park Women.

Mrs. Marion L. Washburne, Mrs. Dr. McCracken, and Mrs. Pepper addressed forty women yesterday on the political issues of the day at a meeting of Hyde Park women held at Waite's Hall, Fifty-third street and Lake avenue.

Coming Meetings of Women.

There will be a meeting of the Republican women of the Twenty-fifth Ward at the Wigwam, corner of Sheffield avenue and North Clark street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Women's Republican club of the Third Ward will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in Lakeside Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. Mrs. William Penn Nixon and others will speak.

A mass-meeting under the auspices of Republican women of Oak Park will be held in Hoard's Hall tonight at 8 o'clock. Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. Dietz, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

TWO BLOCKS BURNED AT BILOXI.

Mississippi Winter Resort Suffers Heavily by Fire—Iowa Towns Scorched.

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Two blocks of the business portion of Biloxi, the largest town on the Mississippi coast, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames originated in an oyster saloon, spread to the opera-house, and then diverged so quickly and so rapidly that the fire engines lost control and the entire town was threatened. The fire was checked, however, after twenty-seven buildings had been consumed, including the opera-house and the largest business house in town. Loss, $75,000; little insurance.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Oct. 12.—Fire destroyed the business portion of Laurel in this county. Heaviest losers are: J. W. Barger & Co., J. R. McBroom, and John Reisner. Loss $20,000, insurance less than one-third.

LYONS, Ia., Oct. 12.—Fire at Fulton destroyed buildings covering over a block. Losses: George Rhode, hotel, $6,000; Fulton grist mill, $3,000; Fulton steam laundry, $2,000; W. C. Snyder, wood and coal yard, $1,000; ice company, stable and horses, $500; Northwestern freight office, $3,000; insurance light. It was incendiary. Firebugs were caught setting fire to the Holleran House, but escaped.

HAMPTON, Ia., Oct. 12.—Fire broke out in the heart of the city at 2 o'clock this morning in the rear of the Rex Block and seven buildings were burned. They were barns and blacksmith shops, however, and the loss is not more than $6,000 or $8,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—Colts' summer hotel on the shore of the lake, just outside the east limits of this city, was burned tonight. Loss, $20,000.

NEW SCHEME FOR A NEW COLLEGE.

Oelwein, Ia., Its Location—Chicago University Will Profit by It.

There is to be a new Iowa College at Oelwein in that State. It is founded upon rather unusual conditions, though the promoters say that the conditions are practicable and that success is already assured. The plans for the college are being formulated by Hamilton White, who has secured from the Oelwein Land company a gift of 400 acres of timber land adjacent to the town. Three thousand scholarships are to be issued at $115 each for the entire course of seven years. This will create a fund of over $300,000, which will yield a revenue large enough to pay a corps of professors. The first two years' course is to be preparatory, the next four classical or scientific, and the last year post-graduate. Mr. White says that one-third the scholarships have been taken already, and the starting of the college is assured. The scholarship money may be paid down, or on the deposit of $15, a note for $100 bearing 6 per cent interest may be given and paid any time during the seven years. It is intended to distribute the scholarships as nearly equally as possible between the different church organizations and moral societies. When each has secured a sufficient number of scholarships it may name a professor. It is expected that the college will send many pupils for graduation to the University of Chicago.

BIG RALLY IN BUREAU

MASON, HENDERSON, REEVES, AND PATTON SPEAK IN PRINCETON.

MacVeagh Is Taken to Task for Putting the Tariff on State Lines—Mason Challenges Him to Debate—Reeves Makes His First Speech—Takes a Strong Stand for the Hennepin Canal—Oglesby Is Cheered at Galesburg When His Name Is Suggested for Governor.

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign in Bureau County was opened here today by two rousing meetings at the Apollo Hall, which has a seating capacity of 2,000, and which on both occasions was crowded to overflowing. W. E. Mason of Chicago and Gen. T. J. Henderson of this city were the speakers at the afternoon meeting and Walter Reeves, candidate for Congress in this district, and George W. Patton, State Committeeman, were the speakers of the evening. A large delegation from Streator and other towns of the district was present to hear Reeves' first speech of the campaign. Mr. Mason in the afternoon replied to recent utterances of Mr. MacVeagh. He quoted from the latter's speech at Centralia yesterday, where Mr. MacVeagh said: "The State of Pennsylvania is wholly interested in protection and Senator Cullom holding the views and voting as he does ought to represent Pennsylvania and not Illinois." Mr. Mason said:

> This shows the narrow and biased conception held by Mr. MacVeagh of our institutions. It is not true that Illinois differs from Pennsylvania in the interests that need protection, but if it were true that our State was not a manufacturing State, as suggested by Mr. MacVeagh, his narrowness of conception is still apparent. The Republican party believes that no man can be a true Senator from Illinois who seeks to injure Pennsylvania. There are no State lines except upon the map and in the selfish heart of the free-trader. In the Republican school of philosophy there are no boundaries except national ones, and if Mr. MacVeagh has finally discovered how to dissolve a partnership with a sugar trust that never existed, and to blow out a candle that was never lighted, we trust he will turn his attention to the American idea of nationality, not for the purpose of representing us in the United States, but to enable him to vote intelligently for a successor to Senator Cullom.

Speaking to the correspondent for THE TRIBUNE after the meeting Mr. Mason said: "Mr. MacVeagh refers indirectly to me as one of the two gentlemen 'that linger in the public eye and are going about the State to divert attention,' and further 'these gentlemen are mere traveling evasions.' To convince the gentleman that I never seek to evade anything, I authorize THE TRIBUNE to say to Mr. MacVeagh and his committee that I shall be glad to meet him in joint debate the last two weeks of the campaign and let the people decide who of us is the traveling evasion."

Mr. Reeves in giving his views on the issues of the campaign said tonight in part:

> I am in favor of protecting American labor, American capital, American homes, American productions, and American institutions. The standard of American living must be maintained. The wageworker must have employment at wages that will afford a comfortable living and enable him to properly feed, clothe, and house his family, and at least give his children a good common school education. I am in favor of liberal appropriations for internal improvements. Let the wealth of the country be reasonably and properly taxed, and the money thus received be distributed among the people by way of internal improvements. Conspicuous among these improvements is the Hennepin Canal. I regard it as the duty of every Congressman from this State to do what he can to promote that important work and press it forward to completion. I am in favor of pressing the coinage of silver upon the nations of Europe, and if need be by reciprocity treaties discriminating against any country commercially which seeks to demonetize silver. It is too great a source of wealth to the country to permit it to be destroyed.

The addresses of Gen. Henderson and Mr. Patton were also enthusiastically received.

SENATOR CULLOM AT WATSEKA.

He Appeals to Iroquois County Farmers to Shun the Democracy.

WATSEKA, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom addressed an enthusiastic Republican gathering at the opera-house this afternoon. The meeting was to have been held in the court-house yard, but the rain prevented. Senator Cullom said a party should be judged by its record and not by its promises. He then traced briefly the results of tariff legislation upon the country. He appealed to the farmers, who constituted the greater part of his audience, to not be deceived by the delusive cry that the Democrats would give them the markets of the world. The best market, said he, is the home market, and that is best gained under the protective policy of the Republican party, which builds up great manufacturing cities at home and develops the resources of this country.

PLANO, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign in Kendall County was opened tonight at the opera-house by Congressman Hopkins of the Eighth District. This is Congressman Stewart's home. For some unavoidable reason F. X. Schoonmaker was unable to be present.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—George Edmund Foss of Chicago, candidate of the Republicans for Congressman in the Seventh District, is campaigning Lake County just now. In company with local speakers he addressed meetings at Antioch Wednesday night, at Wauconda Thursday night, and Libertyville tonight. He speaks at Half Day Saturday night and next Tuesday is to speak in this city in company with Congressman Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The opening gun of the Republican campaign in Jackson County was fired today. Senator Gear of Iowa had been advertised as one of the speakers, but his voice had failed him and he found it impossible to be here. The rain fell in torrents, but 200 assembled in the opera-house to hear the issues discussed by James R. Mann of Chicago, W. A. Northcote of Greenville, and C. J. Lindley of Greenville. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

OGLESBY IS CHEERED FOR GOVERNOR.

He Is Proposed for the Office at the Close of His Galesburg Speech.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Oglesby spoke here tonight and aroused great enthusiasm. Twenty-five hundred, all the opera-house could possibly hold, were present to hear him. There was much reminiscence in his speech about prices years ago and the condition of affairs in old free trade times. He stated why he, a farmer, favored protection. He portrayed how the tariff system under the Republicans has encouraged manufacturers and has stimulated thought, genius, and invention, giving the farmer the reaper instead of the sickle. He poured sarcasm on Cleveland's definition of the Wilson bill as the communism of pelf. He said the Democratic cry of cheaper goods means that some one must make them and sell them cheaper. He prophesied revolution in case the markets of this country are thrown open to the world. At the conclusion of his speech his name was proposed for Governor, and there was hearty cheering.

BENTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Rain today did not prevent the Republicans of Franklin County from turning out to hear ex-Gov. Fifer. Owing to the weather the meeting was held in the court-room, where fully 1,000 people were closely packed, many being turned away. He spoke for two hours and was frequently applauded. Addresses were also made by Prof. S. M. Ingles, candidate for State Superintendent; Judge Orlando Burrell, candidate for Congress in this district; Gen. C. W. Pavey, and others. The Republicans of Egypt are enthusiastic, and will do their share, it is believed, toward rolling up a good majority this fall.

FOUR PLUMED HORSES DRAW ADLAI.

Vice-President Stevenson in a Democratic Parade at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson has been the guest of the local Democrats today, visiting Davenport and Rock Island arsenal in their company this afternoon and this evening participating in a procession in charge of the campaign club bearing his name and riding in a carriage drawn by four plumed black horses. He addressed 2,000 people at Harper's Theater afterward, delivering much the same speech that he did at Lincoln and Quincy. Bernard J. Claggett and H. Jonas W. Olson also spoke. The Vice-President speaks at Streator tomorrow.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The campaigning tour of Vice-President Stevenson was varied today by a visit to Davenport, where he was brought from Rock Island by a reception committee. He banqueted with the leaders of the local Democracy at the Kimball House and was the central figure of a reception later in the afternoon at the new Grand Opera-House. The affair was of an informal, non-political nature, attended by Republicans and Democrats alike.

MACVEAGH AS AN APOLOGIST.

At Belleville He Speaks in Extenuation of the Democratic Congress.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Franklin MacVeagh, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, spoke in Tiemann's Opera-House in the evening. The audience was small, not a thousand people being present. He was succeeded on the platform by John J. Higgins, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District. Candidate MacVeagh apologized for the work of the last Congress, placed the responsibility of the panic on Republican financial legislation, claiming that it was not the result of tariff legislation, nor of any fear of it. He advocated the principles of free trade without any attempt to conceal his position on this question.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Nomination of Hugh R. Belknap Warmly Received.

Hugh R. Belknap, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Third District, has put his shoulder to the wheel and will bend every energy for the good of the ticket. His candidacy has received warm indorsement from the leading men of the district, and it is evident he will make a gallant showing against the heavy odds that confront him. His friends in Iowa feel especially gratified over Mr. Belknap's nomination. Senator Allison referred to it at the Marquette club banquet, and his allusion was roundly cheered. The *Iowa State Register* says:

> Hugh R. Belknap has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Illinois. Mr. Belknap is the son of Iowa's famous Gen. Belknap. He was educated in Keokuk and later in Massachusetts schools. During several years he has been practicing law in Chicago with good success, but he has always belonged, historically, at least, to Iowa. Iowa people are proud of the honors that have been conferred upon him. They know him to be worthy and able, they know that he will make a good canvass of the district, and if elected, a good Congressman, one who will grow into national prominence. Mr. Belknap bears a distinguished name, but he has been able to work out a career for himself.
>
> Mr. Belknap has never forgotten his Iowa friends and associations and has regularly returned to the State to renew them. During the recent meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Council Bluffs he was one of the prominent guests, and some of his speeches to the old soldiers are highly spoken of by those who heard them as eloquent efforts. He also attended the meeting at Ottumwa of Crocker Brigade, which his father commanded, and there also he made a remarkable speech. At the McKinley banquet last Friday night he was one of the speakers and acquitted himself well in even so distinguished a company of orators.
>
> The Third Illinois District is Democratic. But the Democratic candidate, McGann, has thrown himself into the delusions of Populism in an effort to compete for the Populist vote with the regular nominee of that party. In this situation, with three candidates in the field, and two of them populistic in their principles, the chances of Mr. Belknap's election are very good. His Iowa friends wish him success. They believe he will succeed if honesty and merit and industry can win, as they deserve to win, in the Third Illinois District.

The *State Capital* of Des Moines has this to say:

> Saturday last Hugh Belknap, son of the late Gen. W. W. Belknap, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District in Illinois, being one of the Chicago districts. Mr. Belknap was in this city when the nomination was made and did not know about it until he was congratulated by a friend who read it in a Chicago paper. Mr. Belknap is 34 years of age and is an Iowa man by birth and education. He is bright, able, and numbers his friends in Iowa by the thousands, all of whom will hope for his election. The district is now represented by a Democrat. Mr. Belknap says he is going home to make the best fight he knows how. The *Capital* hopes he may be a winner. He is deserving of success.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY CHARTERED.

Incorporators for This Great Public Institution Are Named.

The Secretary of State yesterday chartered the John Crerar Library Association, which will establish and maintain a free public library in the South Division of Chicago in accordance with the last will and testament of John Crerar. The incorporators are Norman Williams and Huntington W. Jackson, to whom was bequeathed, as trustees, the funds for founding the library. The first Board of Director, is to be composed of Norman Williams, Huntington W. Jackson, Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and George Armour. The will of John Crerar was attached to the application for a charter. It is dated Aug. 5, 1886, and was admitted to probate Nov. 14, 1889. The will is a long one and makes fifty bequests, the bulk of them for religious and charitable purposes, the Second Presbyterian Church of this city getting $200,000, the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York $25,000, the American Sunday-School Union of Philadelphia $50,000, and it is provided also that $100,000 be expended in the erection of a colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln. The provision for a free public library is made in "item fiftieth," which is as follows:

> Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862 and that the greater part of my fortune has been accumulated here, and acknowledging with hearty gratitude the kindness which has always been extended to me by my many friends and by my business and social acquaintances and associates, I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, remainder, and residue of my estate, both real and personal, for the erection, creation, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library to be called "The John Crerar Library," and to be located in the City of Chicago, Ill., and preference being given to the South Division of the city, inasmuch as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division. I direct that my executors and trustees cause an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois to be procured to carry out the purposes of this bequest, and I request that Norman Williams be made the first President thereof, and that in addition to my trustees the following named friends of mine will act as the first Board of Directors in such corporation and aid and assist my executors and trustees therein—namely: Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clarke, and George A. Armour, or their survivors. I desire the building to be tasteful, substantial, and fireproof, and that sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain, and support the library for all time. I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality by excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have named will carry out my wishes in these particulars.

The item immediately preceding the above provides:

> I hereby authorize and empower my executors and trustees to set apart so much of my estate or invest such a sum of money as in their judgment may seem necessary and proper and to pay from the income thereof all costs, charges, and expenses, including payments mentioned in item second, arising from or in the course of the execution and administration of this will and its trusts. Any surplus shall yearly be paid over and devoted to the purposes set forth in item fiftieth and when in the judgment of my said executors and trustees it is proper the principal sum herein provided for shall be paid over and devoted to the purposes set forth in item fiftieth.

BANKERS WILL NOT TAKE THEM.

Disagree With Solicitor Reeve's Opinion on Georgia Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The opinion given by Solicitor Reeve of the Treasury Department, in answer to a request from Georgia that counties may issue bonds of any denomination, with or without interest, to circulate as money, is not indorsed by many of the bankers and financiers who have been attending the Bankers' convention in this city. Mr. Enoch Pratt, President of the Baltimore Clearing-House Association, says that he would not accept such bonds as money nor take them as security on a loan. Other prominent bankers expressed similar views. Controller of the Currency Eckels said: "I do not know anything about the matter. It does not come under my department and belongs to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

HIS SHANTY MUST GO.

SAM PAGE'S STROKE OF BUSINESS WITH A BIG BILL-BOARD

He Puts Up Three Other Walls, Slaps on a Roof, Cuts a Door in the Board, and Rents the Result to a Tinsmith—The Law Steps in to Block the Enterprise, and Now Mr. Page Is Out His Time, Money, Lumber, and Nails—Ald. Hepburn Is on the Warpath.

It was the easiest thing in the world for Sam Page to erect a little frame house on the block of ground facing Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, once occupied by the University of Chicago. There stood a towering bill-board, advertising something or the other. It was useful in two ways, this bill-board. Not only did it furnish a good front for his building but also screened the busy carpenters from the eyes of the people, who might object to the violation of the city ordinances. So he put up the other three walls, slapped on a roof, cut a door in the bill-board, sawed off the top of the sign, and, behold, there stood as neat a little shanty as was ever turned out in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Page soon discovered a tenant, but yesterday he discovered something else; that to build frame buildings within the fire limits is a waste of time, money, nails, and lumber.

The people who live in that neighborhood hardly recovered from the little surprise party the ingenious Mr. Page had furnished them when their feelings were stirred in another direction. H. R. Knudson was looking for a place to start a tin shop just about the time the last touch had been added to the Page structure in the shape of an ornamental cornice over the door. He thought the place would just fill his want and rented it for $12 a month. It was 12x20 feet, and just the right size for a tinshop. It had another advanrage. There was no competition in the block, for it was the only store there. He moved in a lot of heavy tin machinery and ornamented the front with stovepipes.

Separated by a World's Fair ticket booth on the south is another little store erected by Mr. Page. It is not finished yet. It has a door, but no windows. It never will have them, for Ald. Hepburn, in whose ward the buildings are, is on the warpath. He went to see Building Commissioner Eisendrath yesterday. It did not take long for Mr. Eisendrath to make up his mind what to do. He called his stenographer and dictated the following letter:

> Sam Page, Esq., No. 3525 Cottage Grove avenue—Dear Sir: You are hereby notified to remove the frame buildings located at No. 3410 and No. 3412 Cottage Grove avenue within four days from date or be subject to the penalties for violations of the ordinances.
>
> SIMEON B. EISENDRATH,
> Commissioner of Buildings.

A call was made at No. 3525 Cottage Grove avenue. Mrs. Page informed the inquirer her husband had a fruit stand at State and Madison streets and could be found there. She knew nothing of the frame buildings. Tinsmith Knudson also could throw no light on the subject. He appeared much surprised when he was told of the Building Commissioner's action. "All I know," he said, "is that I rented the place ten days ago for $12 a month. No, I have no written lease."

On the north half of the lot three men were busy yesterday putting up some 2x4 posts some ten feet back of the old billboard. They said they did not intend to put up another cottage, but another billboard, because the one close to the street was "not large enough."

ZELLA REAPPEARS IN NEW YORK.

Makes a Call at Gould's Office While the Financier Is Away.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Zella Nicholaus bobbed up again in New York today. She is hungry for more of the Gould millions. A coupé drew up at the Western Union Building, No. 195 Broadway, at 5:30 p. m., and out stepped Zella. If she was "broke" there was nothing in her appearance to indicate a flat condition of her purse. She didn't want to be recognized, and came near having her wish fulfilled. She knew where to go, for she had been there before, when she came away with a check for $45,000, more or less, in settlement of all her alleged claims against any member of the Gould family. George Gould was not in his office, having gone to the Adirondacks. Zella knew this, however, and asked for an elderly gentleman who transacts confidential matters for Mr. Gould. There was a brief interview and then she tripped out into her vehicle and was driven away. Zella is just beginning a new campaign and is conducting it on a quiet basis. If she doesn't get what she wants, however, there will be a racket of some kind.

SUICIDE WHO HAD LOST $250,000.

President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Kills Himself.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—W. R. Elmenhorst, President of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery, killed himself today. He had for some time been suffering from nervous prostration. He was born in London, Eng., of German parentage and was in his fiftieth year. Twenty years ago he came from New York to Montreal and in company with Mr. Baumgarten formed the St. Lawrence sugar refinery. This concern has prospered and has become one of the best paying in the Dominion. He amassed considerable wealth and notwithstanding his heavy losses in New York this year he died a rich man. He had invested heavily in American sugar last spring. The decline in prices following upon the discontinuance of the bounty on Louisiana sugar and the tariff changes inaugurated by the Cleveland administration is said to have caused him a loss of $250,000. This appears to have preyed upon his mind to such an extent that he was driven to commit the fatal act.

RECEPTION GIVEN COL. INGERSOLL.

Rooms of the Press Club Thronged with Members and Friends.

The Press club gave a reception to Col. Robert G. Ingersoll last night. The rooms of the club were thronged from early in the evening with the members of the club, their wives and friends. The recent amalgamation of the Newspaper club with the Press club brought into one organization all of the active writers in the city, and last night was the first time since that event that the combined membership has come together. Col. Ingersoll was accompanied by President Vanderlip, and standing in the center of the room was presented to the company, and made a brief speech in reply to a welcoming address by President Vanderlip. Miss Marguerite McKinney sang a pleasing number. Prof. Carnes, elocutionist, Opie Read, Nixon Waterman, and Scott Lawrence helped to entertain the company. Prof. Lestermann played a violin solo, and Mrs. Louise Brehany, Sig. Carpi, Mrs. Alice Thomlinson, and Mrs. Scoville Wilson filled out an excellent program.

Peculiar Perils

Assail our health in the Fall, when the season changes and mild weather gives way to chilling winds and cold storms, with dangerous warm waves between. This variable weather taxes the nervous energy, chills the skin, and overloads the kidneys. An abundant supply of pure blood is thus necessary to prevent the advance of disease, to nourish the nerves, renew the waste, and sustain the health tone. To purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the ideal Fall Medicine.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Be sure to get HOOD'S

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c.

SUITS FOR MILLIONS.

BRAZILIANS WANT UNCLE SAM TO PAY HEAVY DAMAGES.

They Base Their Claims on Losses Suffered Through Repeal of Reciprocity Arrangements—British Merchants Have Great Love for Chairman Wilson—His Tariff Puts Cash in Their Pockets—Report on Pensions Showing a Large Part of the Appropriation Not Expended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The expected has happened, and the Republicans who predicted that repeal of the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley act would involve the government in damage suits are to see their statements verified. Germany has asked some troublesome questions touching the repeal, but Brazil has determined to take definite action. It has decided to bring suits against this government for the total amount of duties collected on Brazilian goods covered by the reciprocity treaty from Aug. 27 last, the date the new tariff law went into effect, up to Jan. 1 next. In the aggregate these duties will reach several hundred thousand dollars and may reach into the millions. The total cannot be estimated even approximately as yet. The claims will not be made by Brazil as a government, but by individual importers of Brazilian goods. The first step toward making the claims will be by filing protests with the Treasury Department against the exaction of duties. It is expected that merchants of other South American countries will also sue Uncle Sam.

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These claims will involve a test of the right of Congress to pass a law which violates a contract provision of a treaty. In the exchange of official notes leading up to the treaty, Minister Mendonca of Brazil wrote to Secretary Blaine the treaty would be proclaimed with the understanding that the commercial arrangement thus put in operation shall remain in force so long as neither government shall definitely, at least three months in advance, inform the other of its intention and decision to consider it at an end at the expiration of the time indicated; provided, however, the termination of the commercial arrangement shall begin to take effect either the first day of January or the first day of July. Secretary Blaine's official note repeated the above language, and stated the arrangement would not be terminated except on "at least three months' notice." The official notice was made a part of the commercial arrangement and President Harrison's proclamation. Notwithstanding this provision the new tariff law abrogates all reciprocity treaties except that with Hawaii without notice. Efforts were made to have a provision inserted which would allow the three months' notice to Brazil in accordance with the treaty. Chairman Wilson, it is said, would have secured the insertion of this provision had not the tariff bill become so menaced in conference that no changes could be made. As the three months' notice was ignored it is contended the Brazilian importers have a right to enjoy the rates given by the treaty up to Jan. 1 next, and that the duties collected in the meantime are illegal. For that reason protests will be made on the payment of duties and claims subsequently presented to the courts.

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At Republican headquarters a collection is being made of comments of the English press on the London speech of Chairman Wilson, and some of the extracts will probably be embodied in a campaign document. It is a noticeable fact that most of the English papers welcome Mr. Wilson as a friend of British ideas and the great apostle of free trade, but at the same time they ridicule the idea advanced by him that the United States under free trade has any prospects of taking away the commercial supremacy of England. In other words, the British press thank Mr. Wilson for what he has done for England, but doubt whether the United States will benefit much from his labors. It is also noticeable the English papers have taken Mr. Wilson at his word and confidently expect immediate and contined agitation of the tariff question. One or two journals hint rather broadly that had it not been for the influence of the approaching election Mr. Wilson's speech at the banquet would have been much more radical than it was. It is evident from the tone of these English clippings whatever may be thought of Prof. Wilson in West Virginia and America generally, in England he is welcomed as the patron saint of a commercial system which means a renewed lease of life to the British manufacturer.

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Chairman Taubeneck of the Populist Campaign committee is achieving a reputation among politicians as an expert predicter. He said this afternoon ex-Senator Trumbull's speech for Populism would shortly be followed by similar declarations from two prominent Illinois Judges. Just who they are he was not at liberty to say. According to the returns at headquarters candidates for Congress have been put up by the Populists in 309 districts, and full State tickets nominated in each State except Rhode Island and South Carolina. The greatest gains to be made, according to Chairman Taubeneck, will be in the West. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota are counted on for the greatest number of surprises. In thirteen out of fourteen States west of the Missouri the Populists expect to be in either first or second place. They claim their fight will be almost exclusively with the Republicans, and assert their reports indicate the Democrats "are not in it" all over the West. Close observers say it will be a great mistake for local campaign committees to ignore the third party movement. In fact, some of the Democratic managers are beginning to hedge on the Fifty-fourth Congress, and admit the Populists may hold the balance of power. The Republicans assert they will have a larger following in the next House than the Democrats in any event, and have reasonable prospects of a majority over both Democrats and Populists.

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Democratic leaders at the Congressional headquarters do not make much effort to conceal the fact they are discouraged over the situation in New York. The action of Tammany in putting a full ticket for Congressmen in the field is, in the opinion of many Democrats here, the one thing left to do to insure the loss of the State. The State Democracy can do no less than retaliate and put tickets in the field in every district where there is the ghost of a show of defeating Tammany. It is this prospect that alarms the members of the Congressional committee. It was thought, even if Hill was defeated, the result of his complete organization would be to prevent serious loss of Congressmen, but with the open split in the districts between Tammany and the State Democracy the New York delegation in the next House will probably be remarkable for the number of Democrats left at home. It is generally conceded now that Morton has the best of the race, and practical politicians do not hesitate to declare the action of Secretary Carlisle in permitting the issuance of a warrant for the ex-Vice-President's coachman will certainly be resented by the voters as a piece of petty persecution unworthy of the administration, even if the charge of importing a laborer could be proved.

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Ex-Representative Brady, leader of the anti-Mahone wing of the Virginia Republicans, is authority for the statement the Republicans in the Old Dominion are completely harmonious for the first time in years and as a result he said this morning: "We are sure of electing two members of Congress from this State, one from the Petersburg and one from the Norfolk district, and the indications are we will elect three or four. Men from all parts of the State write me as to the situation and their unanimous verdict is the party is in excellent shape to win. The Mahone people and my own friends, who have heretofore opposed the Mahone faction, are working in harmony and there is no division in the party anywhere in the State. In the wealthier part of the State, in the districts where the white vote predominates largely, there is a strong protection sentiment and this will be felt in the November election."

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The inquiry into the statistics of farm homes and mortgages has reached unusually satisfactory results, giving the basis of comparisons between actual wealth in different States. The figures for Colorado, issued today, show 19.61 per cent of the farm families hire and 80.39 per cent own; 25.48 per cent of the farm-owning families own subject to incumbrance and 74.52 per cent own free. Among 100 farm families 20 hire, 20 own with incumbrance, and 60 without. On the owned farms there are liens amounting to $5,573,154, which is 32.39 per cent of their value, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 9.23 per cent, making the average annual interest charge $131 to each family. Each owned and incumbered farm on the average is worth $4,379, and is subject to a debt of $1,418; 59.70 per cent of the home families hire and 40.30 per cent own their homes; of the home-owning families 77.30 per cent own free and 22.70 per cent with incumbrance. In 100 home families on the average 60 hire, 9 own with incumbrance, and 31 without. The debt on owned homes aggregates $9,424,117, or 34.77 per cent of their value, and bears interest at the average rate of 8.64 per cent, so that the annual amount of interest to each home averages $137. An average debt of $1,583 incumbers each home, which has the average value of $4,552.

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There are three cities in the State in the class of those having a population of 8,000 to 100,000, and in these cities 52.71 per cent of the home families hire and 37.29 per cent own their homes, and of the home-owning families 25.99 per cent own with incumbrance and 74.01 per cent own free. In 100 home families, on the average, are found 63 that hire their homes, 10 that own with incumbrance, and 27 that own without incumbrance. The liens on the owned homes are 34.91 per cent of the value of those subject to lien; several averages show the rate of interest is 8.36 per cent; value of each owned and incumbered home, $4,225; lien on the same, $1,475; and yearly interest charge on each home, $131. Denver is the only city in the State having a population of more than 100,000. In this city 70.89 per cent of the home families hire and 29.11 per cent own their homes; 35.98 per cent of the home-owning families have incumbrance on their homes and 64.02 per cent own and occupy homes free of incumbrance. Among 100 families, on the average 71 hire, 10 own with incumbrance, and 19 without. Averages for each owned and incumbered home: Incumbrance $2,304, value $6,544, interest charge for one year $181. Rate of interest 7.87 per cent. Homes are incumbered for 35.20 per cent of their value. Real estate purchase and improvements, when not associated with other objects, caused 57.42 per cent of the farm families to incur 60.49 per cent of the farm debt and 78.66 per cent of the home families to incur 76.74 per cent of the home debt.

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Robert Isdale was tried by a general court-martial at Fort Leavenworth. His sentence was "to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct for the period of seven years." The court-martial has been rebuked by the War Department in rather severe terms, it being shown not one of the offenses of which the man was found guilty can be punished by imprisonment in a penitentiary. As the sentence is clearly illegal it has been disapproved by the department. There has been a general transfer of Second Lieutenants in the Second Artillery. Maj. Charles Bentzoni has been placed on the retired list, having arrived at the statutory age. Lieut. George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, has been ordered from Fort Monroe to Philadelphia to make purchases for the artillery school. Leaves and extensions have been granted to Maj. John G. Turnbull, Third Artillery, and Capt. Louis C. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon.

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Solicitor Reeve of the Treasury Department has rendered a decision which may have a bearing on the currency question. The case was referred from Alabama, and it is said the purpose of the county in question was to issue bonds of a low denomination which could pass from hand to hand and be used as currency. Under Solicitor Reeve's decision interest bearing scrip of the smallest denominations and payable to bearer may be issued by any State, county, or municipality, the question of its use as currency being ignored entirely. It is said certain State banks are endeavoring to make use of county or city scrip as currency, and under the solicitor's decision there is nothing to prevent them doing so provided satisfactory arrangement can be made with the local authorities.

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The War Department has received the findings of the court-martial in the case of Capt. William S. Johnson, retired, United States army, tried some weeks ago on the charge of indebtedness. It is understood Capt. Johnson was found guilty, and that the sentence of the court is dismissal. The department has forwarded the case to the President for action. This is not the first time Capt. Johnson has been court-martialed. Some years ago he was tried upon the same charge, but escaped punishment.

LOCHREN MAKES A PENSION REPORT.

Niggardly Treatment of Veterans—A Large Part of the Appropriation Unpaid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The report of Commissioner of Pensions Lochren for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, has been submitted, and the following abstract has been given out for publication:

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1893, was 966,012; during the year 39,085 new pensioners were added to the rolls, 37,951 were dropped for death and other causes, and 2,398 previously dropped were restored to the rolls. The number of pensioners upon the rolls of June 30, 1894, was 959,544. The number of pension certificates issued during the year was 80,213, and 132,873 claims of all classes were rejected. July 1, 1894, there were undisposed of and in different stages in preparation and advancement claims for pensions and for increase to the amount of 619,027, of which 287,209 claims, originals, widows, and dependents are on behalf of persons not already on the rolls. These claims, save some recently filed, have been examined more than once and found lacking in essential evidence. They are the same cases that have come down through the past years. New claims of all kinds have fallen off from 363,799 in 1891 to 40,148 in 1894, the fact being that original claims for pensions under existing laws are substantially akin and the bulk of new claims are for increase or for widows and dependents. The answers to Congressional calls alone exceeded 95,000 within the year. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $139,804,461, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $25,205,713 of the appropriation. There were 194 convictions in the United States Courts within the year for pension frauds, perjuries, and forgeries.

ON THE TRACK OF THE PENSION CROOKS

Persons Involved in the Van Leuven Frauds Soon to Be Punished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Steps will be taken by the Pension Bureau to mete out punishment to the remaining members of the Boards of Pension Examiners involved in the Van Leuven frauds. There were five boards involved in the corrupt methods and several members of these yet remain to be prosecuted, probably half a dozen. The reports of Special Examiner Waite and his corps of assistants now at work about Dubuque will be forwarded to the Department of Justice with a recommendation for prosecution, and the department will call the attention of the District Attorneys who have jurisdiction to the cases with the purpose of securing indictments. The Van Leuven frauds are regarded at the bureau as among the most important that have been under investigation, though not involving as much perjury and forgery as the cases filed by Attorney Brown Moore of Buffalo, now serving a sentence. The number of cases filed by Van Leuven probably reached 700 or 800, and about one-third of these have been investigated. Fifty per cent of these at least are believed to be fraudulent.

NO RELIEF FOR THE SUGAR RAISERS.

Decision Practically Upholding Legality of the Repeal of the Bounty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Judge McComas of the District Supreme Court today denied the application of the Miles Sugar Manufacturing company of Louisiana for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to appoint inspectors to ascertain the sugar production of the company. The object of the suit, it is understood, was to test the legality of the recent repeal of the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law, and also to lay the foundation for an appeal to Congress for payment of bounty for the current year. Judge McComas says:

The Secretary of the Treasury concluded that the sugar-bounty-repeal paragraph of the tariff act of 1894 is a repeal of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, requiring the supervision and inspection of the production of sugar. This clause is not expressly repealed. It is, however, incidental and intermediate to the issuing of licenses to producers and the payment of bounties to them. These are expressly repealed, and the issuing of licenses and payment of bounties is declared unlawful. The repeal of the clause for inspection and supervision, a useless fragment of the statute, is therefore fairly implied.

The court refuses to interfere with the decision of the Secretary, and suggests the only relief for sugar producers holding unexpired licenses is by appeal to Congress, presumably for financial recompense. The petition for a mandamus is therefore refused.

GIRL IS HEARD FROM.

CALLS ON A FRIEND FOR MONEY, BUT DISAPPEARS AGAIN.

No Adequate Cause Assigned for the Strange Absence of Miss Parrott, the Muncie School Teacher—Search by the Citizens Continues—To Wage War on the Milwaukee Telephone Company—Another Bank Fails at Kearney, Neb.—General News from the Northwest.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The search for Miss Adele Parrott, the young school teacher, continues, but no real clew to the missing girl has been found. Following the postal card from Indianapolis last evening alleged to be from her came a telephone message this morning from Miss Anna Gunther, who is bookkeeper at Lieber's art store on Meridian street. This stated Miss Parrott called on her Thursday morning and returned again Thursday evening and borrowed $3, stating she was going to Muncie. Miss Gunther and Miss Parrott were friends. Telegrams from Franklin, where Miss Parrott lived four years, state she has not been there, and a message from her father, Peter Parrott, at Lynn Grove says he has not heard of her. It is not probable she is in Indianapolis, as the police and detectives have a description of her and would have her located. Her sister, Miss Julia Parrott, arrived last night from Bluffton. She says at times her sister is melancholy and that possibly she wandered off while suffering with one of these melancholy stupors. Her father is an aged farmer and wealthy. With him she could live a quiet country life and have everything she wanted, but her ambition is to be a foreign missionary worker, and she decided to teach school and earn enough money to support her until she could gain her point.

WAR ON THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Milwaukee Subscribers Believe They Are Imposed On—Fight with Safe-Blowers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The feeling between the business-men and the telephone company is growing bitter on account of the attempt of the company to force the use of metallic circuit 'phones. During the last few days, it is stated, some instruments have been removed from the places of subscribers upon the refusal of the subscribers to pay full rentals for what they insist has been a poor service. At some places of business it is claimed the move is a deliberate one on the part of the company to force them into using the metallic circuit lines. Some of the leading merchants are talking of organizing for the purpose of enjoining the telephone company from removing telephones from places of business, and it is certain a bill regulating the conditions of telephone service, the rights of subscribers and of telephone companies, rates of compensation, etc., will be introduced into the Legislature of Wisconsin next winter.

Officer Luke Royce had an encounter with two safe-blowers on the southern outskirts of the city today. After the exchange of several shots he succeeded in capturing one of them, who gave his name as William M. Donney. Safe-blowers' tools were found on his person. The second man escaped. After getting Donney in a patrol wagon the officer ran after the second man and came upon him suddenly about a mile from the city. The man had his revolver drawn and began firing. Before the officer could draw and return the fire the crook succeeded in getting away. The police in all towns between here and Chicago have been notified to intercept the crook.

Francis B. Keene has presented the Keene residence, at Pierce and Greenbush streets, to the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee for a free hospital. It will be appropriately opened as such about Jan. 1. The property was formerly owned by the church.

The boodle conspiracy cases against the almshouse contractors were set for trial today, but as Judge Wallber could not hear the preliminary examination it was posponed till Oct. 29.

SECOND BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.

Causes an Uneasy Feeling in Business Circles in Kearney, Neb.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 12.—The Buffalo County National Bank closed its doors this morning. The closing was caused by a $19,000 judgment against the Sands Clothing House, in which the bank was interested, and a couple of directors demanding their deposits. The Sands Clothing House was closed at the same time, but no other business houses have been affected so far as known. The assets and liabilities are not known. Following so closely on the failure of the First National yesterday the closing of the bank today has caused great uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Controller Eckels has ordered Examiner H. J. Whitmore to take charge of the Buffalo County National Bank of Kearney, Neb., which closed its doors today. Examiner L. B. Howey is to take charge of the First National Bank of the same place, which failed yesterday.

ONLY ONE OF THE MOB CONVICTED.

End of the Trial of Fourteen "Whitecaps" at Kingston, Ill.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Kingston Whitecap case was ended today when the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal for all the defendants except George Kistner. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The night of July 19, 1893, the fourteen defendants, all residents of the Village of Kingston, disguised themselves in white paper caps and skirts and went to the house of Mrs. Kittie Breckenridge to warn Solomon Bradshaw, a sewing machine agent of this city, to cease visiting her. Several shots were fired, and one of them from George Kistner's revolver went through the closed door of the house and killed Bradshaw. Gov. Altgeld offered a reward for the mob. A week after one confessed. The verdict is due to the instructions the jurors received from the bench last night, when Judge Orr, who was brought from Pike County, instructed that they went to the house for a lawful purpose and putting on disguises did not make their act unlawful. Three of the fourteen had been granted separate trials, and when the verdict was read the State's-Attorney entered a nolle as to their cases.

BEGIN THEIR JUBILEE CONVENTION.

Discussion of Y. M. C. A. Topics at the Meetings at Ann Arbor, Mich.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The fiftieth anniversary jubilee convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was in working order today. Although the preliminary exercises took place Thursday evening the real work of the convention was not started until today. The morning program consisted of brief exercises of welcome, Bible study conducted by the Rev. Alex Patterson, discussion on "The Association as a Channel Through Which the Church May Do Institutional Church Work." This last was opened with a paper by the Rev. Thomas E. Barr of Kalamazoo. The business session was held in the afternoon. The evening was designated "Michigan Evening," the theme discussed being "The Michigan Young Men's Christian Association." The speakers were H. G. Van Tuyl, Detroit; C. E. Dyer, Minneapolis; and C. B. Willis of Milwaukee.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The State convention of the Young Woman's Christian Association commenced a three days' session here today. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Grace Evans, Detroit; Vice-Presidents, Miss Strong, Ypsilanti; Miss Haynes, Olivet; Miss Bartram, Albion; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Gustin, Bay City; assistant, Miss Carne, Detroit. A number of addresses regarding the association work were given to-day, and tonight Prof. White of Chicago presented a Bible study on the book of Acts.

Close of Presbyterian Synod.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod of Illinois closed a two-days' session at Ellison last night. The report of the Synodical Commission, which tried the appeal case of the Rev. J. J. Stewart, charged with teaching faith doctrines contrary to the teachings of the church, was sustained in that it suspended him from the ministry. The Rev. J. A. Renwick of Biggsville, T. H. Gault of Chicago, and Weaver White of Paxton were elected Senators of Monmouth College. The Rev. J. W. Ashwood, pastor of the Grand Avenue Church of St. Louis, was chosen Moderator. The next meeting will be held in First Church of St. Louis.

Officers for Missionary Society.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 12.—At the Northwestern branch annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church the following officers were elected today: President, Mrs. J. R. Hitt, Evanston, Ill.; Vice-President, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Oak Park, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. P. Crandon, Evanston, Ill.; Secretary of the Home Department, Mrs. Lewis Merideth, Rogers Park; Treasurer, Mrs. B. D. York, Detroit, Mich.; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Dunn, Detroit, Mich. Delegates to the General Executive committee were also chosen from Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan.

Convention Opens at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin Y. P. S. C. E. opened here this afternoon. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. J. T. Chynoweth of Sheboygan. A reception to the delegates and supper followed. In the evening exercises were held at the First Methodist Church. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Oelbrich in behalf of the city, the Rev. A. J. Benjamin in behalf of the churches, and Ben H. Soper in behalf of the local union. The annual address by President W. O. Carrier of Wausau followed. The annual sermon by Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago concluded the program.

Orders Affecting the Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Adjt.-Gen. Orendorff today honorably discharged the following: Sergt. John Webster, Corporal E. S. Bandmott, Privates Robert M. Crisman, Harry Patterson, Leo Long, Walter S. Short, K. E. Voorhees, William Gath, Charles W. Mather, Joseph Dollahan, Frank Gibson, Ralph Abernathy, George W. Smith, and Joseph L. Stearns, Battery A, Danville; and enlisted men; C. C. Lafferty and Walter E. Daniels, Fourth Division, First Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia, Chicago; Privates Marshal McGuire and Wilbur T. Johnson, Battery A, are dishonorably discharged.

"Hall's" Identity Not Discovered.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The man who died at the New Filbeck, where he had registered as "R. A. Hall," was given a pauper's burial today. During the week he was here he refused to talk about his personal affairs further than to say he had a wife and children in Chicago. Most of the letters in his pockets were addressed to "R. A. Potter." The mystery of the conflicting stories regarding the dead man's name and occupation is still unsolved, and many believe he was an impostor of some sort and had the letters for use at suitable times.

Thacher Has a Chance for Freedom.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court this afternoon granted a writ of habeas corpus for William H. Thacher, who was convicted at Benzonia last July of poisoning his wife, and sentenced to State prison for life. The petition is based on several alleged fatal defects in the proceedings, the principal of which are that the jury failed to state in its verdict the offense of which Thacher was found guilty, and that the trial was not held at the seat of justice of Benzonia County, but a half a mile distant therefrom. The case will be argued Oct. 25.

Fears Vengeance of the Chinese.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—Yeung Seung, the Chinese interpreter, has appealed to the police for protection against his countrymen. He was the informant against sixteen Chinamen who were recently fined $25 each for playing fan tan. He claims Chin Pon, a slayer for the Highbinders, has been imported from Philadelphia to do away with him. The frightened Chinaman says Chin Pon will inveigle him into a fight and either strangle him with a silk cord or stab him to death.

W. C. T. U. Convention at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—At the W. C. T. U. State convention today the annual address of the State President, Mrs. L. S. Rounds, was heard by an audience of more than 800. Mrs. Catherine L. Stevenson of Chicago addressed the convention on "Our Tools and How to Use Them." Mrs. Helen Walker of Bloomington submitted a report in regard to temperance literature. Col. George W. Bain delivered his lecture tonight on "Drink, the Enemy of Labor and Business."

Big Fall in Canned Tomatoes.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—This evening after several hundred workmen had left Hitz's canning factory 130 feet of flooring gave way owing to insufficient support, precipitating several thousand cans of tomatoes to the ground below. No one was injured. Hundreds of hands will be out of work for several days until repairs are completed.

Pauper Has Money in Secret Pockets.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Timothy Crawley, 83, a veteran and a public charge for the last ten years, was found dead of heart failure this morning. Hidden pockets were found in his clothes containing over $1,000 in gold and silver and a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank of this city for $2,000. He has no relatives.

Requisitions Issued by Gov. Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today issued requisitions on Gov. Waite of Colorado for Edward Smith, under arrest in Arapahoe County, Colo., and wanted at Carmi. White County, for the murder of Rod Davepport in July, 1892; and for Henry Newmark, under arrest at Denver and wanted at Chicago for forgery.

Temperance Union Re-elects Officers.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Ohio today completed its twenty-first annual convention by reëlecting President Mrs. Henriotta L. Monroe; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Antoinette; Recording Secretary, Miss Anna M. Pollock: Treasurer, Mrs. Estelle J. Purdam.

Buying Up White Lime Companies.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—It is reported that the Kelly Island company, largely made up of Cleveland men, is buying up the stocks of all the white lime companies, with a view of securing ultimate control, and that they have already obtained about 60 per cent of the different stocks.

New Physicians for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has during the last week licensed the following physicians: J. W. Nash, Chicago; E. L. Hardman, Allerton; W. J. Chittenden, Newton; J. F. Jennings, Scotland; W. H. Welch, Dwight; P. C. Caspers, New York City.

Lou Houk Arrested Again.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—Lou Houk, the famous confidence man, is under arrest here. According to the charge of E. C. Satuch, a traveling man from New York, Houk and Bill McDonald fleeced him out of a large sum by means of loaded dice.

Thieves Make a Rich Haul.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—Thieves last night entered the residence of F. J. Opp of Newton, Hamilton County, and stole about $15,000 in stocks, bonds, and money.

Northwest Notes.

Bert Whiting was made insane by a fall from a trapeze while performing in a St. Louis theater.

William Stevens, a plate glass engineer, was fatally injured by being caught in the machinery at Elwood, Ind.

Mrs. Minnie Herre, who poisoned her son, was released at Lansing, Mich., evidence proving she was insane.

Matthew Hindman, a telegraph operator from Chicago, was run over by a train and killed at Kokomo, Ind.

The Fayette County Sunday-school convention closed at Vandalia, Ill. T. N. Lakin was reëlected President.

Frank Miller and Henry Hicks, both colored, were arrested at St. Joseph, Mo., for the murder of Oliver Haynes.

The trial of Charles Robb, charged with killing Elias Wilson at Indianapolis July 24, was begun at Lebanon, Ind.

J. C. Lohmiller yesterday at Quincy, Ill., offered $1,000 reward for the capture of the murderer of his wife and daughter.

The Livingston County annual Sunday-school convention closed at Chatsworth, Ill. J. W. Beers was erected President.

The Saginaw Coal company of Sebewaing, Mich., will abandon its mine workings, as there is danger of a collapse of the walls and roof.

The Grand Lodge of colored Masons closed its session yesterday at Jacksonville, Ill. New officers were installed. The next meeting will be held in Cairo.

THEY CALL FOR ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade Take Action.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Joint committees of the Cotton Exchange and the Board of Trade today issued a general call for a convention in favor of an anti-option bill.

National Pythian Sanitarium.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The committee appointed to select a location and build the National Pythian Sanitarium at Hot Springs met here today. A subcommittee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and a committee left tonight for Hot Springs to select the site. This grand jurisdiction has raised the $30,000 necessary to secure the sanitarium. It will cost $250,000.

IT FAILS TO HIT HIM.

FEDERATION OF LABOR CHANGES ITS MIND ABOUT ALTGELD.

While Its Report on Criminal Labor Is Being Discussed Previous to Its Adoption Several Delegates Speak in Praise of the Governor—"Tommy" Morgan Is Once More Turned Down, While His Hobby, Socialism, Is Laid Aside and Single Tax Taken Up.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld received praise in the Illinois State Federation of Labor today. The report of the Committee on Criminal Labor was before the body, and several delegates took occasion to indorse the action of the Governor on the convict labor question. Walter M. Groves claimed the Governor had done more than any other man in that position to aid the workingmen in doing away with convict labor competition. William Jones of Chicago also indorsed the Governor's stand. Bernard Berlyn of Chicago claimed the adoption of the plan by the Legislature would benefit free labor, as the proposition would create new work and not compete with anyone now engaged in any occupation or calling. George Schilling, Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, who is a visitor to the convention, was invited to address the delegates on the subject and said a law giving the Governor power to parole convicts would be of great benefit to organized labor. He also referred to the unsanitary condition of the Joliet penitentiary, saying the female department of that institution and the location of the hospital are a disgrace. Mr. Schilling believed the incoming Legislature would be more favorable to legislation along the line proposed by the committee than any in the history of the State. Mr. Lavigne of Chicago said the cigarmakers indorsed the good roads system, but this would not prevent them from fighting the manufacture of cigars in the penitentiary until it was abolished.

Synopsis of the Report.

The report, in brief, declared wages had been depressed by the ruinous competition of convict labor, that journeymen had found it impossible to earn a living while producing goods which have to meet the competition of this labor. The committee recommended agitation in favor of legislation looking to the employment of the convicts in the manufacture and production of all articles of food and clothing required in the eleemosynary and penal institutions of the State and in the employment of the remaining convicts in the production of crushed stone and vitrified brick, tile, or any material for the making of good roads. This making of roads, the report said, would give increased employment to honest laborers for years to come in building the roads. The State's first duty, the report said, is to the man who lives within the law, rather than to the criminal. A recommendation was made that a standing committee on convict labor be appointed, which shall coöperate with the Executive Board in drafting a bill to be approved by organized labor. The report was unanimously adopted. Whenever Gov. Altgeld's name was mentioned it was cheered loudly.

Resolutions were adopted recommending all unions to provide a label to place on articles manufactured by them; protesting against paying less than the union scale of wages for work done on public buildings or a violation of the eight hour system; boycotting Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago; boycotting the St. Louis breweries owned by the English syndicate.

A peculiar feature of the selection of officers of the Illinois State Federation of Labor is the relation they bear to the Populist movement and the declarations of the Springfield conference. Although the platform of the People's party was indorsed unanimously the President selected is a Democrat, and Democratic doctrines were strongly indorsed and cheered. The next important office is that of Secretary-Treasurer, which went to Walter M. Groves, a candidate for the Legislature in a Chicago district on the ticket of the Ryan faction of the Populist party. W. I. Howard, who was selected for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Denver, is on the same ticket and a candidate for Probate Clerk. It is claimed the trade-union victory is a direct slap at the Socialist wing of the third party movement.

Morgan Again Turned Down.

The Committee on "Out of Work" reported a socialistic plan for the employment of the idle. The report was written by "Tommy" Morgan. Walter M. Groves offered a substitute which declared in favor of the single tax as opposed to socialism. This was adopted by a large majority. Plank No. 10 received a chilling blow when the American Federation of Labor platform was up for adoption. Mr. Pomeroy moved as a substitute the following: "The abolition of land monopoly." Mr. Berlyn of Chicago moved as an amendment that the supplementary resolution of the Springfield conference be inserted. This was defeated by a vote of 86 to 24 and Pomeroy's substitute adopted. This action places the highest body of labor in the State square on record against socialism and in favor of single tax.

STREET RAILWAY MEN NAME OFFICERS.

Third Annual Convention Comes to an End in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The third annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés of America adjourned this afternoon and will meet at Detroit next year, the second Monday in October. The following officers were elected:

President, W. D. Mahon, Columbus, O.; Secretary-Treasurer, M. G. Moore, Detroit, Mich.; Vice-Presidents, Rezin Orr, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. M. Thomas, Duluth, Minn., and J. A. Nickerson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Trustees, E. S. Ingram, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. K. Curtis, Milwaukee, Wis., and W. S. Heininger, Toledo, O.

President Mahon was elected delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Denver in January. S. M. Massey of St. Paul, Minn., was elected alternate delegate. Headquarters were established at Detroit for the next year.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Assessments on Officeholders in Chicago Soon to Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Investigations will soon be made by the Civil Service Commission of charges of assessment of officeholders for campaign purposes in San Francisco and also in Chicago and Pittsburg. The order for investigation of alleged assessments in the Philadelphia Mint has already been announced and the commission will detail agents to make investigations in each of the cases where complaints have been made. Official statements will be sent to the Civil Service Boards in Chicago and Pittsburg warning officeholders they need not contribute to campaign funds and assuring them of protection from molestation on account of refusal to comply with the assessment demands.

Coachman Howard's Arrest.

The Immigration Bureau has as yet received no notice of the arrest of John J. Howard, said to be Levi P. Morton's second coachman, as an alien contract laborer. Whether Mr. Morton will also be proceeded against for violation of the alien contract labor law Treasury officials cannot yet say. Sec. 6 of the act of March 3, 1891, fixes the penalty for violation at a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

Parcels-Post for Newfoundland.

The Postoffice Department has given notice that all parcels-post packages for Newfoundland should be forwarded to the New York City Postoffice for dispatch to destination by steamer sailing direct from this country. An official order cautions the public against forwarding such packages to Canada direct, as there was no provision for their transmission to Newfoundland via Canada.

Examination for Nautical Experts.

The Civil Service Commission will hold an examination the 22d inst. to fill two vacancies in the position of nautical expert, one at Cleveland and the other at Chicago. The subjects of the examination will be letter-writing, pure mathmatics, physical geography, nautical definitions, and navigation. Persons desiring to compete should write to the commission for application blanks.

Washington Briefs.

The cash balance in the Treasury today was $117,866,956; gold reserve, $60,249,953.

The President has appointed Thomas A. Dunlava Register of the Land Office at Crookston, Minn.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, returned from Chicago today. The report of the Strike Investigating committee, of which he is Chairman, will be presented to the President the middle of November.

Japanese Tea.

Japan sends us 40,000,000 pounds of tea annually.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates collapsed yesterday, wheat to Buffalo being taken at 1½ cents. Indications are that unless the demand for boats improves materially the 1-cent rate all around will prevail again. Charters: To Buffalo—Progress, wheat. To Kingston—Omaha, corn. To Milwaukee—Oak Leaf, wheat, at ¾ cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Fitzgerald, Inter Ocean, Winslow, Milwaukee, 50; John Eddy, Shaw, Chicago, 55; Ishpeming, Toledo, 25. Canal freights weak at 2¾ cents wheat to New York, with the actual cost of transportation 3 cents. This is hard luck for the boats. Light receipts are accountable for it. The consignees are doing what they can to get around the order to take all transfer grain through one person, as this cuts off a great part of their revenue It is not likely that they will succeed.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ashland ore shippers have been unable to get tonnage for several days, and although boats were placed at Duluth the last two days at 85 cents, 90 was paid today from Ashland. Offerings of Marquette tonnage are light and 75 cents was paid today by an owner who has some contract ore to move. Escanaba boats are plentiful owing to the light movement of grain from Chicago. At least a dozen boats were on the market, and it is feared that if they are sent to Lake Superior rates there will be weakened. Charters: Ore—Verona, Ashland to Lake Erie, 90; Hundred two, Duluth to Lake Erie, 85. Coal—Helena, Fairport to Milwaukee, 50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—E. Williams, Manistique; Perrett, Judd, Corry, Sault Ste. Marie; Darley, Cheboygan; Worthington, Bronson, Jones, Cedar River; S. E. Sheldon, Negaunee, S. P. Ely, Duluth; Resumption, Ford River; B. Barnes, M. Slauson, Escanaba; Roanoke, Muskegon; R. Mott, Menominee; Clara, Butcher Boy, Olga, Marinette; L. Nau, Scott's Point; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; Perseus, Empire. Sundries—Delaware, Erie; Commodore, Wyoming, Buffalo. Light—Rhoda Emily, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—J. Shaw, Rochester, Susquehanna, Buffalo, Buffalo. Sundries—Wyoming, Saranac, Buffalo. Light—Parnell, Buffalo; Annie Laura, White Lake; S. K. Martin, Clara, Butcher Boy, Marinette; Olga, Radical, Menominee; M. Slauson, B. Barnes, Escanaba; R. Mott, Sturgeon Bay; Worthington, Bronson, William Jones, Cedar River; E. T. Judd, Bay City; Resumption, Ford River; Ida, Masonville; A. Soper, W. J. Carter, Ludington.

Around the Lakes.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Sitka.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Vega, Duluth, coal.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Arrived—Charles Wall, Cormorant.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Kate Winslow, Manitowoc, coal.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Green. Departed—Helvetia, Ashland.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Cleared—Colonial, Escanaba. Arrived—Naples.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Choctaw. Cleared—Argonaut, South Chicago.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Georger, Norris. Cleared—Coal: Norman, Castalia, Duluth.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Nimick, Harper, Lyon, McLachlan. Cleared—Coal—Ionia, Milwaukee.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Hope, Fitzpatrick, Siberia, Westside, Maumee Valley, Clint, Hurlbut, Flint, Fort.

TOLEDO, O. — Arrived — Hope, Fitzpatrick, Siberia, West Side, Maumee Valley, Clint, Hurlbut, Clint, Fort.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Luckey, Merrill, York State, Dayspring, Richmond, Lawson, Ottawa, Shepherd.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Schuette, Genevieve. Cleared — John Mitchell, Masaba, Duluth; Ganges, Ashtabula.

GLADSTONE, MICH.—Arrived—Rust, Hutchison, John Miner. Cleared—Ore—Helena, Lake Erie ports; O'Neill, Escanaba, light.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Raleigh, Tokio, Forbes. Cleared with coal—Flower, Milwaukee; Continental, Holland, Marquette.

ESCANABA, MICH. — Arrived — Commerce, O'Neill. Cleared—Merrimac, City of Chicago, Chicago. Sheltered—Spinner, Godfrey, Bell.

MIMWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Curtis, Fassett, Reed. Cleared—Wilbur, Omaha, Chicago; Curtis, Holland, Reed, Tonawanda; Arnold, Fassett, Buffalo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Negaunee, Sheldon, Matoa, Massachusetts, Norwalk. Cleared—Matoa, Two Harbors; L. A. Simpson, Apprentice Boy, Manistee.

ASHLAND, WIS. — Arrived—London barges. Cleared—Ore—Wallula, Wadena, Republic, Roumania, Barium, Lake Erie ports. Lumber—Prentice and tow, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Monteagle, Erie. Down—Andrews, Seguin, Richards, Niagara, Emerald, St. Louis. Sheltered—Penokee, Dunn, Doud, Hammond, Monteagle.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—Interlaken, Wyoming, Sachem and consorts. Sailed—Fletcher and consorts, Hall and consorts, Cleveland; Westford, Tonawanda; Monitor, Erie; Mason, India, Toledo.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Annie Dall, 7 a. m.; Steele, 10; Pewaukee, Aldrich, Filer, 7:30 p. m. Sheltered—Allegheny, Transfer, Ogden, Neff, St. Joseph, Toledo, Wyman, Mills, Wood, Soper, Margaret Dall.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Lewiston, Armour, Buckhout, Atwater, La Salle, Ishpeming, Seattle, Huron City, Toltec, Mistec, Fedora. Cleared—Coal—Iron Age, Iron City, Chicago; Gardner, Milwaukee: Downing, Badger, Toledo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — McGregor, Wright, Bacon, Alverson, Mariska, Kelley, Martin, Roby. Cleared—Shenandoah, St. Lawrence, wheat, Buffalo; Leuty, Celtic, Bottsford, Jackson, lumber, Tonawanda; Roumania, Barium, Brown, Ashland; German, ore.

CLEVELAND, O. — Arrived — Specular, Manhattan, Hackett, Atlantic, Canisteo, C. P. Minch, Magnetic, schooner Brown, Kate Kelley. Cleared—Coal—Wm. Chisholm, Marquette; Iosco, Farwell, Rutter, Nicholson, Duluth; Hesper, Manitowoc; Montpelier, Sault. Light—Davidson, Duluth.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Italia consort, 9:30 last night; Maytham, Starke, 1:10 a. m.; Lackawanna, 5; Niko consort, 7; M. Mills, 9:30; Fitzgerald, 10:10; Helena, 11; Hudson, 11:30; C. H. Green consort, 1 p. m. Up—Onoko, 9:30 last night; Clarion, Yuma, 9:40; Everett consort, 1:10 a. m.; Clyde, 1:40; Scranton, 3:40; Dyer, 3:50; Marion, 8; Caledonia, 9; James, 3:30 p. m.; Wotan, 4:15. At anchor—Manchester, Fay consort, Rose consort, Skylark.

Up—Pickands, Marengo, 8; Seneca, 9:10. Wind east, fresh, raining.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Viking and consorts, 8 a. m.; Alva and consort, 9; H. A. Tuttle, City of Genoa and consort, noon; Devereux, 2 p. m.; Doty and consort, 4; Mather and consorts, 5; Pontiac, Colorado, 6:30. Down—Pope, Frontenac, 11 last night; Algonquin, midnight; Marina, Olympia, 2 a. m.; White & Friant, 3; China, 8; Hoyt and consorts, 10; Ward, Rhodes, Osceola, 11; Cherokee and consort, 1 p. m.; Williams and consort, 3; Grover and consort, 5; Holland and consorts, 6.

Up—Cadillac, 8. Down—Adelia Shores and consort, Ralph and consort.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Houghton, 10:20 last night; Maruba, 4 a. m.; Chemung, 6; Goldsmith dredge scows, 7; Wilson consort, 11:40; Portage, 12:40 p. m.; Pratt, Ash, P. B. Locke, 1; H. H. Brown, 1; Cumberland, 2. Up—Samuel Mitchell, Kaliyuga consort, 10 last night; Duncan, Kearsarge, 10:15; Card, Cleveland, 10:30; Charles Lockwood, 1:15 a. m.; Uganda, 2:40; Vail and consort, Adams, 3; Seneca, 3:15; Bulgaria and consort, 7; Chicago, Gratwick 11; Paris and consorts, 11:20; Pathfinder and consort, 11:30; Fisk, 11:40; Spokane, 11:45; Andaste, 11:50; Roman, 1 p. m.; Castalia, 2:20; Schlesinger, 3; Lehigh, 4.

Down—Alaska, 5; Thomas Wilson consorts, 5:40; Averell, 6; H. B. Tuttle consorts, Outhwaite consort, Manistee, 7; Alcona consort, 7:10; Two Parkers, 7:30; Italia, 7:30; Panther consort, 7:40; Iroquois, 9; Dunford, 9:10. Up—Fisk, 4:30; Curry, 5; Juniata, 6:30; Vanderbilt, 7; Syracuse, Pillsbury, 7:30; Owego, Pentland, 9; Plankinton, 9:40.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Norman, 10:10 last night; Columbia, Shepherd, 5 a. m.; Bielman, 5:30; Vanderbilt, 6:30; Masaba, 7:30; Juniata, 8:15; Curry, 11:10; P. S. Marsh, 12:10 p. m.; Ketcham, Aberdeen, Becker, 12:30; Charles Foster, 1; Pentland, Plankinton, 1:10; Syracuse, 1:20; Pillsbury, 1:30; Centurion, 1:50; Mary Boyce, 2:30; Chemung, 3:30; Down—Chisholm, Rhodes, Quayle, 1:20 a. m.; Manhattan, 3:30; Milwaukee, 6; Grecian, 7:15; Masaba, Schuylkill, 9:20; Hadley, 9:50; Joliet, Palmer, Tuscarora, 10; Owego, 10:10; Stone, 10:30; Conemaugh, 10:40; John Owen, 11:40; Schuck, 1:15 p. m.; Mariposa, 2:30; Glasgow, Paisley, 3:30; Maritana, 3:40.

Up—Ira Owen, 7; Wade, 7:30; Egan, 7:50; Charles Eddy, 8:30. Down—Harvey Brown, 6; Portage, 6:40; D. M. Wilson, Manitowoc, 7; Swallow, Dacotah, Savidge, 7:40; Cumberland, 8.

CARDINAL GIBBONS CORRECTS HER

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago Said to Have Made a Mistake.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Cardinal Gibbons today took occasion to correct Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago in her criticism of his sermon Sunday in which he opposed the woman suffrage idea. The Cardinal has a good memory and is not apt to make any mistakes in quoting from ancient history. Dr. Smith said upon reading the sermon that had the Cardinal investigated his Grecian history more carefully he would have discovered it was not the wife that ruled or governed. The man Aspasia governed had a wife and family at home. The Cardinal, through an official of his household, today explained that the woman critic had been too hasty, as he did not refer to Pericles and Aspasia, but to Themistocles and his wife, a different couple.

To Cure the Drink Habit.

A stranger walked into Judge Goggin's court yesterday and asked the magistrate to send him to the penitentiary for a year to keep him away from whisky. The court said he could do nothing for the applicant and the man left without giving his name.

COOKING FOR A MEDAL

MEN OF COURAGE WANTED TO DECIDE ON THE WINNING CHEF.

Feature of the Pure Food Exhibition That Has Aroused a Lively Rivalry Among Sixteen Artists Late of France—Free Edibles Fade Away Before a Great Throng of Visitors—Many Attend the Cooking Lecture on Condiments by Dr. Mary E. Green.

There is only one gold medal for a cooking prize and there are sixteen chefs, most of them Gauls. This is why three newspaper men of courage are wanted at Battery D tonight to pass on the artistic merits of the cooked pieces prepared by Chicago chefs late of France. The chefs have been sitting up nights putting finishing touches here and there on the work preparing for exhibition and their hearts are wrapped up in their creations. There are twelve of these now in place in Battery D and four more are to be added today. The chefs haunted the exhibit yesterday and watched jealously lest a fin or a feather be plucked from their completed works of the cooking art. For the comfort of the volunteer judges it may be said that there is an opening back of the exhibition table through the air shaft into the alley.

There will be four more cooking triumphs added to the display today. One is a Corbeille de Fantasie and another Galatines Gastronomiques. They are the work of Chef Louis Muiset of the Auditorium.

A multitude of men, women, and children hungered for pure food yesterday and the unadulterated eatables disappeared rapidly before the united attacks of the visitors. It was one of the greatest throngs that have yet attended. The heads of families were there, not only to sample food products, but to get a relay of gastronomic education. The cooking lecture as a result was attended largely. Dr. Mary E. Green talked about condiments. She told how to make all sorts and conditions of jellies and other good things that come under the general head. Today she will talk on "Bread," telling about its nutritive value and how to select flour for its food value in bread making. Yeast will come in for a share of Dr. Green's consideration.

Today Francois Tanty, late cook to the Czar, will prepare Julienne soup, fried fillet of pike, a là Colbert, chicken sauté fermière, and an omelet with preserves. While he is doing this Dr. Green will explain the process, for the chef does not speak English. Monday M. Tantry will cook a luncheon for sixteen clergymen who will attend the food product exhibition at the close of a morning meeting.

SICK CZAR AND HIS PHYSICIAN.

The Latter Even More Autocratic than the Former—How He Prescribes.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.—The *Politiken* of this city contains the following interesting correspondence from St. Petersburg:

When the condition of the Czar became serious the Governor of Moscow received a telegraphic order to induce Prof. Zacharjin to go immediately to St. Petersburg to see the Czar. An adjutant of the Governor repaired to the professor, who was found at his clinic, and urged him to go. "The express train is leaving in a few hours," he said. "The express train? What? The Emperor of Russia is sick and you talk about the express train?" was the reply. "Will you kindly order a special train to be ready in half an hour!" Zacharjin arrived in St. Petersburg and drove to the castle. An adjutant received him. "His Majesty is expecting you, professor. You will find everything ready in your room for a change of toilet." "Toilet! What do you mean?" replied Zacharjin. "His Majesty is sick and wishes to consult me, not to see me in toilet. Take me to him immediately." The Emperor was found in a large room. All the windows were closed and the curtains drawn. The Empress sat in an arm-chair next to the bed, at the foot-end of which stood two physicians. Zacharjin enters, bows to the imperial couple without taking notice of his colleagues, snuffs the air several times, and says: "Puh, what atmosphere! Pestilential! And in such atmosphere the leave Russia's sick Emperor. Quick! Open the windows; away with the curtains!" The Empress had risen to greet the professor. The latter does not say a word, but begins a deliberate and thorough examination of the patient. Then he sits down in the chair of the Empress, resting his head in his hand and muses. Fully ten minutes pass without a word being uttered. [illegible] gives them a long lecture about the treatment to be followed and the blunders that have been made and dismisses them with the words: "Now you know what you have to do!" Then he leaves for Moscow.

CONSUMPTION

is not inherited. It develops only when lungs are weak and the system run down.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, often cures Consumption in its early stages and *always* prevents it. Coughing is stopped, Lungs are strengthened and the system built up. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

THE MIRACLE OF PURUN BHAGAT,

RUDYARD KIPLING'S

Latest and one of his Greatest Stories, Complete in

The Sunday Tribune,

OCTOBER 14.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

CHINA SAID TO HAVE BEGUN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Celestial Empire Reported to Have Offered to Acknowledge the Independence of Corea and to Pay a War Indemnity to the Mikado—Czarowitz to Marry Princess Alix of Hesse Early in November—Venezuelan Troops Drive British Police Out of Disputed Territory.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—A rumor is current here that the Chinese Government has commenced negotiations with Japan for peace. China, it is said, has offered to acknowledge the independence of Corea and to pay a war indemnity to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially announced here that Great Britain is doing its best to induce the powers to join in an attempt to secure a cessation of the war between China and Japan. It is considered certain that Russia will not permit Japan to permanently occupy Corea. In this Russia is sustained by Great Britain, and the other powers are not sufficiently interested to do otherwise than acquiesce.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The *Tageblatt* says it hears Russia is still sending troops and war material to the Chinese frontier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The State Department has not received any advices confirmatory of the rumor coming from Shanghai that China has sued for peace and the report meets with little credence, being regarded at least as premature.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 12.—M. Otori, the Japanese Minister to Corea, has been recalled owing to his failure to carry out reforms. Count Inauye will proceed to Corea as M. Otori's successor.

VENEZUELA GIVES BRITAIN A DEFI.

Troops Drive the British Police Out of the Cuyuni Valley Region.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 12.—Venezuelan forces have crossed Yuruari territory and have occupied the Cuyuni Valley region, driving off the British police. The terrorized settlers and miners are impatiently awaiting assistance. Georgetown, the capital and principal town of British Guiana, is greatly agitated over this sudden move on the part of the Venezuelans. The Venezuelan Consul at Georgetown denies that it is the act of his government. The boundary line between the Republic of Venezuela on the east and British Guiana on the west has long been in dispute. The region claimed by both countries has valuable mines, including rich gold mines. Venezuela, unable to bring the British Government to arbitration or other satisfactory terms, broke off diplomatic relations some time ago and declared tariff war. Now, it appears, it has seized the territory it declares Britain has been trespassing upon. Venezuela is rent by internal strife, but it seems, nevertheless, to have the courage of its claims.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 12.—The government is forcing conscription all over the country. Work has been suspended on roads and railways. Even men who were repairing bridges destroyed by the floods have been forced into the army. The government is preparing for the inevitable revolution. Workmen prefer joining the rebels to serving as conscripts and are making their way to Areu and Coro.

CZAROWITZ TO WED NEXT MONTH.

His Father Wishes the Ceremony Performed Before He Passes Away.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—It is now said the heir apparent to the throne of Russia will accompany the Czar from Livadia to Corfu and from that island the Czarowitz will proceed to Darmstadt, from which place he will return to Russia with his fiancée, Princess Alix of Hesse, and the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia, her brother-in-law and sister. It is added that the wedding probably will take place at the beginning of November, the supposition being that the ceremony is being hastened on account of the pressure brought to bear upon the Czarowitz by his father, who is desirous in view of his approaching death of having the marriage take place as soon as possible, as in the event of his demise the union of the Czarowitz would be postponed for a year at least.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The Sultan has asked the Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, to solicit permission for a special Turkish mission to visit the Czar at Livadia to greet him in the name of the Sultan.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—There is a strong rumor here that the health of the Czar is much more impaired than his physician has given out.

CASH FOR MEXICAN BOUNDARY BOARD.

Necessary Funds Provided by President Diaz's Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 12.—Congress has raised the money necessary for the mixed boundary commission on the northern frontier. Earnings of the National railroad for the first week of October are $80,270, an increase of $6,219 over the same week last year. The *Official Daily* tonight says the report published by the press that the incident between Mexico and Guatemala is settled, or that this country has already been notified that it would send an apology, is untrue. The affairs stand as they did the last time the President read his message to Congress, when he gave an account of the affair, but the government expects the matter will be settled through diplomatic channels. Two Americans were arrested in Guadalajara for frauds in taking orders for amplifications of photographs. Exchange on New York is quoted today at 93½.

After the Turkish Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The authorities of Kavak Sunday last attempted to board the French steamer Armenie from the Black Sea in search of Armenian emigrants. The commander of the steamer refused to allow the Turkish authorities to make the search, whereupon the Armenie was detained for eighty-six hours. At the expiration of that time the officials of the French Embassy here obtained the release of the steamship, whose owners now demand an indemnity of £1,000 from the Turkish Government for the detention.

Lighted Bomb Found at Walsall.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 12.—A glass tube filled with gunpowder and bullets, charged with chlorate of potash, and having a lighted fuse attached to it was discovered outside the Metropolitan Bank at Walsall, eight miles from this city, today. The fuse was extinguished before an explosion could occur. Walsall was the scene of anarchistic prosecutions at the beginning of 1892.

John Burns Coming to America.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—John Burns, the labor leader and member of Parliament for the Battersea Division of London, is to leave England next month for the United States as the English Trades Union Congress delegate to the Denver Congress of Trades Unions.

Ortiz Said to Have Escaped.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 12.—It is rumored that Gen. Ortiz, the deposed Minister, has escaped from prison and is now near the frontier of Costa Rica, consulting with Gen. Cordova.

Astronomer John Nichol Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—John Nichol, LL. D., Professor of Astronomy and English Literature, is dead, aged 61 years.

Copenhagen a Free Port.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.—The port of Copenhagen will be officially opened as a free port Nov. 9 next.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Scandia, from Hamburg; Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg; Scandia, from Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Berlin, from New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck and Dania.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Lucania, from New York.
LONDON—Arrived—Mohawk, from New York.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived—Amsterdam, from New York.

HARTFORD'S CREW OF SEVEN LOST.

Body of a Child Is Washed Ashore—News of Wrecked Vessels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The body of a 6-months old child washed ashore today from the wreck of the schooner Hartford, which went down near here last night. No other bodies of the crew of seven have yet appeared. Four names of the crew are all that are known. They are:

DONALDSON, WILLIAM, Thiers, N. Y.
O'TOOLE, WILLIAM, Captain, Clayton, N. Y.
O'TOOLE, MRS., and BABY.
STURGEON, DAMUS, mate, Clayton, N. Y.

The Hartford was loaded with wheat at Detroit for Cape Vincent, and departed on its voyage Oct. 2. The cargo was worth $13,000 and fully insured. The schooner was owned by George McKinley, W. A. Consaul, and Capt. O'Toole.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 12.—The Tug Boynton from Port Huron arrived here tonight with the crew of the Canadian schooner M. L. Breck. The Breck is the vessel reported in distress off Goderich Thursday night. The tug Boynton found it at anchor off Point Clark waterlogged and sails and rudder gone. The Captain of the Boynton reports the schooner Home on the Canadian side of the lake with canvas blown away and helpless. The Captain, however, would not give a line to the tug, nor would the crew desert the ship. The tug Volunteer lost part of her raft yesterday and is looking for it now. The tug Merrick brought in the derelict schooner John Wesley, which was abandoned by the crew off Point Aux Barques yesterday.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12.—The steamer D. C. Whitney came into the harbor today to replenish its supply of fuel. It is in search of its consort, the Wayne, which broke adrift thirty miles above Long Point during the gale. The Whitney reached shelter under the point all right, but the Captain is anxious about the Wayne, as it was ore laden and has not been heard from since the tow line parted.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—Wreckingmaster Sinclair of Chicago arrived today and put a gang of men at work on the schooner Tasmania lightering the ore cargo. The pumps keep it free, and Capt. Sinclair expects to have the boat released before midnight.

RAT PORTAGE, Ont., Oct. 12.—News has just reached here that the steamer Highland Maid has been wrecked at Long Sault Rapids, Rainy Lake. Mail, passengers, and crew were saved. William Woods, purser, was badly injured. Boat and cargo are a total loss, with no insurance.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The schooner San Diego in tow of the tug Alva B. ran into one of the Baltimore and Ohio railway company's ore elevators here this evening and demolished it.

FAIRPORT, O., Oct. 12.—The schooner Columbian, ashore near here, was released and towed into the harbor today. The damage is not great.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The schooner Atwater, consort of the steamer Leland, is safe here.

GOES TO SEA WITHOUT ITS CREW.

Schooner Lord Elden Runs Out on the Atlantic with All Sails Set.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—With all sails set, laden with a full general cargo, but with not a soul on board, a schooner ran away to sea during the severe storm which has been raging along the coast for the last two days, eluded pursuit by another vessel all day and disappeared in the gloom at nightfall, still plowing an independent course under full headway, with no guiding hand at the tiller or any human agency to control its movements. Somewhere out on the Atlantic the truant vessel is probably sailing along merrily yet, with all canvas spread, a rich prize for the lucky skipper who may overhaul it and a promising subject for the fanciful pen of some future Clark Russell. The runaway is the schooner Lord Elden, whose commanding officer, before it took to navigating on its own account, was Capt. Harley. He started from here for Guysborough on the vessel with a full crew. When the Lord Elden was off Canso Tuesday a stiff gale was blowing and a misty sea surging. The Canso neighborhood is a dangerous one for sailing craft under even more favorable conditions, hideous rocks abounding. One of these the Elden found without difficulty. With the weather thickening and his vessel hard and fast on the rocks, as it seemed, Capt. Harley deemed it prudent to seek a place of greater safety for himself and crew, and they put off hurriedly, leaving the Elden with all sails set. Not long after their departure the wind shifted, and under the freshening breeze the vessel was twisted off its resting place. It evidently had not, as its Captain had feared, received serious damage below the water line. It at once turned its head seaward and began to slash along at a racing gait. The schooner Diamond gave chase. Mile after mile the race was kept up, with the crewless Elden always in the lead. Once the Diamond drew near enough for its men to have boarded the runaway, but the sea was so high the Diamond's bow was smashed in getting it over the side. Still the chase was continued in the hope the sea would subside and enable the Diamond to come alongside. This hope was not realized and darkness came on. The Elden disappeared. When last seen it was headed out in the Atlantic.

THRILLING TALE OF THE SEA.

Captain of the Steamship Alicia Sights Many Wrecked Vessels.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The steamship Alicia arrived in quarantine this morning from Cuban ports. Capt. Aldamiz reports several sensational incidents at sea. Tuesday night he discovered a large sailing vessel on fire. When he reached it the vessel was burning fiercely, was almost destroyed, and had evidently been already abandoned. It was an American three-masted wooden ship of 800 or 1,000 tons burden. Thursday, sixty-eight miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, Capt. Aldamiz sighted the wreck of a three-master schooner. Three men were clinging to the wreckage, all in a nearly exhausted condition, and the steward, Fred A. Merritt, was found six miles away floating on the top of a forecastle house and almost dead. The wreck was that of the schooner Walter L. Plummer of Machias, Me., bound from Tampa to Mobile. Its Captain, E. L. Moss, had died of heart disease during the gale which brought the disaster and the second mate and one sailor were carried overboard and drowned. The steamship Merjalio also arrived at quarantine today. Its master reported having seen a three-masted ship at the mercy of the storm Oct. 9 on the north coast of Cuba.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 12.—The Norwegian bark Jabez arrived at quarantine last night with the crew of the bark loaded with mahogany wrecked in the gulf.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—A telegram to the Lighthouse Board says the lighthouse at Cape San Blas on the Florida coast was wrecked during the last storm.

MAY SPLIT OVER WESTERN TRAFFIC.

Lively Time Expected at the Meeting of Railroad Men Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A lively time is predicted at the joint conference of the Trunk Line Association and Western Passenger Association in this city next Tuesday for the purpose of discussing the routing of immigrant traffic west of Chicago. Western lines are firm in the assertion of their rights. It is possible they will consent to the routing of business west of Chicago by the trunk lines provided the latter will strictly adhere to the percentages adopted by the Western Passenger Association. This, however, the trunk lines may not be willing to do in the opinion of some of the General Passenger Agents. The Canadian Pacific gets more immigrants than the other Western companies think it is entitled to, and demands have been made upon the trunk line association that it regulate that company. If the Western roads give in it will probably mean the abolishment of their joint agency in New York. If there is a deadlock, which now seems more likely, the Western lines will have to arrange for getting business as best they can, and the outside agents are likely to enjoy a harvest of big commissions as has been done in years past.

New Council of the Civic Federation.

The Twenty-ninth Ward Council of the Civic Federation was organized last night at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue. Prof. Bemis told how much could be accomplished by organization. J. B. Stewart was made President and William Stoopke Secretary. David Ayers, Ed Brown, J. M. Monohan, Miss McDowell, and the Rev. Mr. Plow were appointed a committee to select club officers.

REVOLT OF GROCERS.

NO LONGER TO BE THE TOOLS OF THE GREAT COMBINE.

An Octopus Which Has Fattened Itself on Legitimate Trade Defied—Strong Feeling of Antagonism Develops in New York City Against Nathan Straus, Tammany's Candidate for Mayor—Cashier for Armour in Brooklyn Arrested for Embezzling $9,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The revolt of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Chicago against the sugar trust indicates they intend to be no longer the tools of the great combine. The story of their dealings with the trust forms another interesting chapter in the rise of the pool which controls a staple article of food for 70,000,000 people.

The octopus-like grip of the sugar trust has all developed within ten years. The business was conducted before just like any other legitimate branch of trade. There was healthy competition and many fortunes were made. But new methods began to be adopted, capital was massed in the sugar business, rivalry developed, and a cute set of men saw that constant underselling would not pay in the long run. The determination to stop the dealers' warfare was the first step in the direction of a combination of grocers, the majority of whom turned out to be the direct employés of the trust. And that step eventually led to the sugar trust being able to control the price of sugar, to limit production, raise prices, double, treble, and quadruple profits, and boycott and drive from business any dealer who dared attempt to serve the public more cheaply.

About 1885 the New York, Philadelphia, and other refiners began to pool their issues, and the trust was formed. Then the wholesale grocers began to be organized for protection in the sale of sugar. Three big grocery houses in Boston and New York urged combination for assured profits, and they were enthusiastically welcomed by such men as Edmund of Cincinnati and F. W. Imbusch of Milwaukee, the latter of whom, with a genius for organization, had already planned an association between the grocers of the Mississippi Valley that would relieve the trade of the competition then so prevalent in that section. As a result a national association of wholesale grocers was formed in New York in June, 1888. A committee consisting of W. J. Johnson of Richmond, H. W. Spurr of Boston, G. Waldo Smith of New York, F. W. Imbush of Milwaukee, and Richard Dymond of Cincinnati was appointed to consult with the sugar refiners—which meant the Havemeyers. There was, it was stated, no idea of forming a trust—they had associated together to "prevent trade abuses and secure the selling of pure and wholesome goods." Then Havemeyer, shrewdly foreseeing his advantage, told the members it would be necessary to keep out British and other sugars and to limit the production in this country.

All Convinced by Havemeyer.

The grocers had not looked at it this way before, but Havemeyer convinced them, and he saw in turn that the trust had been strengthened. This led to his revoking commissions to brokers who handled sugar of refiners outside the trust. The wholesale grocers meanwhile had not secured their rebate arrangements, but they had formed a pleasant acquaintance with Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles and were greatly encouraged. The sugar trust, on the other hand, had secured a practical boycott over a majority of the United States of Philadelphia sugars, while they regretted much that the threatened and soon pending suits in New York made it imprudent for them to enter into arrangements with the wholesale grocers by which the trust could be held. Sympathizing with the trust in this affliction, which, however, was vastly more damaging to the grocers, Mr. Imbusch, the now Secretary and practical factotum of the National Grocers' Association, sought to induce the wholesale grocers in the different sections of the United States to join the association. Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles winked at each other.

A contract was drawn up providing for the "equality" plan as to prices. There was a commission or rebate payable on the tenth of each month by the trust to each obedient grocer of one-fourth cent a pound on all the sugar he had paid for during the month preceding. Then Imbusch started East, stopping at Philadelphia and persuading the grocers there to come in out of the wet. Havemeyer was pleased with Imbusch's success, but concluded it would be better not to do anything while the McKinley bill was pending. It was suggested to Imbusch that the wholesale grocers could help their friends, the refiners, to make sure of a margin upon refined sugar that would leave ample room for liberal commission to the grocers, and that the time might well be spent in properly influencing legislation. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Grocers' Association Aug. 1, 1889, Mr. Seabury of St. Paul introduced a resolution declaring for free sugar. This was defeated by one vote in executive committee Aug. 3. Some of those present were surprised to learn afterwards that the sugar trust was kept fully informed from the inside of all that was pending or done at either the board or committee meetings of the wholesale grocers.

Trusts Spread Over All the Country.

Next the members of the Wholesale Grocers' Association were urged to work for a higher duty on refined sugars. After a series of gradual changes by the trust it extended its system over the entire country. From New York as a center the work has extended, taking in local organizations where they were too strong to be ignored, encouraging the formation of new ones on the trust's plans in other States until the whole country is now fairly well covered. In this the organizer has been aided by the trust, which has general offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, and St. Louis, with confidential agents everywhere, all worked in perfect unison by telegraph from No. 117 Wall street, New York City.

With Spreckels in control of Hawaii and the Havemeyers extending their plantations in Cuba the trust dictates to every branch of sugar production and distribution in the United States. From its office at No. 117 Wall street messages fly daily to its agents in Cuba, San Francisco, and Louisiana, and to its representatives all over the world, placing the limit on sugar purchases everywhere. In an adjoining room the quotations at or above which the subservient dealers throughout the country are permitted to sell sugars are daily settled, and through the four great sugar brokers who stand nearest the throne these are passed to the forty others who wait the sugar trusts' nod at New York and are telegraphed to the waiting hundreds in the other cities of the land.

These in turn so promptly notify their patrons, the 3,000 wholesale grocers of the country, that before their doors are opened all danger of any purchaser getting his sugar below trust prices is over for the day. By discount from his bill, or periodical remittance as the case may be, each faithful wholesaler is promptly and liberally paid for his loyalty.

STRAUS NOT PLEASING TO TAMMANY.

Bolt of the "Sun" One of Many Evidences of Discontent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A strong feeling of antagonism is developing against Tammany's candidate for Mayor, Nathan Straus, and in a place where it was least expected—in Tammany itself. Some of the delegates to the convention that nominated Mr. Straus are today ridiculing some of his published utterances and predicting that his speeches will do more harm in the ranks of the organization than can be offset by their effect in winning votes from the opposition. There is a disposition manifested in some quarters to bring the race question forward as an issue against Mr. Straus, but it is being suppressed by the leaders wherever discovered. This morning the New York *Sun* bolted Mr. Straus' nomination in a stalwart manner. Regarding the report that Charles A. Dana had gone to the Mayor and urged him to prevent the nomination of Mr. Straus Mr. Gilroy said: "There is no truth in the story. That is all I will say about Mr. Dana."

The first bets of any moment in Wall street on the results of the election were made today, and they indicate that so far as the State election is concerned Morton is the favorite. Broker "Sam" Walsh of the Stock Exchange made one bet of $1,000 on Morton to $500 on Hill, and then shouted out to the throng of brokers that he had $10,000 more to place in lots of $1,000 to $600 that Morton would be the next Governor. There were no takers, and then Walsh offered to bet $600 to $1,000 that Strong would defeat Straus, but could not place his money.

In the Consolidated Exchange H. L. Kingsbury bet with W. T. Hotchkiss $1,000 even that Straus will be elected Mayor. He has several thousand more to place the same way. Just before the Stock Exchange closed this afternoon a member offered to bet $250 even that Strong would beat Straus and $100 to $1,000 that Strong's majority would exceed 40,000. He could find no takers.

J. F. ADAMS SAID TO BE AN EMBEZZLER.

Cashier for Armour in Brooklyn Arrested for Stealing $9,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—As a result of alleged peculations amounting to $9,000 James F. Adams, a cashier in the Brooklyn branch of the meat concern of Armour & Co., was a prisoner in Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, this morning. The money was stolen inside of a few weeks, and a further examination of the books may reveal larger stealings. Adams was employed by John D. Gavin, Eastern auditor of the Armour company, whose headquarters are at the Manhattan meat market, Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, New York. He was given a salary of $1,000 a year. Adams went to live at No. 746 Decatur street with his wife. The books were audited every four weeks and found to be correct. About a month ago Mrs. Adams, who is a Chicago woman, returned to that city. Sept. 29 Cashier Adams suddenly disappeared. The books were at once examined. It was found that Sept. 15 the cashier had begun to steal. The Pinkerton agency was notified and a detective placed on the case. He traced Adams to New Orleans and Cincinnati, and back to New York playing the races. He pleaded guilty to the larceny of $85 Sept. 28. Since his disappearance the company's officials have investigated Adams' testimonials and found they were bogus. They have also found, they say, he had absconded from a position of trust in the American Express company, had enlisted in the United States army, was captured at Davids Island, and sent to Sing Sing for three and one-half years. He was released in July last.

REPUBLICANS INDORSE STRONG.

This Action Practically Unifies the Forces Opposed to Tammany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The political situation is now one of certainty here, the Republicans having in county convention tonight indorsed formally the entire Committee of Seventy's local ticket from Strong for Mayor down to Coroner. Col. George Bliss and ex-Mayor Grace predict a Republican victory of from 30,000 to 50,000.

Congressman Edward J. Dunphy of the Eighth District and Timothy J. Campbell of the Ninth, who were turned down last night by Tammany Hall, have made up their minds to run on independent tickets. They will be nominated by the anti-Tammany Democracy and indorsed, as they anticipate, by the Republicans. In return for a Republican indorsement their followers will support the Republican-Union ticket. This means a great deal more than appears on the surface, for the reason that both Dunphy and Campbell have a big personal following. In the Seventh District Ald. Flynn will probably be nominated for Congress by the anti-Tammany Democracy. If he receives a Republican indorsement his friends will support Strong and the rest of the city and county ticket. Ald. Flynn has been a political power in the First Ward for many years. For several months he has been looked upon as wavering in his allegiance to Tammany.

Richard Croker's heavy hand has been once more laid on the shoulder of Mr. Bourke Cockran. It was not through his own volition that Mr. Cockran decided not to be a Congressional candidate again.

HARRISON ASKED TO HELP MORTON.

Ex-President Invited to Deliver Speeches in New York State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Morton is said to have written a letter today in his own hand to Benjamin Harrison asking him to come to New York and take the stump. The ex-President was wired to say if he could possibly arrange things so as to deliver two or more speeches here. A reply is expected tomorrow. It was announced Gov. McKinley would make about a dozen speeches, and maybe more, for Morton. He will start from Buffalo in a special car Oct. 15. That day he is to speak in that city and at Dunkirk. Thence he goes back along the line of the New York Central. Thomas B. Reed will be asked to swing around the circle, too. Mr. Reed arrived late this evening from Boston. The ex-Speaker wore a rainbow about his face and declared everything promised a Republican tidal wave in the East and West, too, in November.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The pressure that is being brought to bear by prominent Democratic leaders to induce the President to indorse the New York State ticket is having effect, and it is now thought probable a letter will be forthcoming within the next fortnight.

COACHMAN NOT A CONTRACT LABORER.

Levi P. Morton Says His Servant Does Not Come Under the Law.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—John James Howard, who, it is claimed, came to this country as a contract laborer, having been engaged in England by Levi P. Morton to enter his employ as a coachman, was taken to Ellis Island this afternoon. Mr. Morton has given out the following statement: "It is true that John Howard has been constantly in my service since May, 1894, I having employed him as coachman in London. When I left London for the continent, having no further use for his services there, he came to my home here and has since been in my employment at Rhinecliff. His duties are entirely confined to services rendered to my family. I regarded him as a household servant and as one falling within the exception of the law. I considered my action as strictly within the statute and believed then, as I do now, that he is to be regarded as a family servant."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Striking Cloakmakers Win Their Fight and the Firms "Sign."

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The cloakmakers, 2,500 strong, go back tomorrow. Representatives of the firms met the Strike committee at No. 45 Franklin street tonight, signed "union" agreements, and gave bonds that they would adhere to them. Representatives from these firms conferred with strike leader Joseph Barondess, Oppenheim & Collins, Friedlander & Co., S. F. & A. S. Rothschild, J. Silberman, Smith & Rosenthal, Griesman & Meyer, Frank & Co., Manhattan Cloak and Suit company, Marx Slater & Co., H. Gerschell & Sons, A. Popkin & Co., Goodman & Bastinelli, Day, Callahan & Co., A. S. Levy, Black & Co., and C. H. Rodman & Co. At least thirty firms are expected to make settlements tomorrow, bringing back to work more than 4,000 cloakmakers. The committee declared itself to be confident of complete victory within a few days.

Japanese Prince Reaches New York.

Prince Fuji Yamaschino, one of the numerous nephews of the Mikado, who may possibly some day be Emperor of Japan, arrived here today on the steamship Augusta Victoria from Hamburg. Young Fuji Yamaschino is every inch a modern Prince. He has a receding forehead, a small head, a pug nose, no chin, a countenance devoid of expression, a look utterly blank, and trousers that bag at the knees. He has an ancient ancestry and he looks it. Prince Yamaschino has been a student in Germany for several years. He is on his way to Japan. He is trying to travel incognito as Mr. Fuji.

New Trial in Sage Case.

Russell Sage has obtained from the General Term of the Supreme Court a reversal of the verdict of $25,000 secured against him by William R. Laidlaw in his action to recover $100,000 damages for injuries sustained while acting as an unwilling shield for Sage against the bomb of Norcross.

Gotham Brevities.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, at the West End Presbyterian Church tonight, before an immense audience made another attack on Supt. Byrnes, taking up the policy shop question.

Ald. Cornelius Flynn ("Sojer") was nominated for Congress tonight in the Seventh District, in this city, on an independent Democratic ticket. The Republicans nominated Austin C. Ford.

Among the passengers who sail on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave for Southampton and Bremen tomorrow are: Mr. I. Von Egidy, Chicago; Mr. Charles L. Harding, Minneapolis; Mr. Ludwig Hochberger, Cleveland.

SOLDIERS AT A BALL.

COMPETITION CAMP AT FORT SHERIDAN GIVES A DANCE.

Each Host, to the Number of Twenty-six, Appears in Full-Dress Uniform, and Nearly All Wear Medals—Society from Many Points Well Represented—Continuation of the Army Shooting Contest—Sergt. Wilson Has a Good Chance of Winning the Gold Medal.

The officers comprising the competition camp at Fort Sheridan gave a dance last night in the Officers' club at the post. Each host to the number of twenty-six appeared in full dress uniform and the majority wore medals of gold, silver, and bronze, which attested their excellence as marksmen. Society was represented from Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukegan, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Evanston, Highwood, and neighboring points. Nearly all of the guests wore either a bit of blue or yellow, observing that dainty army custom which is more rigid than tactics, being unwritten. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor and party drove in from Lake Forest in a coach. The decorations of the ball were in keeping with the hop. American flags and the huge red range streamers were drooped over A, B, and C targets and the silhouettes which look so large at 200 yards and are so difficult to hit. The marking disks were objects of interest and much inquiry. Directly above the stand on which rested the dance orders was a prone silhouette riddled with bullets until it looked like a porous plaster. It was Lieut. F. W. Kobbe's score the last day of the preliminary skirmish firing. Maj. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, inspector of small arms practice, was ably assisted in receiving the guests by Lieuts. Gregg, Kobbe, Lindsay, Thomas, Tompkins, and Wallace. Lieut. D. I. McCormick, inspector of small arms practice of the Indiana National Guard, was a guest of the evening, being ordered to attend the competition by Gov. Matthews. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Charles Lee, J. Pratt, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Newgarten, Mr. Bush, Miss Brown, Joseph Bolton, A. Bolton, Mr. Grey, Highland Park; Julia Day, Daisy Day, Anna Day, Lake Forest; Walker Rennion, Miles M. Brown, Minty Lee, Baird Leclay, Chicago; Mr. Laughlin, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Street, Montreal; Mr. Lee, Plattsburg Barracks; Mr. Trippler, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Brinkerhoff, Mr. Lee, L. M. Johnson, Winnetka; Mr. Mercer, Ashland, Wis.

END OF THE SHRAPNEL INQUIRY.

Court-Martial Findings Thought to Favor Capt. Grimes.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Capt. Grimes court-martial opened today with First-Sergt. Kenry of his battery as the first witness. He said that he had received orders from Capt. Grimes to turn in the shrapnel, and had given the same to the section commanders in the battery. He thought the order had been executed, as all the chests were empty but one, which was locked. He saw the condemned shrapnel piled up and covered by a paulin, and reported to Capt. Grimes that the order had been fully executed. Col. Wilton testified as to Capt. Grimes being an efficient officer and to his promptness in obeying orders.

Capt. Grimes followed in his own defense. He testified positively that he had never received the order from Gen. Miles to turn in the condemned shrapnel, nor had his attention ever been called to it. He had, though, given orders to have the shrapnel removed and stored away, as told by Sergt. Kenry. He saw and examined with his own hands the shrapnel while it was piled up and supposed that was all of it. It was so reported to him. He said he issued this order not knowing of the order from Gen. Miles, but in accordance with the usual custom not to carry filled ammunition while on parade or drill. He had received an order some time previous to any of the explosions from Col. Crofton not to have ammunition in the chests while at drill. He had seen the chests examined and was greatly surprised to find the condemned shrapnel in one of them after the explosion.

Capt. Brinkerhoff, Advocate-General, submitted a written argument for the prosecution. Then Capt. Fuller closed the proceedings in an eloquent plea, reviewing all the testimony for the defense. The findings of the court was sent under seal to Washington this evening. It is the general opinion in military circles that Capt. Grimes will come out all right.

SERGT. WILSON IS IN THE LEAD.

His Chances Good for Winning the Gold Medal at Fort Sheridan.

A heavy rain at Fort Sheridan yesterday did not interfere with the army shooting, and the men realizing the contest was drawing to a close shot to win. The order of the shoot was skirmish firing by the infantrymen. When the last shot was fired Sergt. R. Wilson, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, was in the lead. His average score for the day's firing was 139. Wilson has a total record for the three days' competitive firing of 466 points. This is 15 points in the lead of any other contestant, and his chances for winning the gold medal are considered good. Corporal L. R. Lauterjung, Company A, Fourth Infantry, is second with 451 points. The contest between the distinguished marksmen for the "Buffalo" medal is also very close. Sergt. R. N. Davidson, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, who for two days has been in the lead, dropped to sixth order yesterday. Sergt. Noah Ray, Company A, Tenth Infantry, is in first place with a total score of 445 for the three days' firing. Today the order of the shoot will be cavalry skirmish firing. Following are the scores of those who shot in order from one to ten:

1. Sergt. R. Wilson, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry....139
2. Corporal L. Lauterjung, Company A, Fourth Infantry....132
3. First-Lieutenant J. C. Gregg, Eighteenth Infantry....127
4. Sergt. D. Callahan, Company D, Ninth Infantry....126
5. Corporal J. Beckley, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry....122
6. Sergt. F. E. Miller, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry....120
7. Second-Lieutenant L. R. Upton, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry....119
8. Sergt. J. Fellenz, Company F, Ninth Infantry....119
9. Sergt. O. Sydow, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry....118
10. Artilleryman A. Koepper, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry....117

SCHEME FOR A NEW CHAUTAUQUA.

Chicagoans Interested in the Ocean Beach Project Near Babylon, L. I.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Application has been made to the Town Board at Babylon, L. I., by the Gilbert-Elliott Law company of New York, representing a syndicate incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, for a grant of 200 acres of ocean beach opposite Babylon. The company is promoting a Chautauqua scheme and claims to have a capital stock of $25,000. It offers to pay $100 a year ground rent and allow the town a royalty on all lots sold. It is proposed to erect the usual buildings incident to a summer college. A large number of colleges will be provided. Electric launches and a shallow draft steamboat will furnish transportation. This site is about ten miles west of the Point-o'-Woods site. The attorney for the new syndicate offered the Point-o'-Woods people $25,000 for their plant. The directors spent so much time considering this offer it was withdrawn and the application made for the site on Oak Island. A number of prominent Chicago capitalists are interested in the new scheme. Several Babylon people who were interested in the Point-o'-Woods are now booming the new Chautauqua. The Town Board has the offer under consideration. It will be acted on at a special board meeting in a few days.

Killed 199 Birds Out of 200 Possible.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Never before in the history of pigeon shooting have the lovers of the sport been treated to as wonderful a contest as was given by J. A. R. Elliot and Dr. W. F. Carver at Exposition Park today. Mr. Elliot won by the remarkable score of 100 to 99. The birds were the swiftest flyers seen in any of the matches and a strong wind blew across the field. The only bird lost out of the 200 was Dr. Carver's fourth, a black straight-away driver. Even this one, which decided the match, fell dead just as it reached the fence.

Queer Combination.

The postoffice of Purgatory was established in Virginia in 1892 with George Godbethere as Postmaster.

FICTION AS A THEME.

[Continued from first page.]

morning in company with his younger brother. He came from New York and spent a part of the day walking about the city. He said he was much impressed with Chicago even before having seen much of it. The high buildings were of particular interest to him and he at once announced his intention of going to the top of a number of them as soon as he found time and "see everything," as he expressed it. He talked at considerable length of his impressions of America, but said he had no intention of "writing a book" on the country based on a superficial observation from car windows. He thought the country between here and New York beautiful and interesting. The American people he had met he considered cordial, but he had already discovered the difference between the fashionable people and the literary people. Speaking of the American people in general he said:

"All types of the world are found here. Americans have only begun to use their opportunities. It is obvious that culture will grow rapidly here. Refinement will be more widespread than ours in England. It doesn't tend to coalesce into single cities as it does in England."

GOV. MITCHELL WILL OPPOSE IT.

Says the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Will Not Be Allowed in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—That Corbett should agree to fight in Florida at all is a great surprise to the sports of this town. He certainly did not have the best of times when he bested Charley Mitchell here, and his treatment at the hands of the Duval Athletic club must be anything but pleasant. People here think the trouble the first fight caused will result in keeping all but a few of the most enthusiastic ones away. Gov. Mitchell is thoroughly aroused. In answer to a query sent by a New Orleans paper whether the battle would be allowed to take place on Florida soil he sent the following reply today:

Corbet and Fitzsimmons' fight will not take place in Florida even if the Legislature has to be convened for the purpose of preventing it.
B. T. MITCHELL.

The public sentiment throughout the State is opposed to the contest. Law-abiding citizens say they will not again be disgraced and will at once begin measures to stop the arrangements. The leading local paper has announced itself editorially as opposed to the fight.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Manager Brady today received from New York the articles which will govern the contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons and promptly signed them for Corbett, David Blanchard witnessing the signature. The articles were then returned to the stakeholder in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Fitzsimmons refuses to sign the agreement proposed by Corbett. He will insist upon five-ounce gloves and a referee that will be suitable to himself, as he believes Brady and Corbett are in league with the Jacksonville club.

TO REDUCE RAILROAD EXPENSES.

Proposal to Have One Agent for All Companies in Each City.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Collis P. Huntington, when questioned today regarding the dispatch from Chicago stating that a movement is on foot to combine all the railroads in the country running east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific and other roads, in a trust, said: "The question is asked whether or not a railroad trust is being formed to operate the roads west of the Mississippi, and I say no; but there seems to be a necessity of cheapening in some way the cost of transportation. One of the large items is the multiplicity of agents of each company looking after each separate interest. Therefore it is proposed to have one office for all the companies, each company doing its own business and getting all the money its receives. It is difficult to advance rates, so the next thing is to see if there is not some way by which we can economize so as to get more net earnings out of the gross earnings than we are now receiving."

FRIENDS OF ORPHANED YOUTH.

Annual Meeting of Margaret Etter Creche—Officers Elected.

Women who have the welfare of orphaned children at heart attended the annual meeting of the Margaret Etter Crêche yesterday. The reports showed 10,000 attendances of little folks ranging in age from 6 weeks to 6 years. Mrs. Emily Starkey, Treasurer, submitted her report. Mrs. Joseph Twyman read an exhaustive paper on kindergarten work, which is a separate department of the crêche. The crêche has secured the property located at No. 2423 Wabash avenue, which will cost $18,000. Of this amount $8,600 has already been paid off. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. C. Perkins; First Vice-President, Mrs. Joseph Twyman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. E. C. Dudley; Secretary, Mrs. Philander Pickering; Treasurer, Mrs. Emily Starkey.

ASSESSMENT ON UNION PRINTERS.

The Money to Be Used to Establish a Shorter-Hour Fund.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—This morning's session of the International Typographical Union was principally devoted to a discussion of the short-day question. The original motion was that after Sept. 1 only nine hours should constitute a day's work. It was finally decided that the motion be referred to referendum. A motion to levy an assessment of 1 per cent on the wages of all members to establish a shorter hour fund was adopted.

Arrested for Smuggling Opium.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 12.—George Sauer of the wholesale firm of Dieter & Sauer was arrested today by Customs Inspector Davis on account of 100 pounds of opium found in their warehouse.

CUTICURA for the HAIR

Luxuriant Hair

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and supplies the roots with energy and nourishment. For the prevention of facial blemishes, for giving a brilliancy and freshness to the complexion, as well as for cleansing the scalp and invigorating the hair, it is without a peer.

For bad complexions, oily, mothy skin, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

BLUE AND DISHEARTENED.

And Not Without Very Good Cause.

It All Resulted from Weak Kidneys and a Torpid Liver.

The Vast Importance of Those Organs if You Want to Feel Well.

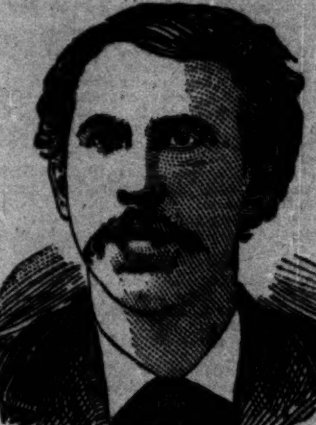
If your stomach, kidneys, and liver don't do their work well you will surely suffer. Inaction or disease of those organs clogs the whole system and makes bad blood and weak nerves. The complexion soon becomes pale or sallow, and dark lines appear under the eyes.

Other symptoms are sure to follow, such as bad taste in the mouth, gas in the stomach, loss of appetite, biliousness, constipation, sleeplessness, headache, palpitation, nervousness, and exhaustion.

Every one of these conditions leads to serious disease if not checked. Mr. A. C. Hartwell of Gouldsville, Vt., states:

"About four years ago I was taken with a severe pain in my back and side, which arose from trouble with my liver and kidneys. I was also extremely nervous, being unable to sleep and get the needed rest.

"I could not work but part of the time, and when I did I was in pain all the time. This state of affairs lasted all winter. I consulted physicians, who said I had kidney and liver trouble, but I derived no particular benefit from them, and was a good deal discouraged about myself.



MR. A. C. HARTWELL.

"I kept hearing about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, what wonderful cures it had made, and my friends continually advised me to use it. I had tried many medicines with no good results, but finally concluded to try this one.

"I commenced using it, and felt the good results from it immediately. After using the second bottle I was entirely cured of all my troubles and have had no return of them. I can truly recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as the best medicine I have ever used. It does all that is said of it."

This remedy is the surest cure ever known. It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, DR. GREENE, of 35 West 14th-st., New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by any one at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

Health Shoes

—Calf Skin—

Keep Feet Dry.

Best for children, best for health, best for wear, best for fit, best for pocket-book.

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Is the prize essay for which the National Medical Association awarded the gold and jeweled medal.

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Is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology and Pathology of Nervous Diseases ever published.

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Is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG, VIGOROUS, and MANLY.—[Medical Review.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Is from the pen of the distinguished author, W. H. Parker, M. D., a noble benefactor, who reaches the very roots and vitals of disease, and is enabled to apply sure remedies.—[Dr. Camover, U. S. Army.

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Is sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of only $1.00. Prospectus, with high testimonials and indorsements of the press—FREE.

WM. H. PARKER, M. D., the author, and chief consulting physician of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., May be consulted in person or by letter.

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BOTH SIDES IN LINE.

MEN WHO WILL DISCUSS ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

Civic Federation Makes Up Its Program for the Conference Nov. 13 and 14—Among Those Who Will Speak Are Chauncey Depew, T. V. Powderly, George R. Peck, C. S. Darrow, A. F. Walker, P. M. Arthur, Marvin Hughitt, and F. P. Sargent—Hoodlum Shot by a Policeman.

The program for the congress of arbitration and conciliation to meet in Chicago Nov. 13 and 14 under the auspices of the Civic Federation has been made up and is being mailed. All but two or three of those whose names appear on the program have given definite answer that they will be present and perform the parts assigned them. Following is the program:

Historical View:
a. "England and the Continent."
b. "Australia and New Zealand," Prof. E. A. R. Gould, Johns Hopkins University.
c. "America," A. H. Walcott, Massachusetts Board of Arbitration; D. J. Ryan, Ohio Board of Arbitration.
General Principles:
a. "Distinction Between Compulsory and Voluntary Arbitration."
b. "Distinction Between Compulsory Arbitration and Public Investigation of Labor Disputes."
c. "Distinction Between Adjudication of Past Contracts and Settlement of Futures Ones," Carroll D. Wright, United States Department of Labor.
d. "Distinction Between Arbitration and Conciliation," Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, New York.
"Ethics of Arbitration," Archbishop Ireland, Felix Adler, Washington Gladden.
"Economics of Arbitration," Prof. Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan.
"How Far Can Arbitration Be Made Compulsory Without Infringement on Private Rights?" George R. Peck, C. S. Darrow.
Inter-State and quasi public business:
a. "Railroads," A. F. Walker, receiver of Santa Fé railway; Marvin Hughitt, President of Northwestern railway; P. M. Arthur, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers; F. P. Sargent, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen.
b. "Mines," Charles Ridgely, P. J. McBride.
c. "Springer Bill," Representatives Springer, McGann, Tawney.
State jurisdiction and private interests:
a. "Relation Between Employer and Employed," Chauncey M. Depew, T. V. Powderly. 1. "Building Trades," W. H. Sayward, President National Association Builders. 2. "Manufacturing," Martin Fox, Iron Molders' Union of North America; Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; N. O. Nelson, St. Louis.
b. "Necessity for Mutual Organization," Samuel Gompers.
c. "Sliding Scales and Kindred Methods," M. M. Garland, President National Iron and Steel Workers.
Closing address and recommendations—Joseph D. Weeks, editor *American Manufacturer and Iron Workers.*

HOODLUM SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Patrick Blackwell Gets the Better of a Man Who Attacked Him.

Patrick Blackwell, a patrolman traveling from Kensington Police Station, shot and killed one of a gang of hoodlums at midnight Thursday. The companions of the dead man fled and the body lay all yesterday without identification in a morgue at Pullman. The encounter took place in Riverdale. The man who was shot was one of a crowd of men whose actions, the policeman says, led him to try to place them under arrest. His authority was disputed and he had a close conflict with the crowd. Blackwell used his revolver and sent a bullet through the head of one of the men. He died instantly. Blackwell was called to the spot where the shooting took place by Charles Fleischer, a resident of the locality. He notified the police that a gang of hoodlums was threatening to do violence to the neighborhood, and Blackwell went to preserve peace. He found the crowd engaged in a disturbance near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois tracks. The policeman notified them they were under arrest, but the announcement was greeted with hoots. One man tackled the policeman, and the two rolled over in the dirt. Blackwell shot three times at his opponent, and one of the bullets took effect. It struck near the temple and penetrated the brain. Death was instantaneous, and Blackwell was released from the grip of his antagonist.

THEY TRY TO BULLDOZE KUNSTMAN.

Strike Deputies Threaten Him with Political Defeat if He Opposes Their Claim.

According to Commissioner Kunstman, Chairman of the County Board Finance committee, the American Justice club has been threatening members of the board with defeat at the polls unless they allow Deputy Sheriffs who make up the organization three days' pay for every twenty-four hours they were on duty during the recent railway strike. Commissioner Kunstman said he had been threatened and for that reason could not favor additional pay for the deputies. He supposed others had been threatened too. He moved at the meeting of the Public Service committee yesterday that the report of the special committee, allowing the deputies $1 50 a day additional and Captains of squads $2 under conditions, be returned to the committee to consider the matter further. President Struckman and others favored the motion, but it was defeated. The committee report was then adopted by a vote of 5 to 4. The matter will come before the County Board next Monday. As 10 votes will be required to give it effect there is much doubt as to its passage. Court rooms were assigned as follows: Judge Windes, 421; Judge Hanecy, 207; and Judge Freeman, 327. Judge Freeman objects to giving up 421, which was assigned to him last week. The committee reported favorably on the bill of $1,200 for revolvers and ammunition for Deputy Sheriffs during the strike.

BLACKBALL OIL TEST IS SATISFACTORY

Mayor Now Ready to Call on Tug-Owners to Quit the Smoke Nuisance.

The tug Blackball, which was fitted with oil burners some weeks ago, is still running on the river doing good work to the satisfaction of its owners. City Engineer Artingstall received an official report yesterday of a recent test. It says there was practically no smoke during the trip and the steam production was ample at all times. This report Mayor Hopkins has been wanting for some time. Several weeks ago he ordered proceedings staid in smoke cases against tug owners on their statements that the tests made up to that time were by no means practical. They promised the Mayor that when another test could be made and the city could offer the tug owners something in every way practical, they would be glad to substitute it for the present soft coal, dense smoke arrangement. The Mayor probably will inform the tugmen soon that the city has now shown them something practical and expects the tugs to discontinue the violation of the smoke ordinances.

SCHARF BELONGS TO "BLACK HAND."

Alleged Arson Conspirator Makes This Statement on Oath.

Clement Schutz was the first witness yesterday to take the stand in Judge Brentano's court in the trial of William Scharf and his companions, charged with conspiracy to commit arson. Schutz was indicted with the others, and when he was called to testify for the prosecution the other defendants were astonished. It was explained Schutz had been in the employ of Inspectors Conway and Cowie and had joined the alleged gang of firebugs as a spy. Schutz said that Scharf was a member of the "Black Hand," an anarchistic organization in New York City. He claimed to know this to be a positive fact. Then he said Scharf and Herlitz burned Herlitz's house, No. 1335 One Hundred and Third street, to obtain the insurance, and wanted him to burn his own furniture so he could get the insurance. Schutz said Scharf and Herlitz, and the latter's wife had burned other buildings. Inspector Conway took the stand and said Herlitz confessed to him and entered a plea of guilty before Justice Caldwell. Other witnesses told the story of the alleged plot and of the arrest of the accused. The trial will be resumed today.

Badly Scared Burglar.

Charles Williams was before Justice Wallace yesterday on a charge of burglary preferred by Mrs. Christina Nelson, No. 3640 Indiana avenue, and was held to the Criminal Court. Mrs. Nelson testified that she was in the back kitchen of her house Thursday night when Williams suddenly came into the place and her presence seemed to take him by surprise, for as soon as Williams saw Mrs. Nelson he handed her a gold watch and chain and a diamond pin, which she identified as her property. The man then ran out of the house, but Mrs. Nelson followed him, calling loudly for the police. Patrolman White saw the man running down Indiana avenue and placed him under arrest.

Attorney Simon in Trouble.

Attorney Mathias N. Simon, who at one time was assistant in the State's-Attorney's office, was arraigned before Justice Eberhardt yesterday to answer to two charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. His arrest was occasioned by William Huff and Henry Miller, farmers in McHenry County. In the complaint which they filed they allege they engaged Simon to transact some business for them, and gave him the power to purchase some property for them. Mr. Huff says he gave Simon $1,700 and received a deed for property which was worthless. Mr. Miller says that he was taken in by Simon in the sum of $1,300. The hearing was set for Monday afternoon in $1,000 bonds.

Now Kurtz Wants to Live.

The Rev. Peter Moerdyke, pastor of the Trinity Reformed Church, called yesterday upon Frank A. Kurtz, sentenced to be hanged in the County Jail next Friday. The minister wrote to Kurtz one day the present week asking if he would like to have a minister call upon him. Yesterday Mr. Moerdyke received a reply asking him to come. The minister remained with the condemned man for an hour and prayed with him. Kurz realizes his position but has hopes the Governor may grant him a respite. He laughed derisively yesterday at the published story to the effect that he had become insane.

May Sue General Managers' Association.

The Council Finance committee decided yesterday to pay the claims of restaurant proprietors for feeding police during the strike and sue the General Managers' Association unless it pays its share of the bill. It was decided also to settle the Colby land dispute at Riverside by the city and Mr. Colby each taking half of the property. It adjoins the Gage farm and the city's claim was acquired in the litigation following the defalcation of City Treasurer Gage. Colby claimed the city never had a title to the land.

Want a Roadway Through Oakwoods.

Property-owners, citizens generally, and business-men particularly of Hyde Park are agitating again the opening of a roadway through the northeast corner of Oakwoods Cemetery. Ald. O'Neill will submit an ordinance to the Council soon providing for the purchase of the necessary ground for the roadway from the cemetery association by the city. The portion of the cemetery through which the roadway is desired is not used for interment.

To Nominate Justice Scully's Successor.

The Judges of the Superior, Circuit, County, and Probate Courts will meet this afternoon to nominate a successor to Justice Daniel Scully, who died recently. The West Side Judges practically will dictate the nomination. There is some talk of not filling the vacancy at this time, but allowing the matter to go over until February, when the terms of office of all the Justices expire. Among the candidates are Joseph F. Kahout, T. H. Clifford, A. J. Sabath, R. J. Short, and Miles Kehoe.

Warren Springer Arrested for Assault.

Warren Springer, the millionaire real estate dealer, is made the defendant in a charge of assault, which will come to a hearing in Justice Underwood's court at 9 o'clock this morning. He was arrested at his office, No. 207 South Canal street, yesterday at noon and gave bonds for $5,000 for his appearance today. The plaintiff is Mrs Mary Morgan, a widow of 33 years, who, for one week, was a domestic in the Springer household. Mr. Springer last night said the charges made by Mrs. Morgan were absolutely false.

Trouble Among Laborers.

Charles L. White, President of an electricians' union, was fined $100 yesterday by Justice Foster on charges of resisting the policemen who tried to arrest him on charges of interfering with non-union employés. He was placed under peace bonds on charges of implication in several assaults on laboring men. William Smith, alleged to be one of White's agents, was fined $25 on charges of assaulting employés of the Chicago Edison company at Sixteenth street and Armour avenue.

Proposed Junket to Atlanta, Ga.

The Council Committee on Health and County Relations yesterday appointed Ald. O'Connor, Merchant, and Chapman a committee to investigate the plant of the Dixon Sanitary Crematory company at Atlanta, Ga. The proposition to send the committee to Atlanta will come before the Council Monday night and is likely to meet with opposition on account of the cost of such a trip.

Neebe Is Merciful.

Oscar Neebe, the pardoned Anarchist, appeared in Justice Doyle's court yesterday as a witness against Louis Koenigsburg, charged with disorderly conduct. He was caught stealing a bottle of liquor from the basement under Neebe's saloon at No. 48 West Randolph street. Mr. Neebe said he did not care to prosecute the prisoner, because he had a large family who depended upon him for support. Justice Doyle ordered the case dismissed at the request of Neebe.

Y. M. C. A. Athletics.

The opening athletic exhibition of the Y. M. C. A. for the season of 1894–'95 was given last night at the association headquarters on La Salle street. The exhibition was in charge of Physical Director George W. Ehler and his assistants, H. H. Wikel and T. P. Bond. Over 100 members were upon the floor and went through the Swedish, German, and Delsarte drills. About 1,000 spectators viewed the exhibition.

Rath Is Arraigned.

Albert Rath was brought before Justice Blume yesterday afternoon to answer to a charge of embezzlement. He was arrested on complaint of the Saloonkeepers' Protective Association. Mr. Rath was Treasurer of that organization, and it is alleged he embezzled $573. When the case was called, Rath, through his attorney, asked to have the case continued, as he was not ready for trial. Justice Blume set the hearing for Oct. 22.

Says He Used Red Pepper.

George Newberry, No. 3411 Dearborn street, was before Justice Glennon yesterday on complaint of Rosy Finklestein, his next door neighbor, and was placed under peace bonds for twelve months. Mrs. Finklestein keeps a notion store, and Newberry is the proprietor of a similar store next door. Mrs. Finklestein claimed Newberry had thrown red pepper on her doorstep.

Items.

Count Vedel of the German Embassy at Tokio, Japan, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Viking ship will be presented to the Field Museum today at 2 o'clock. There will be speaking and singing at Jackson Park.

Judge Hutchinson spent a short time at the Court-House yesterday and said he was sufficiently improved in health to resume his work on the bench Monday.

Jacob H. Mahler, the proprietor of a meat market, Nos. 247-249 East Chicago avenue, was held to the Federal grand jury by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of violating the postal laws by mailing dunning postal cards.

The Monahan Buffet company, with a restaurant in the new Stock Exchange Building, and the Monahan Bottling company at State and Jackson streets confessed judgment in the Circuit Court yesterday. No levy was made by the Sheriff.

Deputy Coroner McNally held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the remains of August Stack, who was killed Thursday evening by a snowplow attached to a cable train. Oscar Barrett, conductor, and W. J. Hellman, gripman, were exonerated from blame.

Assistant Secretary of War Gen. Joseph B. Doe is at the Sherman House, returning yesterday from an inspection trip through the Northwest. He is accompanied by Capt. T. H. Barry and Maj. C. F. Humphrey. The party will go up to Fort Sheridan before leaving for Washington.

Among the speakers at the Chicago Congregational club banquet at the Auditorium Monday evening will be the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is West to attend the meeting of the American Board, of which he is President. A large rally of the club is expected.

Patrick Reardon was held to the Criminal Court in a bond of $1,500 and Patrick Flynn, James Flannigan, and John Thompson were held in bonds of $1,000 each on a charge of burglary. The men held are accused of breaking into the clothing store of Harris Block, Nos. 81 and 83 Wells street, and stealing $4,000 worth of clothing.

TO CARE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Directors of a Charitable Society Elect Mrs. George Sherwood President.

Officers of the Society for the Care of Destitute Crippled Children were chosen last night at a meeting of directors held at the home, No. 46 Park avenue. They are: President, Mrs. George Sherwood; First Vice-President, H. G. Teele; Second Vice-President, Mrs. A. V. H. Wakeman; Third Vice-President, J. S. Hubbard; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dr. C. W. Earle; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Delano; Financial Secretary, Miss Amelia Wakem; Medical Superintendent, Dr. John Ridlon. These officers with the following constitute the Executive committee: Mrs. J. H. Beers, Mrs. A. W. Holmes, Mrs. J. M. Staples, Miss Ellen Spry.

IS AFTER SANTA FE.

DISCHARGED AGENT TAYLOR SPITEFULLY RETALIATES.

No Evidence Produced Before Federal Grand Jury of Alleged Rebates to Shippers—Receiver Walker's Testimony of No Value—Mexican Railways in a Prosperous and Healthy Condition—Labor Is Cheaper There than in the United States—General News of the Roads.

An early adjournment was taken yesterday by the Federal grand jury and the investigation of the alleged payment of rebates to shippers by Santa Fé railroad officials was postponed until Monday. Receiver Aldace F. Walker was to have been examined further, but he sent word that he has been unable to find certain books and papers which he had been ordered to produce.

Thus far no evidence has been elicited to prove that any of the present Santa Fé officials have been responsible for the payment of rebates. The more the examination progresses the more it becomes evident that most of the heavy rebates paid to cattle shippers were paid through J. G. Taylor, formerly General Live Stock Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system and who is now in the employ of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the principal prosecuting witness. This Mr. Taylor, it is claimed, is acting in a spirit of revenge and is trying hard to fasten the guilt on Traffic Manager J. H. Hanley because the latter was instrumental in bringing about the discharge of Mr. Taylor from the employ of the company immediately after the death of Mr. Manvel. This Mr. Taylor is said to have stated to several parties that he would yet land Mr. Hanley in the penitentiary, or words to that effect.

Before the St. Louis and San Francisco road was absorbed by the Santa Fé J. G. Taylor was in the employ of the "Frisco" road as live stock agent in St. Louis. Subsequently he was appointed live stock agent of the Santa Fé under O. H. Brown, Assistant General Freight Agent. He soon succeeded in forcing Mr. Brown from his position, and having worked himself into the good graces of the late President Manvel was placed in full charge of the live stock traffic of the Santa Fé system. He acted so independently and so often ignored the orders of his superior officers that the latter requested the late President Manvel to remove Taylor, but Mr. Manvel stuck by him and his removal could not be encompassed until after Mr. Manvel's death. Now the question is, who did authorize Taylor to pay the heavy rebates? Traffic Manager Hanley stands ready to swear that the authority did not come from him and Mr. Manvel being dead his evidence as to who was responsible for the payment of the rebates cannot be secured. Mr. Taylor says he can produce receipts from shippers showing that rebates were paid by the company; but all the shippers insist that the payments were made by Taylor. It looks decidedly as if Mr. Taylor is to fall into the hole which he had dug for certain officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad.

The fact that the present investigation is directed against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad only is taken as an indication that some sinister motive is at the bottom of the prosecution. It is known that during the same period that the Santa Fé road paid those rebates other roads were paying rebates just as freely, and it has been stated by the Santa Fé people when the Little exposures were made public that the company was compelled by the action of other roads to pay rebates in order to secure its share of the business. Yet no steps have been taken to investigate the action of the other roads.

WILL ABSORB CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Interests Get Control of That Road.

Whether the proposed deal whereby the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway company is to secure control of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway company will go through or not will be definitely determined next Monday. The stockholders of the latter company meet in Cincinnati on that day. It is claimed that there will be voted, out of the 30,000 shares of the capital stock, 20,000 shares in favor of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton interests. Ten thousand shares will be voted by Edward Lauterbach of New York, 5,000 shares by C. C. Harvey, President of the New Orleans and Southeastern, and 5,000 shares by other parties. This it is claimed will secure absolute control of the Cincinnati Southern property for the interests of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad. One of the most prominent parties in the deal says there will be no consolidation. Both roads will be operated independently and there will be no change in the managements of either. S. M. Felton will continue at the head of the company, as he has operated the Cincinnati Southern property well, and a better man for the position could not be secured. Under the new order of things the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific (Cincinnati Southern) will be operated in the interests of the City of Cincinnati, and that city will be used as its main gateway. Heretofore there has been a diversion of freight at Meridian, Miss., Birmingham, Ala., Chattanooga, and Harriman, Tenn., and Burgin, Ky., and freight that should rightfully come via Cincinnati has been diverted to its destination by Southern routes. It is believed that the consolidation will enhance the value of the Cincinnati Southern 50 per cent and that its future operations will be for the interests of Cincinnati, where it rightfully belongs.

MEXICAN RAILROADS ARE PROSPEROUS.

Protection in That Country Has a Beneficial Effect on Industries.

A. A. Robinson, President of the Mexican Central railway company, while in the city a day or two ago, gave some interesting information as regards the financial and railroad interests in Mexico. He said the Mexican Central, and in fact all the railroads in Mexico, are doing much better than the railroads in the United States. The earnings of his road were now better than they had been for years past. Business prospects in Mexico were exceedingly good, and the financial troubles existing in this country have not spread to Mexico. The silver basis in vogue in Mexico is helping the industries of that country, and the high protective tariff in effect there is doing much good. The Mexican Government, he says, does everything in its power to prevent the importation of goods from Europe or the United States, and stimulates as much as possible the exportation of Mexican products to other countries. Cheap labor in Mexico helps all its industries and enables the country to compete successfully with other countries. Miners in Mexico get but $1 a day for twelve hours' work, and are paid in silver dollars worth only fifty cents. In this country miners get $3 per day for eight hours' work, are paid on a gold basis, and yet they are striking whenever an opportunity affords and demand better remuneration. The Mexican Government exacts payment in gold for imports and pays in silver worth only 50 cents on the dollar. Owing to this condition of affairs new industries are springing up at all prominent points, especially cotton mills and furniture factories. Nearly all the demand for such articles was formerly supplied by United States industries, but home products are now used almost exclusively by the people of that country.

Western Pool Lines to Meet.

A strong effort will be made by the Western roads to end the rate-cutting, both on freight and passenger business, that has been going on for several weeks past and bring about a pooling arrangement that will secure the maintenance of rates in the future. A call for a meeting of the Western Trunk Line committee (which is the name of the present pool on business from the Missouri River) has been issued by Chairman Bird and will be held in St. Louis Oct. 17. Among the subjects to be considered are the following: Divisions with the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and the "Three I.'s" roads; allowances to stock-yards located on the Missouri River for switching, loading, and unloading, and bedding; modification of rule governing the shipment of packing-house products; local agreement in Chicago in regard to drayage; rate on stock cattle, Kansas City to points in Missouri.

St. Louis Union Depot Sued.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The new Union Station had a few mechanics' liens plastered on it in proceedings begun in the Circuit Court by subcontractors under William Adams and Samuel Chandler, who, it is alleged, have failed to pay them for work done on the new structure and for material which they have supplied and which has entered into its construction. William Milne and James Gordon, doing business as Milne & Gordon, have filed a lien for $587.81. The F. O. Sawyer Paper company has put in a claim for $289.68, which they ask to be considered as a lien, and the Sextra Furniture company makes a demand for $441, also in the form of a lien. The defendant in each case is the Terminal Railroad Association.

Both Roads Want Possession.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company and the Northern Electric railway are fighting over the possession of a portion of Central avenue, between North and Grand avenues. The Northern Electric railway has been constructing its line of tracks along Central avenue, but was obliged to cease operations yesterday because of an injunction issued by Judge Tuthill. In the bill filed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company it was averred that the Northern Electric railway was not proceeding by any warrant of the City Council or with the consent of property-owners representing one-half the frontage.

English Railway Earnings.

According to figures in the "Blue Book" there were at the end of 1893 in the United Kingdom 20,646 miles of railway open for traffic and the companies had an authorized capital of £1,090,898,780, almost twice the amount of the national debt, and the earnings of the roads left a net revenue of 3.60 per cent on the invested capital, which was £971,323,353. Of the earnings 50.84 per cent come from freight traffic and 44.46 from the carrying of passengers, who numbered 873,177,052. Of the freight carried 207,836,308 tons were minerals and 85,454,493 tons general merchandise.

Receiver for Duluth Road.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court today appointed William F. Finch receiver for the Duluth and Winnipeg railway. The receivership also includes the North Star Construction company which built the road. The bonds were held by the Guaranty Trust and Safe Deposit company of Philadelphia to the amount of $2,000,000 and that company applied for the receiver. Further issue of bonds is also enjoined.

Decision to Be Filed Monday.

The decision of Judge Jenkins in the Oates receivership matter will be announced at Milwaukee Monday morning. Judge Jenkins made this announcement yesterday. The main case in the Northern Pacific litigation is in the United States Court at Milwaukee, and the Judge said that while the decision has been prepared it will not be made public until it is filed in court.

Railway Notes.

The directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company met in New York yesterday and elected the old board of officers. President Milton H. Smith was elected a director in place of J. A. Marcus, resigned.

The contract for the erection of a freight and passenger station for the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad company at East St. Louis has just been let to James S. Stewart & Co. of St. Louis. The dimensions of the new structure cover 40x320 feet and will be two stories high, with a tower seventy feet in height. The second story of the passenger station will be devoted to offices, and the entire work is to be completed within sixty days from date.

L. A. Emerson, Traffic Manager of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad company, who since July 1 last has as acting General Manager been in charge of all departments, will hereafter assume entire charge of traffic of that company, with offices at Charleston, S. C. E. S. Bowen has been appointed General Manager, with offices at Charleston, and will hereafter have charge of transportation and maintenance.

WILL DECIDE FOR THE ARCHBISHOP.

Satolli Likely to Favor Feehan in the Servite Parish Dispute.

The question which has arisen between the Servite Fathers of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Jackson boulevard and Kedzie avenue, and Archbishop Feehan with reference to parish boundaries is likely, well-informed Catholics say, to be decided by the Papal Delegate, to whom it has been referred, in favor of the Archbishop. As stated in The Tribune of Sept. 24, when the first intimation of the appeal was published, the dispute concerns the transfer from the jurisdiction of the Servite Fathers to the recently formed parish of St. Matthews of the district bounded by Rockwell street, West Lake street, Central Park avenue, and West Madison street. A new development has arisen from the unwillingness of an influential section of the Catholic lay residents of the district affected to be transferred from the Servite parish. But, however intensely aggrieved those who have joined in protest may feel it is improbable any attention will be paid to them, as the Catholic laity has no voice in the administration of church affairs. The question is one entirely for the hierarchy, and the points of canon law raised by the Very Rev. B. Baldi, pastor of the affected parish and Vicar General of the Servite Order within the United States, are those on which his appeal must rest. These points are that the Servites, being a regular or monastic order, are directly under the jurisdiction of the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, and that an Archbishop or Bishop before making any rearrangement of parish boundaries should consult the incumbents of the parishes to be affected, which was not done in this case. Though this question might appear to be a revival of the old jealousy between the monastic orders and the secular or diocesan clergy, no such issue is actually involved. So far as there is any jealousy between regular and secular priests involved, it is more a matter of nationality than of orders, the Servites being Italians and the diocesan clergy mostly Irish-Americans. Yet the protesting laity who stand by the Servites are mainly if not exclusively Irish-Americans, so that nationalism cannot be said to make much figure in it either. Among the parishioners who claim that their wishes and interests should be considered in the arrangement are Matthew P. Brady, John Buckley, J. B. Brady, P. J. Cahill, Andrew J. Graham, J. J. Hyland, Michael Hayes, Peter Kearns, Ald. Knowles, Frank Kinare, R. M. McGarry, John McMahon, John H. McMullen, John J. Naughton, John O'Connor, and Col. Quirk.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSES.

Regular Weekly Saturday Course Will Commence Today.

The University of Chicago will begin today its regular series of Saturday classes, especially designed for teachers and others who are unable to attend the regular sessions of the university. Each course consists of twelve weekly recitations of two hours each and counts as a minor in the regular university curriculum. These classes, and others held in various parts of the city afternoons and evenings, will be organized wherever six persons can be found who will subscribe to the conditions regulating the course. The fee of $8 for twenty-four hours' class work is calculated to cover the actual expense incurred in conducting the course.

This scheme of work, which is the most recent development of the University extension idea, affords opportunity to business men and women to pursue at their own appointed place and time the larger part of a college course, and, upon examination at the university, to receive due credit for work done and to have such credit applied upon the requirements leading to a degree.

The courses which begin today are as follows:

At the Athenæum, No. 26 Van Buren street, 9 a. m., Dr. Camillo von Klenze will begin a course on "Goethe's Lyrical Poetry as an Exponent of Life." At 11 a. m. Prof. William D. McClintock conducts a course in the poetry of Cowper, Burns, Crabbe, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. At the same hour courses will be given by Dr. James H. Tufts in "Movements of Thought in the Nineteenth Century," and by Charles T. Conger in the "Geography of Europe." Dr. John Dewey, head Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, will conduct a class at 2 o'clock in "Special Topics in Psychology." These courses will also be at the Athenæum: At 2 p. m., F. J. Miller, Latin course for teachers; Howard N. Ogden, Ph. D., historical English grammar. At Room 310, Western Union Building, southwest corner of Clark and Jackson streets, 9 a. m., H. E. Cobb, A. M., Lecturer in Mathematics; at 7 p. m., R. M. Lovett, rhetoric and English composition. At the University, Cobb Hall, at 2 p. m., E. A. Orr, Cæsar for Beginners; at 4 p. m., Virgil's Æneid and Cicero's Orations; at 2 p. m., George Muilinger, Elementary German; at 4 p. m., Modern Prose; at 7:45 p. m., William C. Sayrs, A. M., Greek for beginners. At No. 1437 Perry street, Ravenswood, at 7:45 p. m., Walter E. Garrey, Elementary Course in the Morphology of Vertebrates.

Christian Church Convention, Richmond, Va.

On account of which the Pennsylvania Lines will sell excursion tickets via Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., to Richmond and return, Oct. 16, 17, and 18, good to return until Nov. 1, 1894. Tickets and full particulars, Pennsylvania ticket office, No. 248 Clark street. H. R. Dering.

NO SMOKE FROM IT.

NEW DEVICE THAT MAKES QUICK WORK OF THE SOOTY FUMES.

Alexander Murray's Apparatus Has a Special Furnace for the Consumption of the Volatile Stuff That Leaves Flaming Coal—Mayor Hopkins Declares War on the Dirty Nuisance Down Town—Alley "L" Strikes an Economical Mixture That Does the Business.

The "Economic Smoke-Preventing Furnace" is the latest device, invented by a Chicago man, for the prevention of smoke. If the claims made for it by its owners are borne out by more severe tests the new furnace will attract general attention. Alexander Murray of Englewood is the inventor and W. S. Bentley is his partner. Mr. Bentley said yesterday a company will soon be organized, composed of several leading business-men, who have investigated the furnace, to put it on the market. The only test yet made in the down-town district was at Marder, Luse & Co.'s type foundry, Nos. 139 and 141 Monroe street, where one of the furnaces has been in operation for several weeks. It has given satisfaction in the cost of fuel. That it is practically smokeless those having offices on the upper floors of the New York Life and Y. M. C. A. Buildings testify. Formerly the best brand of Indiana block coal was used, at a cost of $3.50 a ton. The new furnace, it appears, burns screenings at a cost of $1.50 a ton. Two hundred pounds of coke are used to each ton of coal. The device used in this instance differs slightly from a later improvement which has been built and put in use at a laundry, No. 440 Sixty-third street, in Englewood. The same principle is involved in each. The main difference is that the former is operated from a side door in the boiler wall, and the latter through the furnace door in front. The new plan is made necessary when the furnaces are used in a battery of boilers standing side by side where it would be impossible to make use of a side fire.

The scheme is simply to burn the smoke in a supplementary furnace built in the rear of the first furnace in such a manner that the smoke must pass through it. The construction of the furnace is peculiar and yet simple. The furnace in operation in Englewood burns almost everything combustible without smoking. Tests were made yesterday by filling the furnace with stable refuse, garbage, and all kinds of trash. The whole mass was consumed to a white ash without making the smokestack emit anything more than a white vapor. The furnace just built does not require any coke after that used in building the first fire in the morning to heat up the secondary furnace to a white heat. After that the furnace derives a sufficiently high temperature by consuming the carbon and gases that escape from the main furnace. In placing the new furnace under a boiler the old firing place is left intact, grate bars and all. Just behind the back end of the grate a fire brick back wall is built, through which are left two low arches twenty-seven inches deep. The floors of the arches are made of grate bars. All the smoke and gases from the furnace fires must pass through these low arches. In the back end of the arches is a back wall eight inches high. Back of this wall is an open space of eight inches, reaching to the bottom of the boiler. Back of this space is a lattice work wall of fire brick six feet thick. The spaces between the brick are arranged almost in the same manner as in a brick kiln. The heat travels through the bricks in a zigzag fashion from the bottom up to the boiler. It is found the arrangement of the wall increases the draft of the furnace. The arches and the thick wall become heated to about 1,500°, and all the gas and carbon are consumed while passing through it.

SMOKE MUST BE ABATED DOWN TOWN.

Mayor Hopkins Declares War to the Death for the Nuisance.

Mayor Hopkins and Smoke Inspector Adams say the business district of the city is to be freed from smoke, even if it becomes necessary to compel the use of anthracite coal in all the down-town buildings. Such was the policy outlined yesterday at a conference participated in by Mayor Hopkins, Corporation Counsel Rubens, Prosecuting Attorney Asay, Health Commissioner Reynolds, and Smoke Inspector Adams. Mayor Hopkins put himself squarely on record in the following language:

"I want it to be clearly and distinctly understood that the smoke nuisance in the district bounded on the south by Twelfth street, on the west and north by the Chicago River, and on the east by Lake Michigan, is to be absolutely suppressed. There are to be no exceptions to this rule. I do not care who owns any piece of property in this section of the city he will not be allowed to violate the smoke ordinance. There is absolutely no excuse for smoke in the down-town district. The office buildings and other structures are not engaged in any business which will suffer by slightly increased fuel bills, and the thousands of people who are compelled to earn their living in the down-town district are entitled to pure air free from smoke. I propose to demonstrate that it is possible to suppress the smoke nuisance entirely in this section of the city, and desire to have it fully understood that absolutely no exceptions are to be made. The city does not care what kind of fuel is used so long as smoke is not created."

Smoke Inspector Adams said: "From a careful canvass of the down-town district I estimate that there still remain forty or fifty offending chimneys. While this is a splendid showing for the business district, there is not the slightest excuse for one smoky chimney. It is manifestly unfair to those who have suppressed the smoke nuisance that they should be made to suffer from the carelessness or indifference of these forty or fifty offenders. I shall either call upon these property-owners personally or notify them of the condition of their steam plants. They will be given an opportunity to immediately get their furnaces in shape, and upon a failure to rigidly comply with the plain provisions of the smoke ordinance my instructions are to bring suit every day so long as the nuisance exists. We know that the nuisance can be abated, for the reason that in the last five months fully 75 per cent of it has been abated in the First Ward. A great deal of smoke is created in the morning by burning of refuse, sweepings, wooden boxes, and other débris around the various establishments. This sort of material cannot be burned without the creation of smoke and it must be discontinued. No excuses will be accepted for the further violation of the law after the notice now given. In the great majority of cases I find that business-men are heartily coöperating with the department in this work. We found several cases where the stupidity or carelessness of the engineers and firemen stood in the way of a permanent reform. In such cases the plain remedy consists in discharging these inefficient workmen. I have promised the Mayor to clean up the First Ward in thirty days, and think it can be done."

In this work Smoke Inspector Adams is promised the hearty coöperation of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Prosecuting Attorney, and the Health Commissioner. All these officials at yesterday's conference expressed the belief that the plan as outlined was entirely practical. As the result of the conference several of the largest down-town buildings already have agreed to discontinue the use of inferior fuel and to substitute anthracite coal, smokeless coal, or gas.

ALLEY "L" STRIKES A CHEAP MIXTURE.

Hard and Soft Coal Together Make No Smoke and Burn Slowly.

The Alley "L" officials have been making some experiments in burning a mixture of hard and soft coal on their engines for the last few weeks. They think they have solved the question of a cheap and smokeless fuel. Some weeks ago they were burning eighty tons of hard coal a day. They changed to soft coal and used seventy-four tons a day. The former cost $5.25 a ton and the latter $3.25 a ton. When they were pressed by the city authorities for making smoke they commenced mixing the two and found, they say, the surprising result of a saving of twenty tons a day. They mixed the coal in about equal proportions. Smoke Inspector Adams says the combination scheme is a success and that the locomotives using it make no smoke. A few days ago it was decided to make some experiments in the same line on the tugs in the river. The tug Protection was furnished with three tons of hard coal and an equal amount of soft coal and started on a trial trip. It was found that a saving of one-third was effected in the cost of fuel and that the tugs made but little smoke. A few days later the test was repeated with the tug Calumet with even better results. Now Mr. Adams says the tugs must stop smoking. He says he has proved to the satisfaction of all that either oil or coal can be used to good advantage and that smoke is not a necessity. There will be a conference between the Mayor and the tugmen within a few days.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, fair weather, northwest winds.
Indiana, fair, west winds, slightly warmer in southern portions.
Lower and Upper Michigan, light rains, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to west, no change in temperature.
Wisconsin, fair weather, west winds.
Missouri and Iowa, fair, north winds.
Minnesota, fair, west winds, warmer in extreme northern portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	30.06	78	84	S. E.	Fair	.01
Bismarck, N. D.	30.32	46	58	N. E.	Fair	Trace
Boston, Mass	30.24	56	62	W.	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	50	56	E.	Rain	.02
Cairo, Ill	30.10	54	56	E.	Cl'udy	.42
Charleston, S. C.	30.24	60	74	N. E.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.26	52	64	N. E.	Fair	
Chicago	29.92	56	56	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cincinnati, O	29.94	50	56	W.	Rain	Trace
Cleveland, O	30.00	54	56	S. E.	Clear	.04
Davenport, Ia	30.02	56	56	W.	Clear	Trace
Denver, Colo	30.28	64	68	N. E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia	30.14	58	68	N.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich	29.96	46	54	S. W.	Rain	.14
Dodge City, Kas	30.24	64	70	N. E.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn	30.04	48	50	N. W.	Clear	Trace
El Paso, Tex	30.06	74	86	S.	Clear	
Erie, Pa	30.08	49	56	S.	Rain	.04
Galveston, Tex	30.08	70	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear	
Grand Haven	29.96	52	56	W.	Cl'udy	.04
Green Bay, Wis	29.92	53	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Helena, Mont	30.26	54	[illegible]	S. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.28	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Indianapolis	30.00	54	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Jacksonville	30.14	72	82	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.18	62	68	N. W.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.12	60	72	W.	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.14	56	58	N.	Clear	.46
Louisville, Ky	30.06	54	56	S. W.	Rain	.20
Marquette, Mich	29.86	50	52	N. W.	Rain	.04
Memphis, Tenn	30.18	56	[illegible]	N. W.	Rain	.06
Miles City	30.32	54	62	S. W.	Clear	
Milwaukee	29.90	52	56	S. W.	Clear	.12
Minnedosa	30.22	40	[illegible]	Calm	Clear	
Montreal	30.16	44	52	S. W.	Clear	
Moorhead	30.24	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.10	72	[illegible]	E.	Clear	
New York City	30.24	60	[illegible]	S.	Clear	
Omaha	30.22	60	68	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.12	50	[illegible]	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	30.12	[illegible]	86	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Pierre, S. D.	30.28	54	62	Calm	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Port Huron	29.98	48	[illegible]	S.	Rain	.08
Pueblo	30.30	[illegible]	68	S.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.30	54	[illegible]	N.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.10	58	60	S. W.	Clear	.14
St. Paul	30.08	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.28	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	30.16	[illegible]	70	S. E.	Clear	
Sioux City	30.22	54	64	N.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill	30.04	56	66	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo	30.16	[illegible]	66	N. W.	Clear	.10
Toledo	29.96	48	56	S. W.	Rain	.18

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m. 53 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m. 57; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 55; 1 p. m., 57; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 56. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.92; 6 p. m., 29.95.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

The John Crerar Library, Chicago; to establish and maintain a free public library in the South Division of Chicago in accordance with the last will and testament of John Crerar, deceased; First Board of Directors, Norman Williams, Huntington W. Jackson, Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and George A. Armour.

The Commercial Portrait company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, J. H. Johnson, T. M. Hurley, G. E. Reide, and others.

The Germanic City Light company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Philip M. Smith, Charles M. McKechnun, William E. Smith, and others.

The American Fruit company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Martin M. Hoffman, John P. Higgins, and John H. Miller.

The Fidelity Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, R. L. Lafanche, F. H. Potter, and L. L. Shaw.

The Englewood Stone company, Chicago; capital stock, $12,000; incorporators, Alfred Anderson, Clause A. Johnson, and Frank A. Winklad.

The Silver Harp Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Frank Crosby, Frank Rosebrook, and Manton Maverick.

The Polish Republican club of the Fourteenth Ward, Chicago; incorporators, Kasmir Darszinski, Adam J. Kroll, and Frank Kinch.

The Chicago Feather Duster company, Chicago, certified to a reduction of capital stock to $10,000.

The Peoria Pulley and Wheel company, Peoria, and the Jenny Electric Light and Power company, Pekin, surrendered their charters.

ENGAGEMENTS.

BARNUM—McGOVERN—Mr. W. J. McGovern of 5904 Michigan-av. announces the engagement of his sister Katherine to William E. Barnum Jr., both of Englewood. Wedding to take place early in November.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Jozef Piwnick, Maryanna Druzeliska	27—19
Kasper Gleich, Barbara Muller	21—21
Vernon Warren, Sarah Cannon	23—24
Lee Gardner, Louise Stein	20—18
Louis Zimmer, Annie Glarser	27—25
Samuel Wircochowsky, Rose Perlman	23—19
Fred Wilson, Calista Taylor	21—18
Harry West, Carrie Sherland	22—20
Peter Hagenbaugh, Annie Rolston	35—23
Morris Richmond, Margaret Coster	25—26
Jabok Ameise, Antonia Ruttenberg	30—30
Fred Schweers, Therese Seyler	32—32
John Kieffer, Theresia Ertl	46—36
Abraham Pollock, Elizabeth Josselson	30—26
Anton Pedersen, Caroline Tolderlund	28—22
Klaas Prince, Alice Buitinga	25—19
Olaf Johnson, Sophie Erickson	26—21
Martin Silkirski, Antonina Stiposka	26—18
Charles Hansen, Mary Christenson	28—26
Thomas Casey, Katie Hannefin	33—27
Edward Blackier, Harriet Sweetser	31—22
Peter Whalen, Maggie McGovern	23—24
Franz Gerlich, Caroline Meyer	24—19
John Riordan, Rosella Conden	21—19
William Sproul, Annie Windbiel	26—25
John Freas, Ora Thill	23—20
Lawrence Coover, Annie Miner	25—21
William Sproule, Tillie Hogburg	21—19
Vacla Tomsavicz, Katarzyna Tamosovic	43—42
Jan Szkviny, Agnieska Nowacek	35—25
William Battermann, Mary Harmening	27—21
Serrit Bausinger, Emma Geister	19—17

DEATHS.

BLANCHARD—At Colorado Springs Oct. 9, Alice, daughter of William Blanchard. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 1608 Ridge-av., Evanston, on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2 p. m.

BROWNELL—Thursday, Oct. 11, at 818 S. California-av., Mabel Esther, infant daughter of Fred S. and Mary Brownell, aged 8 months. Funeral Saturday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

BROWN—Oct. 12, at Highland Park, Ill., Florence Edna Brown, darling child of Edward H. and Zelina I. Brown, aged 9 years 5 months. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, 2 o'clock. Milwaukee papers please copy.

BYRNE—At her residence, 290 Maxwell-st., Miss Ellen Byrne. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 13 at 10 a. m., from Jesuit Church, West Twelfth-st.

GOSMAN—Guyon F. Gosman, Friday morning, Oct. 12, at Kenilworth, Ill., in his 49th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

HAWES—Oct. 12, Sarah E., beloved wife of Henry F. Hawes, aged 30 years. Funeral from late residence, 4504 Vincennes-av., Sunday, Oct. 14, at 3 p. m., by carriage to Oakwoods Cemetery.

HOLT—Mrs. Mary Ann Holt, nee Newsome, Oct. 11, 1894. Funeral from her brother's residence, 1006 Argyle-st., Argyle Park, Saturday at 2 o'clock by carriages to Graceland. Baraboo, Wis., papers please copy.

JOHNSON—George H., infant son of Arthur A. and Sadie Johnson, nee Mauck, Oct. 12, 513 S. Robey-st.

KLEIN—Emanuel Klein, of 2528 Prairie-av., at 1 p. m., Oct. 12. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, at 11 a. m., from his brother's residence, 4724 State-st. Please omit flowers.

LUFF—William M. Luff. Funeral from Grace Church, Forest-av., Oak Park, Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock. Special car leaves Wells-st. Depot at 1:15 p. m., returning at 3:05. Interment at Graceland.

NILL—Mrs. Alvina Buhman Nill, Oct. 11. Funeral at her residence, 740 Jane-st., Sunday at 1 p. m., to Waldheim.

POTTS—Thursday night, Oct. 11, Josephine Mead, widow of Richard Potts. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 14, 2:30 p. m., from residence of her brother-in-law, Edward M. Teall, 522 West Adams-st. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

REINHARDT—Miss Joe Reinhardt of Chicago, Oct. 12, in Guttenberg, Ia., of consumption, aged 19. Burial in Guttenberg.

SAYRE—At her home, 222 Ashland-blvd., Oct. 11, at 8 p. m., Mrs. Jane Sayre, in her 88th year. Funeral service at the house at 8:30 a. m. Oct. 13.

WELLS—Friday, Oct. 12, at 16 Chalmers-place, Mattie Stoner, beloved wife of Joseph Wells, aged 33 years and 2 months. Funeral private. Kentucky papers please copy.

WHEAT—Oct. 12, 1894, Edwin D. Wheat, La Grange and Amboy, Ill., papers please copy. Interment Amboy, Ill.

WIXON—Oct. 11, Caroline E., beloved wife of Ferdinand A. Wixon. Funeral from late residence, 101 37th-st., Saturday, Oct. 13, at 2 p. m.

WILSON—Mrs. G. L. Wilson, 2223 Cottage Grove-av., of consumption. Interment at Hillsdale, Mich.

YUERS—Louise Yuers, aged 50 years, wife of Wm. Yuers. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 288 Blue Island-av., to Forest Home cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY of Proofreaders will be held in Parlor A, Grand Pacific Hotel, Sunday, Oct. 14, at 3 p. m. An election of officers for the new year will be held.

☞ GLOBE LODGE, NO. 315 K. OF P. WILL celebrate its third anniversary at the Masonic Temple, Tuesday evening, Oct. 16. A musical and literary program will be given.

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER
CIRCUS
And German Water Carnival. Grand opening of the LONG TALKED OF EVENT. TONIGHT.
Admission, with numbered reserved seat, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes, $8, $8, and $10. Don't miss it.

THE AUDITORIUM.
SATURDAY
AT 8:15 P. M.,
INGERSOLL,
AMERICA'S GREATEST ORATOR.
New Subject—First Presentation.
PRESS CLUB AUSPICES.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
First Concerts Oct. 19 and 20.
Last Day of Season Ticket Sale.

CHICAGO FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION
Harlem Race Track.
1894—SUMMER AND FALL MEETING—1894.
SIXTH WEEK, OCT. 8 to OCT. 13, inclusive. Five (5) or more races each day, rain or shine. Racing begins at 2 p. m. Bookies on all Foreign Races. Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand, $1.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS to track in 30 minutes. Leave Chicago & Northern Pacific R. R. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., direct to Grand Stand at 10:20 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:20, 1:30, 2:00 p. m.
The 10:20, 12:30, and 1:20 stop at Halsted-st., Blue Island-av., and Ogden-av. stations. Trains at West Fortieth and Randolph-sts., connecting with Lake-st. Elevated and Madison-st. cable roads to Grand Stand in 10 minutes, leave as follows: 10:30, 10:45, and 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:15, 12:30, 12:41, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, and 3:00 p. m. Trains for the city at 4:00 and for Randolph and West Fortieth-sts. after the fourth and fifth races. For the city (stopping at all stations) and for Randolph and W. 40th-sts. immediately after the races.
FARE—Round Trip from Harrison-st. and stations en route, 25c; from Randolph and W. 40th-sts. 15c.
Grand Orchestra of 35 pieces under the direction of Banks Oregier.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
WILLIE COLLIER.
In E. E. Kidder's comedy,
A BACK NUMBER
Next Monday—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
Mon., Tues., Wed. Mat., Wed. Eve., first time here as Dr. Pangloss in the HEIR AT LAW.
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat., Sat. Eve., APRIL WEATHER.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
LAST MATINEE (TODAY) BUT TWO. Mat. prices 25c and 50c. Last Seven Nights.
ALADDIN Jr.
LAST CHANCES FOR THE CHILDREN TO SEE Aladdin and His Lamp, Crambo and the Cat, Cinderella & the Prince, Robinson Crusoe. TO HEAR "Moses Levi Kohn," "Alabama Coon," "Johnny, My Old Friend," "After the Sports."
Tomorrow Night—Last Sunday Night of ALADDIN, JR.

M'VICKER'S THEATER—Tonight promptly at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
MISS EMILY BANCKER Supported by Mr. COURTENAY THORPE, In the Musical Comedy Hit, OUR FLAT.
Preceded by Rudyard Kipling's "The Light That Failed."
MONDAY, OCT. 15. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Six Nights and Saturday Matinee in RIP VAN WINKLE.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE TODAY.
Charles Frohman's Stock Company,
From the Empire Theater, New York. First time in this city of
LIBERTY HALL
Last two times of that play, today.
Next Monday—GUDGEONS, original 3-act comedy. In preparation—SOWING THE WIND.

HOOLEY'S | Matinee today at 2. Tonight at 8:15.
"THE SWEETEST STORY"—Standing Room Only.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN A GILDED FOOL.
NOTE—In consequence of the enormous advance sale "A Gilded Fool" will be continued next week. Sale of seats and boxes now open.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
LAST TIMES TODAY At 2 and 8 | BILL (OLD HOSS) HOEY In his Roarer FLAMS
Tomorrow night—BOBBY GAYLOR.

COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. & 63D-ST.
SHOOT THE CHUTES.
Uproarious Fun. Delightful Sport. Open daily (Sunday included) 10:30 a. m. Admission 25c.

ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
THE CROSS ROADS OF LIFE.
Oct. 14—Tennessee's Pardner.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
THE POWER OF GOLD.
Oct. 14—South Before the War.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
Entirely inclosed and comfortable in all kinds of weather. The BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC SCENIC THEATER. HAINES & LESLIE, Operatic Vocalists. ZISKA, the Clever Magician. A REFINED PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT. Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Matinees for Ladies and Children every day at 2:30 to 5 p. m.
ADMISSION TO ALL ONLY 25 CENTS.

DONT MISS THE FOOD SHOW.
FOOD SHOW.
Battery D and 2d Regiment Armory.
Children's Day 10c all under 14. Cooking Lectures at 3 and 8 p. m.
Tonight—Irish Music. Admission 25c.

THE LINCOLN. 'Phone N. 354. | Tonight.
Frank Daniels' Great Success.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Matinee TODAY. DR. CUPID
Tomorrow Mat.—A SUMMER BLIZZARD.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT at 8:15.
C. HADDON CHAMBERS' GREAT PLAY,
THE IDLER.
Tomorrow, Sunday Eve., the Great Society play, "THE CRUST OF SOCIETY."

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER. Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Refitted and renovated at a cost of $10,000. The curtain never drops. Open from 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago, by over 100 Best Artists in America. Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Best seats, $1.00.

HAVLIN'S—Last Two Performances.
HOYT'S A BUNCH OF KEYS.
SOUVENIR MATINEE TODAY.
Next Sunday—Finnigan's Ball.

FAUSTUS' FAST SON.

NEUTRAL BEATS THE CRACKS IN RECORD TIME AT HARLEM.

Pat Corrigan's Gelding the Family Star of the Year and Underrated as Was Bobby Beach and First Ward Before Him—All the Favorites Fail—Loretta, Marion G., Gascon, Elmer F., and Lottie Mills the Other Winners Out of a Good Afternoon's Racing.

Five years ago Capt. Jim Brown had a good Faustus colt—Bobby Beach—who taught the betting ring the respect due him. Three years later John Coughlin had another —First Ward—whose racing gave turf gamblers a second sharp lesson. Pat Corrigan has still a third son of Faustus—Neutral—who is too fast to be toyed with by the bookmakers. Neutral didn't cost much and isn't fashionably bred. But he has the turn of speed that is inherent in the family and is more sound than most children of Faustus.

The only blot on his turf scutcheon came out of a Hawthorne race, in which, badly managed by Charley Weber, he ran out and hurt the talent. In sixteen local starts this year Neutral has won nine races. The last was at Harlem yesterday, when he beat the best field of the day and at 6 to 1 won by three lengths—which he could have made six—in a five furlong race and 1:01¼, record time for the track.

The race was for all aged sprinters, and Sister Mary, Handsome, Pedestrian, and six others were in. Mr. Corrigan bet $1,000 on Handsome and the public and Baldwin Stable backed Sister Mary. There was only sharpshooting on one-two-three notions about the others outside Neutral, who caught all the best play. He was 6 to 1, though, at the post, and backed from 8 to 1.

There was nothing to the race. Off second Neutral outran Sister Mary from flag-fall. Mary Fern outran him and lasted well into the stretch. There she cut it and Neutral came on and won as he chose by nearly three lengths, Sister Mary a head before Pedestrian, who showed some of his old speed. Weber rode Handsome vilely and landed him sixth.

There were five other races. All were good to the eyes of a big crowd, which bet well in perfect air. The track was at its best. Of the favorites not one survived, and the ring had a good day outside its gambling corners, which bet with the public. Felix Carr rode two winners. A parleed dollar, could it have been bet on the six horses that won, would have yielded about $40,000.

Loretta Runs True and Wins.

Sam Hildreth's Loretta, who drifted from 4 to 8 to 1, won the first race, four and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds, in a drive from May Rose, with Weola, the favorite, third.

McKeever Bros.' Marion G., a stoutly-played second choice, got away well from a straggling start and won the second race, three-quarters, selling, in a gallop by eight lengths. Sweetheart, the favorite, died away at the end. Alice D. ran well.

Then old Gascon, well backed, won the third race, one mile and seventy yards, in a hard drive from Hawthorne by half a length. Watterson, the heavily backed favorite, faltered on the bend. He was a bad third.

After Neutral's good race, Frank Phillips' Elmer F., who was at 15 to 1 in the early betting, but was backed to 6 to 1 at the end, beat Lake Shore and a fair lot in the fifth race at a mile and twenty yards. Phillips bet on both Elmer F. and Lake Shore, who was backed from 3 to 1 to evens, got off last, and ran a winning race. Elmer F., always near the front, collared Anna Mayes in the stretch, and just lasted long enough to beat Lake Shore a head.

The last race fell to the Californian mare Lottie Mills, backed from 3 to 8 to 5, but she went to 3½ to 1 at post time. She had worked three-quarters in 1:16½ at Hawthorne. Roslyn was played down to 13 to 5 favoritism at the post. He was winning at the sixteenth pole, but failed, and Lottie Mills, taking the command from Gold Dust, won in a drive by a short head from Levenna C., whose finish was impressive. Gold Dust was third, almost clear of Roslyn.

Thirty-fifth Day. Oct. 12. Harlem Summer Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0851. First race, purse $400, 2-year-old fillies that have not won two or more races, 4½ furlongs. Time, :55¾. Start straggling. Won driving, second driving. Post 12 minutes. Winner by Onondaga—Bandy.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
[illegible]	Loretta, 102	1½	2^{2}	2^{3}	1h	C. Weber	Winslow Stable	4	8	3
[illegible]	May Rose, 100	2nk	1^{2}	1½	2^{2}	E. Cochran	Equitable Stable	10	30	10
[illegible]	Weola, 105	9	8nk	7½	3½	Carr	Old Jordan Stable	3	4	8-5
[illegible]	Mandolina, 105	3h	5^{2}	3½	4^{2}	Berger	Walter Gunn	12	30	10
[illegible]	Miss Addie, 105	4½	3½	4½	5½	J. Lamley	C. McCafferty	4	3	1
[illegible]	Woodlight, 105	10	7½	6½	6½	Irving	Hankins & Johnson	5	8	3
[illegible]	Cinder Sal, 100	6	6½	5h	7^{2}	Chorn	Alpine Stable	10	20	8
[illegible]	Ethel Dixon, 100	13	9½	8½	8½	Isom	Kentucky Stable	3	4	8-5
[illegible]	Miss Young, 105	8	10nk	10h	9½	McCue	J. R. Morgan & Co.	10	8	3
[illegible]	C'r'nne d'Or, 100	12	12	11	10	Tuberville	Wm. Mulkey	10	40	15
[illegible]	Lizzie N., 105	5	4½	9^{2}	11	Shields	P. Noonan	10	15	6
[illegible]	Miss Norma, 100	7	11	12	12	Macklen	J. G. Brown & Co.	20	100	30
[illegible]	Kitty Bell, 100	14	16	15	13	E. Jones	Bell & Timberlake	10	60	20
[illegible]	Miss Sturgis, 103	17	15	13	14	McCann	A. Williamson	20	100	30
[illegible]	Hilda Ray, 100	11	14	16	15	Everett	Schoenfeld Stable	30	100	30
[illegible]	Truant, 100	16	13	14	16	Dunn	C. E. Howard	15	60	20
[illegible]	Eureka, 105	15	17	17	17	Chevalier	Eureka Stable	10	8	3

0852. Second race, purse $400, all ages, selling, ¾ mile. Time, 1:15. Start fair. Won galloping, second handily. Post 8 minutes. Winner by Harry O'Fallon—Betty Wilson.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
[illegible]	Marion G. (4), 103	6	6½	5½	1½	1^{8}	Carr	McKeever Bros.	4	4	8-5
[illegible]	Oakview (a), 105	1½	3h	3½	3^{2}	2^{3}	C. McD'n'ld	G. T. Landon	10	15	6
[illegible]	Th' Dist'l'r (5), 103	7	7½	6½	6½	3½	Berger	J. Grant	10	12	5
[illegible]	Sweetheart (2), 75	4nk	2½	1½	2h	4½	E. Jones	Nicaragua Stable	10	3½	7-5
[illegible]	Em. of N'r'f'k (3), 98	5	1½	2½	4½	5½	J. Lamley	Santa Anita Stable	12	15	6
[illegible]	M. Bowett (3), 102	2nk	4nk	4½	5½	6½	H. Davis	Lillymead Stable	12	30	10
[illegible]	Alice D. (5), 103	15	10½	9½	7½	7nk	Krause	Lakeland Stable	10	8	3
[illegible]	Hacienda (3), 98	3h	5h	7nk	8nk	8^{2}	Macklen	Highland Grove	12	15	6
[illegible]	Marinelli (3), 101	11	8h	8^{2}	10^{2}	9½	Chorn	C. F. Sanders	12	15	6
[illegible]	Teeta May (3), 98	13	13	11	9½	10½	McCue	T. P. O'Hara	5	4	8-5
[illegible]	Victoria (3), 100	10	12	14	13	11	Tuberville	Humboldt Stable	10	12	5
[illegible]	F. Dickey (3), 98	14	14	12	12	12	Isom	T. H. Ryan	12	10	4
[illegible]	W. Adams (5), 106	8	9½	10½	11	13	Lilly	C. M. Barrow	20	10	4
[illegible]	Antietam (4), 103	9	16	16	15	14	Harsh	Wm. Mulvell	50	60	20
[illegible]	Lucinda (6), 103	12	11	13	14	15	Irving	Helena Stable	8	10	4
[illegible]	Kas. Girl (3), 98	16	15	15	16	16	Chevalier	C. McCafferty	40	60	20

*Southern race.

0853. Third race, purse $600, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:46¼. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Post 4 minutes. Winner by Falsetto—Mollie Wood.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
[illegible]	Gascon (6), 107	1h	5^{3}	1h	1½	1½	1½	Irving	Hankins & Johnson	2	3	7-10
[illegible]	H'wth'ne (4), 107	3h	4nk	4^{2}	2½	2½	2^{3}	Leigh	P. Dunne	4	3	4-5
[illegible]	W'tt'rs'n (a), 104	4nk	3h	2nk	3^{2}	3½	3^{2}	Macklen	J. C. Brown & Co.	6-5	4-5	Out
[illegible]	Seville (3), 95	5	2½	3h	4^{2}	4½	4½	Isom	Old Jordan Stable	30	50	15
[illegible]	St. Br'd'on (4), 107	6	6^{2}	6^{6}	6^{10}	6^{10}	5h	Chorn	W. F. Mosby	60	100	30
[illegible]	Lulu T. (3), 99	2nk	1nk	5^{2}	5^{3}	3^{3}	6^{20}	Carr	J. Rodegap & Co.	12	25	7
[illegible]	Dixie V. (5), 104	7	7	7	7	7	7	Shields	C. M. Barrow	40	300	100

0854. Fourth race, purse $600, all ages, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:01¼. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Post 9 minutes. Winner by Faustus—Annapolis.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
[illegible]	Neutral (2), 99	2h	2^{2}	2h	2½	$1^{2½}$	Carr	P. Corrigan	5	6	2
[illegible]	S'r Mary (4), 115	1½	3h	4½	3h	2h	J. Lamley	W. P. Sink	6-5	11-10	Out
[illegible]	Pedestr'n (5), 118	5	7½	6^{5}	4h	3n	Berger	G. W. Leihy & Son	20	30	8
[illegible]	Gerald'e (a), 115	4h	5^{2}	5^{2}	6^{8}	4h	Knapp	Maltese Villa St'ble	15	15	6
[illegible]	M'y Fern (3), 111	3nk	1^{2}	1½	1½	5½	Shields	Watkins & Dowell	100	200	50
[illegible]	Handso'e (2), 100	6	4½	3h	5½	6^{10}	C. Weber	E. Corrigan	2½	8-5	Out
[illegible]	McIlduff (4), 115	9	9	7½	8½	7½	E. Morris	Capitol Stable	50	300	80
[illegible]	J'k Farrell (2), 97	8	8^{2}	9	9	8^{6}	H. Davis	W. J. Riley	100	300	80
[illegible]	F'r Disp'h (3), 111	7	6h	8^{2}	7^{2}	9	C. M'Don'ld	Schoenfeld Stable	100	200	50

*Southern race.

0855. Fifth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds, non-winners of three or more races in 1894, 1 mile and 20 yards. Time, 1:43¼. Start good. Won handily, second driving. Post 8 minutes. Winner by Portland—Fantasia.

Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
[illegible]	Elmer F., 104	4nk	4^{2}	2½	2^{2}	1h	1½	Chorn	Frank Phillips	6	6	2
[illegible]	Lake Shore, 107	10	9½	6½	5^{2}	3^{2}	2^{2}	Isom	W. G. Belknap	2	1	Out
[illegible]	Anna Mayes, 104	7	1½	$1^{2½}$	1^{2}	2½	3^{2}	Irving	Hankins & Johnson	3	4	3-2
[illegible]	Claudius, 100	8	6½	7½	6^{2}	5½	4^{4}	J. Lamley	William Boots	20	60	20
[illegible]	King Bors, 107	9	8½	4h	3h	4½	5^{5}	Berger	C. W. Leihy & Son	6	12	5
[illegible]	Whitestone, 107	5	3h	3^{2}	4nk	6½	6^{6}	Carr	White & Clark	6	8	3
[illegible]	Little Walter, 107	6	7½	10	9½	8½	7½	C. Weber	P. Mack	10	15	6
[illegible]	Artie Fern, 104	3½	2½	5½	7^{5}	7^{3}	8^{2}	Shields	J. E. Brown & Co.	30	100	30
[illegible]	Truthful, 100	2nk	10	9½	10	9½	9^{6}	Chevalier	Mark Elias	100	200	50
[illegible]	B. Schoenfeld, 100	1h	5nk	8^{2}	8½	10	10	Everett	Schoenfeld Stable	100	200	50

0856. Sixth race, purse $400, all ages, selling, ¾ mile. Time, 1:15. Start good. Won driving, second driving. Post 6 minutes. Winner by Col. Clark—Gratitude.

Index.	Horses and w'ts.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
[illegible]	L'tie Mills (5), 103	8	4½	2nk	3^{3}	1n	J. Lamley	Rickab'gh & Brown	2	3½	7-5
[illegible]	Levena C. (4), 107	5	5½	4h	4½	2½	Carroll	Sanborn Stable	10	15	6
[illegible]	Gold Dust (3), 98	2nk	2^{2}	1½	1½	3½	McCue	P. J. Gilman	5	7	2½
[illegible]	Roslyn (4), 105	3½	1h	3½	2nk	4^{4}	Irving	Hankins & Johns'n	4	13-5	1
[illegible]	F'sh Chief (5), 105	1h	8½	7½	5h	5^{3}	C. Weber	E. Corrigan	6	4	8-5
[illegible]	Krikina (6), 103	6	7nk	8^{2}	7^{2}	6½	Sherrin	J. H. McAvoy	10	20	8
[illegible]	B. F. Fly Jr. (3), 104	4h	3½	6^{2}	6½	7½	Shields	J. F. Brown & Co.	6	8	3
[illegible]	Osric (5), 103	9	9	9	9	8^{2}	Wynn	J. Delong	12	30	10
[illegible]	Mockahi (a), 103	7	6½	5½	8½	9	Isom	J. Brenock	20	15	6

Saturday's Harlem Races.

First race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile 70 yards:

Index.	Horse, description, and age.	Wt	On.	Off
[illegible]	Abbess, ch. f., 3	95	..	15
[illegible]	Constant, b. f., 3	95	....	15
[illegible]	Artie Fern, b. f., 3	95	....	15
[illegible]	Damask, ch. f., 3	95	....	15
[illegible]	Shuttle, b. f., 3	95	....	15
[illegible]	Commission, b. g., 3	95	....	15
[illegible]	Buenos Ayres, ch. c., 3	98	....	15
[illegible]	emus, bl. c., 3	98	....	15
[illegible]	Zeke Hardy, b. g., a	104	....	15
[illegible]	Sly Lisbon, ch. m., 6	104	....	15
[illegible]	Deceit, ch. m., 5	104	....	15
[illegible]	Adam Johnson, b. c., 4	104	....	15
[illegible]	Blue Banner, ch. g., 6	104	....	15
[illegible]	Ja Ja, b. g., a	104	....	15
[illegible]	Warren Leland, b. g., a	104	....	15
[illegible]	Pearl S., b. f., 4	104	....	15
[illegible]	Dixie V., ch. m., 5	104	..	15
[illegible]	Col. S., br. c., 4	107	....	15

Second race, purse $400, all ages, selling, ¾ mile:

Index.	Horse, description, and age.	Wt	On.	Off.
[illegible]	Venus, br. f., 2	85	....	6
[illegible]	Motor, ch. c., 3	102	....	15
[illegible]	Merrit, b. g., 3	102	....	12
[illegible]	Sylvan, br. g., 3	102	....	12
[illegible]	Minnie Mackin, ch. f., 3	102	....	12
[illegible]	Arapahoe, ch. f., 3	102	....	12
[illegible]	B. F. Fly Jr., br. g., 3	102	....	12
[illegible]	Monrovia, b. f., 4	107	....	12
......	Simmons, b. g., 4	107	....	12
0803	Rico, b. g., a	107	....	12
0856	Krikina, b. m., 6	107	....	12
(0837)	Tim Murphy, rn. g., a	109	....	10
0849	Gold Bug, ch. h., 5	110	....	12
0837	Tartarian, ch. g., 4	111	....	8
0849	Percy, br. c., 4	112	....	10

Third race, purse $600, free handicap, 2-year-olds, ¾ mile:

Index.	Horse, description, and age.	Wt	On	Off.
0789	Don Cæsar, b. c., 2	89	....	29
0847	Boreas, br. c., 2	92	....	26
(0828)	Gus Straus, b. c., 2	96	....	22
*538	La Fiesta, b. f., 2	102	....	13
0847	Midas, b. c., 2	102	....	16
0847	Pellias, b. g., 2	106	....	9
(0835)	Philomena, ch. f., 2	110	....	5
(0854)	Neutral, ch. g., 2	116	1	....

*Southern race.

Fourth race, purse $700, free handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, 1 1-16 miles:

Index.	Horse, description, and age.	Wt	On.	Off.
0848	Bessie Bisland, b. m., 5	94	....	25
0842	Eagle Bird, b. c., 4	100	....	22
(0853)	Gascon, b. h., 6	100	....	22
0842	Despot, b. g., 3	102	....	8
(0842)	Cicely, b. m., 5	107	....	12
(0849)	Libertine, b. c., 3	108	....	5
(0848)	Rey El Santa Anita, b. c., 3	127	10	....

Fifth race, purse $600, free handicap, 3-year-olds and upwards, ¾ mile:

Index.	Horse, description, and age.	Wt	On	Off
0804	Mother of Pearl, ch. f., 4	85	....	34
0854	McIlduff, br. g., 4	85	....	34
(0852)	Marion G., ch. f., 4	85	....	34
0786	Highland, b. m., 6	90	....	29
0784	Maggie Gray, ch. f., 3	90	....	24
(0841)	Red Glenn, b. g., 3	95	....	19
0854	Geraldine, b. m., a	95	....	24
0830	Ducat, b. c., 4	118	....	4
0854	Sister Mary, b. f., 4	118	....	1
0849	Somersault, ch. g., 5	90	....	29

Sixth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards:

Index.	Horse, description, and age.	Wt	On.	Off.
(0838)	Wolsey, br. g., 3	95	....	15
0856	Levena C., br. f., 4	104	....	15
0846	Alary, ch. m., 5	104	....	15
0843	Lord Willowbrook, b. h., 5	104	....	18
0838	Snowball, ch. h., 6	104	....	18
0787	Evanatus, b. g., 4	104	....	15
(0834)	Vulture, b. c., 4	107	....	15
(0839)	Sir Richard, gr. c., 4	107	....	15
(0846)	Dungarven, bl. h., 6	107	..	15
0846	Janus, ch. h., 5	107	....	15
0846	Rey del Mar, b. c., 4	107	....	15

ONLY LEONARDO SURVIVES.

Five Other Narragansett Favorites Beaten in Their Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—Big fields raced today in perfect weather and before a large crowd. The sport was good throughout. The summary:

First race, ¾ mile—Wernberg, 117 pounds (Fox), 4 to 1, won by four lengths; Tom Tough, 108 (Clerico), 8 to 5, second by half a length; Peter the Great, 105 (Blake), 3 to 1, third. Sallie Woodford, Foxford, Atlanta, Fidelio, Sue Ryder, By Jove, Will Fonso, Harry Hinkson, Galloping King, also ran. Time, 1:15.

Second race ½ mile—Ramo, 111 pounds (Fox), 7 to 1, won by half a length; Fugitive, 110 (Ballard), 4 to 1, second; Queen of Pleasure, 103 (Taylor), 20 to 1, third. Uproar filly, Castine*, Bert B., Flash, Venetzin, Monarch, Col. South, Harry Keister, Blue Bonnett, Dungennes also ran. Time, :50¾.

Third race, 1 mile—Leonardo, 102 pounds (Garner), 7 to 10, won by a length; Darkness, 109½ (Ballard), 6 to 1, second; Hardy Fox, 111 (McGlone), 6 to 1, third. Chauncey, Billy Boy, Clement, Bess McDuff, Fireworks also ran. Time, 1:43½.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Lobengula, 74 pounds (J. Bender), 8 to 1, won by two lengths; Canvass, 99 (Taylor), 100 to 1, second; John Lackland, 99 (Finnigan), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Nick, Walcott, Aurelian, My Gyps, Polydora, Sprite, Oxford, also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Sir Dixon Jr., 4 to 1, won; Now or Never, 9 to 5, second; Wilmar, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race, steeplechase, full course—Dainty, 8 to 1, won; Pansy Blossom, 4 to 1, second; Larkspur, 8 to 1, third. No time.

Saturday's Narragansett entries are:

First race, 5 furlongs—Dervish, 108 pounds; Cherry Blossom colt, 108; Miss Ordway, 105; Bert B., 106; Harry Keister, 105; Blossom filly, 105; John H., 105; Belden, 105; Buckeye, 108; Maurine colt, 108; Excellenza filly, 105; Sun Dart, 105.

Second race, 1 mile—W. B., 107 pounds; Pulitzer, 89; Lafayette, 92; Darkness, 107; Clarus, 95; Galloping King, 98; Venus Burg, 89; George Dixon, 92; Hardy Fox, 104; Blondy's Victim, 98; Our Maggie, 98; Void, 102.

Third race, ¾ mile—Conductor McSweeney, 107 pounds; Cosmo gelding, 97; Equation, 110; Com. Roughan, 100; Charles McDonald, 117; Pay or Play, 100; Rolla, 100; Gallatin, 107; Saginaw, 100.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles—W. B., 95 pounds; Equity, 92; Now or Never, 97; Joe Ripley, 112; Panway, 94; Mendicant, 90; Charles McDonald, 110.

Sixth race, steeplechase, full course—Alchemist, 155 pounds; The Rat, 161; Fireworks, 149; St. John, 164; Rodman, 158; King of Norfolk, 149; Glen Fallon, 161; Lijero, 149.

Local Gossip of the Turf.

George and Alec Covington have gone to California with their string of horses.

H. J. H., Peoria, Ill.: Perkins rode Lissak at Washington Park when he beat Rey del Carades.

The Cincinnati papers have it that Jockey Kuhn is under contract to Louis Ezell and on his way to Chicago to ride.

Chris Smith will finish the racing season in the West and will probably come in Chicago at the close of Morris Park.

In yesterday's first Harlem race Weola from the Kentucky stable and Ethel Dixon of the Old Jordan stable were wisely ordered coupled in the betting by the Judges.

Tony McCafferty has bought from W. M. Finch the chestnut mare Decit, 5, by Deceiver—Summer Storm. He will take her and Southern Lady to New Orleans the coming winter.

"Lucky" Baldwin's declaration that Rey del Carades' name is Rey del Carreras is all right in the line of correct translation. But in turf annals the colt is Rey del Carades, and there is a turf rule against changing names.

Frank Eckert and John O'Neil, partners in bookmaking, differed over Ofleta's chances in Thursday's last race, and Eckert bet O'Neil $1,000 to $20 against the Corrigan gelding, over whose victory O'Neil also won $1,500 in his book.

SABILLA WINS WELL.

LITTLEFIELD'S WESTERN FILLY LANDS THE FASHION STAKES.

She Catches and Defeats California by a Strong Rush on the End—Hugh Penny Turns the Tables on Maid Marian and Beats Her Easily—Prince Carl Wins a Good Race and Stonenellie Overthrows Iola—Adelbert and Bombazette the Other Winners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Favorites went wrong after the first race at Morris Park today. Five in a row came to grief and the concluding fall was the most serious. The attendance was large, weather pleasant, and track good.

The only stake was the Fashion, for 2-year-old fillies at six furlongs. Sadie opened the choice, but a mass of play coming about Keene's Irish Reel made her favorite. Ten jumps from the wire California looked unbeatable. But Simms on Sabilla, with a well-timed rush, overhauled California and won by a short neck.

The five furlongs opening dash was a good betting one between Hugh Penny and Maid Marian. McCafferty rode the gelding and Taral the Chicago mare. For a time the ring laid even money Penny and 6 to 5 the Maid.

The Maid, first in motion, led Penny a scant half length to the half. Then McCafferty sent Penny to the fore and the Maid stopped without an effort, and Hugh Penny won pulled up by two and one-half lengths.

Prince Carl evened matters up for the Kendall Stable by capturing the third race at nine furlongs. Redskin was favorite at 9 to 5 and Prince Carl's price 2½ to 1. Prince Carl came at the stand and won all out.

Victorious, the selection for the second race, was never in it. In a whipping finish Clayton got Adelbert home first by a neck from Counter Tenor.

Charley Littlefield's brown filly Bombazette, by Spendthrift, out of Bombazine, second choice to April Fool, won the maiden 2-year-old event in a canter, and Stonenellie piloted her party in the last race from post to finish.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

MORRIS PARK, N.Y., Oct. 12.—Weather fine, track good.

988. First race, handicap, all ages, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time, :58¾.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
970	H. Penny, 4, 120 (McCaf'ty)	2	2½	1h	1n	$1^{2½}$
(970)	Maid Marian, 4, 116 (Taral)	1	1n	2½	2^{4}	2^{2}
(973)	Blackhawk, 3, 108 (Simms)	3	3h	3h	3^{4}	3½
958	Melba, 5, 100 (Messenger)	4	4	4	4	4
838	Maretti, 2, 97 (Clayton)	5	5	5	5	5

Start fair. Won very easily.

Betting—Hugh Penny, 4 to 5; Maid Marian, 7 to 5; Blackhawk, 20; Maretti, 50; Melba, 100.

989. Second race, selling, all ages, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile. Time, 1:40½.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
974	Adelbert, 5, 99 (Clayton)	2	4½	3h	3h	1n
966	Count'r Tenor, 2, 96 (Griffin)	7	6	4	4	2½
973	Discount, 3, 102 (Benjamin)	5	3½	5	5	3h
975	Restraint, 4, 89 (Keefe)	1	2^{4}	2^{2}	1h	4
974	Victorious, 6, 114 (Taral)	3	7	7	6	5
885	Bandit, 3, 102 (Penn)	6	5	6	7	6
969	Copyright, 5, 96 (Nacey)	4	1h	1½	2h	7

Start good. Won driving.

Scratched—Hugh Penny, 109 pounds; Prince Carl, 107; Beansey, 100.

Betting—Adelbert, 11 to 5; Counter Tenor, 4½ to 1; Discount, 8; Victorious, 9 to 5; Copyright, 20; Bandit, 40; Restraint, 80.

990. Third race, handicap, all ages, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1⅛ miles. Time, 1:55.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	M.	F.
885	Prince Carl, 3, 104 (Griffin)	2	3n	3^{2}	3½	1½
979	Redskin, 4, 101 (Penn)	1	5	5	4	2½
(980)	Nero, 6, 109 (Reiff)	4	2½	2½	1½	3½
(975)	Setauket, 3, 102 (Clayton)	5	4	4	5	4
949	Jodan, 4, 93 (R. Doggett)	3	1½	1½	2½	5

Start good. Won driving.

Scratched—Thurston, 98 pounds.

Betting—Prince Carl, 2½ to 1; Redskin, 9 to 5; Nero, 11 to 5; Setauket, 9; Jodan, 30.

991. Fourth race, Fashion Stakes, 2-year old fillies, $100 each, $1,500 added, penalties and allowances, ¾ mile. Time, 1:11¾.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
869	Sabilla, 115 (Simms)	6	3h	3h	3½	1n
959	California, 115 (Doggett)	5	1n	1n	1n	2
958	Annisette, 122 (Hamilton)	3	5	4	4	3½
958	Owlet, 105 (Littlefield)	1	2n	2n	2h	4
951	Lucania, 102 (Benjamin)	2	6	5	5	5
880	Sadie, 100 (Clayton)	7	4	6	6	6
(951)	Brambelletta, 105 (Griffin)	8	8	8	7	7
986	Emma, 105 (Lambley)	9	9	9	9	8
(876)	Irish Reel, 120 (Taral)	4	7	7	8	9

Fair start. Won driving.

Scratched—La Paz, 100 pounds.

Added starter—Emma, 105 pounds.

Betting—Sabilla, 15 to 1; California, 3 to 1; Annisette and Owlet, 8 each; Irish Reel, 11 to 5; Sadie, 3½ to 1; Brambelletta filly, 30; Lucania, 100; Emma, 200.

992. Fifth race, maiden 2-year-olds, $15 each, $1,000 added, ¾ mile. Time, 1:12¾.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
977	Bombazette, 105, Penn	2	1½	1½	1^{2}	1^{2}
971	April Fool, 108, Hamilton	4	4	2½	2^{3}	2^{3}
971	True Penny, 109, Doggett	6	5	3h	3^{3}	3½
847	Buck Massie, 108, Clayton	5	6	6	4	4
972	Nicolini, 108, Lambley	8	2½	4	5	5
971	Chicot, 108, Griffin	3	3h	5	6	6
971	Rufus, 105, Reiff	1	7	7	7	7
......	Andrew, 108, Simms	9	9	9	8	8
......	Travesty, 108, Littlefield	7	8	8	9	9
863	Exp'tat'n filly, 105, Benjamin	10	10	10	10	10
947	Samaritan, 108, Regan	11	11	11	11	11

Start fair. Won in a romp.

Scratched—Countess, 105 pounds.

Betting—Bombazette, 3 to 1; April Fool, 2½ to 1; True Penny, 8; Nicolini, 8; Rufus, 10; Andrew and Chicot, 12 each; Travesty and Buck Massie, 20 each; Samaritan, 25; Expectation filly, 100.

993. Sixth race, 3-year-old fillies, $15 each, $1,000 added, weight 10 pounds below scale, 1 mile. Time, 1:42¾.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	¾	S.	F.
978	Stonenellie, 109 (Lambley)	1	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{2}	1½
978	Baroness, 109 (Simms)	5	5	4	3½	2^{3}
970	Iola, 109 (Doggett)	3	3n	3½	2^{2}	3^{4}
980	Gleesome, 109 (Littlefield)	2	2h	2h	4	4
857	Star Actress, 99 (Curtis)	4	4	5	5	5

Good start. Won eased up.

Betting—Stonenellie, 3½ to 1; Baroness, 6½ to 1; Iola, 1 to 2; Star Actress, 20; Gleesome, 30.

Saturday's Morris Park Entries.

First race, all ages, selling, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
902	Prince George	108	987	Reynard	103
942	Prince John	108	993	Gleesome	102
964	Tom Harding	105			

Second race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
966	Phœbus	108	966	Shad'w D'nce c'lt	108
977	Doggett	109	959	Manchester	108
970	Bellicoso	108	976	Applause	105
980	Havoc	108	965	Harris	105
959	Cromwell	108	959	Handspun	105
977	Kalula colt	108			

Third race, Nursery Stakes, 2-year-olds, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(972)	Magian	125	579	Liza	115
(984)	Salvation	125	984	Brandywine	113
984	The Coon	118	972	Halma	113
980	Sir Galahad	118	959	Manchester	108
972	Connoisseur	118	984	Sabrina colt	103

Fourth race, Third Serial, all ages, 1¼ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(967)	Sir Walter	121	(960)	Sir Excess	117
979	Banquet	118	980	Bassetlaw	105

Fifth race, all ages, selling, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
989	Copyright	112	983	Speculation	102
962	Saragossa	112	983	Gold Dollar	99
983	Pecksniff	105	969	Shadow	99
974	Judge Morrow	104	981	Tinge	85
983	Will Elliott	103	992	Chicot	84
974	Beansey	102			

Sixth race, 3-year-olds, handicap, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
979	Declare	114	941	Thurston	97
(974)	Live Oak	111	957	Gov. Sheehan	95
(990)	Prince Carl	105	628	Prince Klamath	92
990	Setauket	102	978	Melody	87
969	Warlike	97			

Louisville Pooling on Morris Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Saturday's Morris Park races was as follows:

First race—Tom Harding, $15; Prince George, $8; Prince John, $5; field, $2.

Second race—Applause, $15; Handspun, $10; Cromwell, $5; Shadow Dance colt, $5; Manchester, $3; field, $5.

Third race—Magian, $20; Salvation, $14; Brandywine, $10; Halma, $8; Liza, $5; Sabrina colt, $5; field, $5.

Fourth race—Sir Walter, $15; Sir Excess, $12; Banquet, $8; Bassetlaw, $5.

Fifth race—Saragossa, $10; Will Elliott, $5; Speculation, $5; field, $6.

Sixth race—Live Oak, $15; Prince Carl, $8; Declare, $6; Gov. Sheehan, $5; field, $5.

CHANT DRIVES OUT PICKWICK.

The Kentucky Derby Winner Runs a Surprising Race at Oakley.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The feature of today's card was a condition race at eight and a half furlongs. Ida Pickwick and Faraday met with comparatively light weights in it. Ida Pickwick was an overwhelming favorite at 2 to 5, with 2½ to 1 against Faraday, who was backed by Bob Holloway. Chant was 40 to 1. The race was a surprise. Ida Pickwick and Faraday ran as well as they should, but Chant ran too well to accord with recent performances. After trailing into the stretch Chant picked up Faraday below the eighth pole and compelled Williams to hurry Pickwick to beat him. The last mile of the race was in 1:40½.

The colored contingent had a good thing early in Springvale and backed him from 5 to 3 to 1. He won in a common canter.

Dare Vela, backed by the plungers from evens to 1 to 2 in the second race, lay behind Miss Galop to the stretch turn, when she came on and won as she pleased.

The Ironmaster and Greenwich were 6 to 5 and 8 to 5 in the fourth race betting. The mare was backed to 6 to 5. Walbaum's big chestnut won easily. Erstwhile, the form favorite, won the closing race.

Rey El Santa Anita is being sought for a special race with Henry of Navarre next Saturday.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

OAKLEY, O., Oct. 12.—Weather threatening. Track fast.

573. First race, 7 furlongs, selling, maidens, 3-year-olds and upward, purse $400. Time, 1:29¾.

Ind.	Horse, weight, and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
342	Springvale, 109 (H. Will'ms)	4	2½	1^{2}	1^{4}	1^{5}
*625	Alonzo, 106 (Thorpe)	3h	4	4	2^{2}	2^{5}
563	Volley Fuse, 106 (V. Kuren)	5	6	5	3½	3½
563	Hoyt, 105 (J. Smith)	1n	5	6	5	4^{2}
529	Dollie, 100 (Cassin)	2½	1h	2h	6	5
563	Shawnee, 105 (W. Flynn)	6	3h	3^{2}	4	6

Good start. Won in a gallop.

Betting—Alonzo, 9 to 5; Springvale, 3; Shawnee, 3½; Volley Fuse, 5; Dollie, 12; Hoyt, 15.

*Eastern race.

574. Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds and upward, purse $400. Time, 1:15¾.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
553	Dare Vela, 119 (Thorpe)	2½	2½	2½	1h	1^{2}
548	Miss Galop, 114 (Perkins)	1n	1½	1^{2}	2½	2^{2}
544	Sister Anita, 114 (Brooks)	7	6	5	5	3h
515	George L., 119 (Freeman)	4	5	4h	3½	4h
564	Rhett Goode, 114 (Walker)	9	9	8	8	5h
565	Hodgson, 114 (H. Williams)	8	7	7	4½	6^{4}
528	Manoa, 114 (J. Fisher)	3nk	8	9	7	7
500	Charmion, 119 (Van Kuren)	5	3½	3½	6	8
454	Amanda P., 114 (Newcom)	6	4½	6	9	9

Good start. Won in a gallop.

Scratched—Tuscarora, 117 pounds; Bedford, 114; Himyara, 114; Two O'clock, 114.

Betting—Dare Vela, 1 to 2; Charmion, 13 to 5; Miss Galop, 10; Rhett Goode, 50; Sister Anita, Hodgson, 80; George L., Manoa, 100; Amanda P., 500.

575. Third race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds and upwards, twelve pounds below scale, purse $400. Time, 1:47½.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
(555)	Ida Pickwick, 114 (R. Williams)	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
555	Chant, 108 (Martin)	1	3	3	3	2^{2}
550	Faraday, 110 (Thorpe)	3	1½	1h	1h	3

Good start. Won riding.

Scratched—Clementine, 107 pounds; Potentate, 101; J. P. B., 101; Resplendent, 101.

Betting—Ida Pickwick, 2 to 5; Faraday, 2½; Chant, 40.

576. Fourth race, 1 mile, selling, 4-year-olds and upward, purse $500. Time, 1:42¾.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	¼	½	S.	F.
558	The Ironmaster, 111 (Martin)	6	6	4	1h	1^{2}
532	Greenwich, 107 (Thorpe)	4	2h	2½	2½	2h
567	Eli, 99 (Keith)	2½	4	3h	4	3^{2}
544	Emma Mc, 99 (H. Williams)	5	5	6	3½	4^{4}
(528)	John Berkley, 102 (W. Flynn)	3nk	1h	1h	5	5
567	Carmen, 99 (Cassin)	1½	3^{2}	5	6	6

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—Promenade, 103 pounds; Whitney, 102; Harry L., 99.

Betting—Greenwich, 6 to 5; The Ironmaster, 8 to 5; Emma Mc, 5; Eli, 30; John Berkley, 50; Carmen, 60.

577. Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds, 5 lbs. below scale, allowances, purse $400. Time, :56¼.

Ind.	Horse, wt., and jockey.	St.	½	S.	F.
562	Erstwhile, 110 (Brooks)	4	5	5	1½
518	Sir Rathbone, 115 (Overton)	1^{2}	1h	1h	2½
562	Doorga, 105 (Cassin)	5	2^{2}	2½	3h
562	Leaflet, 105 (Newcom)	7	7	4h	4½
566	Hannon, 105 (R. Blevins)	6	6	7	5^{4}
566	Shanty Bob, 108 (Washam)	11	8	6	6
0779	Rupee, 110 (Keith)	9	9	10	7
0853	Sevilla, 105 (H. Williams)	3½	3½	3h	8
......	Nellie Wagner, 110 (Freeman)	2½	4^{2}	8	9
......	Flora Ballard, 113 (J. Davis)	12	12	12	10
......	Richmond, 110 (J. Fisher)	15	15	15	11
562	Ida H., 105 (Perry)	10	11	11	12
......	Sir Richard, 113 (Arthurs)	14	14	14	13
......	Sallie Jackson, 110 (Thorpe)	13	13	13	14
279	Whiteside, 110 (Van Kuren)	8	10	12	15

Bad start. Post 25 minutes.

Scratched—Bob Holloway, 113 pounds; Shield Bearer, 113; Tobin, 113; John Kessler, 110; Mary Lou, 110; Carrie Lyle, 110; Meteor, 110; Cena, 105.

Betting—Nellie Wagner, 2; Seville, 5; Doorga, 6; Sir Rathbone, 8; Erstwhile, Leaflet, 10; Sallie Jackson, 15; Shanty Bob, 20; Flora Ballard, 30; Hannon, 40; Rupee, Richmond, Whiteside, 50; Ida H., Sir Richard, 100.

Saturday's Oakley Entries.

First race, selling, all ages, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
534	Fabia	80	(498)	Little Miss	102
559	Himyara	96	568	Bedford	102
559	Alethia Allen	98	561	Rightmore	105
570	Banka's Daught'r	98	564	Cass	107
565	Equator	100			

Second race, selling, 1⅛ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
574	Sister Anita	97	544	Pat Woodcock	110
568	Lon-dale	100	567	Henry Jenkins	113
550	J. P. B.	101	(567)	Selena D.	114
569	King Charley	101	(567)	Clementine	116

Third race, handicap, 3-year-olds and upwards, 1⅛ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
567	Clementine	106	(560)	Plutus	106
(564)	Pocahontas	106	(558)	Semper Lex	109

Fourth race, match, $1,000 a side, $1,000 added, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
550	Lehman	110	(0804)	Potentate	110

Fifth race, all ages, allowances, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
....	La Moore	89	553	Ed Gartland	112
572	Brevity	89	524	Cyclone	112
(516)	Manola	107	553	Mollie B.	112
524	Innocent	107	0816	Yemen	112
(459)	Domingo	110			

Sixth race, 2-year-olds, allowances, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
549	Gurgle	103	0821	Picaroon	106
540	Toloache	103	572	Lady Buchanan	108
571	Fayette Belle	103	555	Prime Minister	111
551	Leonard B.	106	555	Brendoo	111
566	Free Advice	106			

Louisville Pooling on Oakley Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The pooling tonight on Saturday's Oakley races was as follows:

First race—Rightmore, $10; Bedford, $6; Banka's Daughter, $5; Himyara, $3; Alethia Allen, $3; Cass, $3; field, $3.

Second race—Selena D., $15; Clementine, $10; J. P. B., $5; Henry Jenkins, $5; King Charlie, $3; field, $5.

Third race—Semper Lex, $15; Clementine, $12; Plutus, $8; Pocahontas, $5.

Fourth race—Lehman, $15; Potentate, $12.

Fifth race—Yemen, $15; Domingo, $10; Mollie B., $8; Cyclone, $5; Ed Gartland, $5; field, $5.

Sixth race—Prime Minister, $10; Brendoo, $10; Free Advice, $8; Gurgle, $5; Leonard B., $5; Lady Buchanan, $3; field, $5.

CHARTREUSE'S FOUL AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Ex-Gloucester Crack Wins, but Is Disqualified for Interference.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Only one favorite won at East St. Louis today. Chartreuse finished first in the last race, but in doing so interfered badly with Turk, Alopathy, and Collector and was disqualified. The summary:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Bobby Gaylor, 108 pounds (L. Scott), 6 to 1, won by a length; Calantha, 110 (Conroy), 8 to 1, second; Watch Me, 107 (G. Howe), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, welter weights, five and a half furlongs—Robert Latta, 137 pounds (Myers), 6 to 5, won by three lengths; Capulin, 147 (W. Hueston), 5 to 1, second; Tenor, 150 (Taber), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:31¼.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Tom Donohue, 116 pounds (G. Howe), 5 to 1, won by a length; One Dime, 113 (Tonsall), 6 to 1, second; Yosemite, 113 (Nichols), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile and 100 yards—Vevay, 106 pounds, (Mayberry), 3 to 2, won by half a length; Estelle F., 100 (Henrichs), 6 to 1, second; Jamestown, 90 (Hyle), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:57.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Collector, 99 pounds (Van Camp), 6 to 1, won; Turk, 106 (McIntyre), 3 to 2, second; Alopathy, 94 (Henrichs), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Chartreuse, 109 (Mayberry), 3 to 2, finished first, but was disqualified.

Saturday's entries at Madison are:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Junetta, 110 pounds; Sam V., 90; Dot Dimple, 104; Hilyar, 107; Jim Lee, 116; St. Lawrence, 113; Willie G., 110; Orphan Boy, 110; Straight Out, 110; Gertie Black, 110; Mamie S., 107.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Dr. Farrell, 100 pounds; Irene H., 105; Barnett, 108; Rialto, 103; Tim Flynn, 100; Uphate, 105; Fred Taral, 105; Saxophia, 108; Cotta, 105; Tom Karl, 105; Priscilla, 105; Nat Goodwin, 100.

Third race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Aladdin, 104 pounds; Chenoa, 99; Baby, 101; Hazel (Knight of Ellerslie), 99; James Lind, 104; Irish Pat, 101; Crab Cider, 101; King Himyar, 104; Billy the Kid, 101; LaRue, 101; Faugh-a-Ballagh, 101; Dick Deneath, 101; The Rook, 102.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Peralto, 110 pounds; Rosamond, 108; Ike S., 107; Tiffin, 110; Ed Lahey, 110; Lemon Blossom, 110; Rechelsea, 90; Miss Nannie, 110; Annie E., 113; Redlight, 110; Mickle John, 110; Fonda, 113.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Brevier, 98 pounds; Speedaway, 111; Queen Enid, 98; The General, 93; Jamestown, 98; Rosewood, 107; Newcastle, 98; Liberty Bell, 104; Tenor, 104; Kenwood, 103; Doncaster, 104; Fonshway, 107.

Henry of Navarre Will Race No More.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The New York Jockey club has abandoned its project of bringing Henry of Navarre and Domino together again. Instead of offering $5,000 for another race the association compromised on a special $2,500 purse at a mile and a quarter for the closing day. This purse has filled with Clifford and Sir Walter, 122 pounds each, and Dorian and Rubicon, 113 each. Byron McClelland said today that he would ship his entire string to Oakley next Tuesday morning before going into winter quarters at Lexington. He thinks Henry of Navarre has done enough this season.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ATHLETICS.

Heavy Wind Interferes with the Records at the Second Annual Meet.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The second annual fall handicap meet, under the management of the University of Illinois Athletic Association, was held at the fair grounds today. The attendance was good. The association came out considerably ahead financially, but on account of the heavy gale of wind the events were difficult. The summaries:

Fifty-yard dash—Bullard, half yard, won; Lowes, half yard, second; Rayburn, scratch, third. Time, 5:00 2-5.

Half-mile run—Orr, scratch, won; Boggs, 15 yards, second; Dorman, 20 yards, third. Time, 2:14.

Mile walk—Nye won, Gaston second, Linn third. Time, 9:25.

Half-mile bicycle—Marschutz, 70 yards, won; Bausbach, 15 yards, second; Hiller, 20 yards, third. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Three-legged race—Miner and Marx won, Freeze and Lowes second, Lewis and Morse third.

220-yard hurdle—Morse won, Lowes second, Clark third. Time, 30 2-5.

Two-mile bicycle—Barker, scratch, won; Hall, 30 yards, second; Marschutz, 25 yards, third. Time, 5:51 3-5.

Pole vault—Coffeen won, Ludwig second, Chatten third. Height, 8 ft. 9 in.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Linn, 10 feet, won; Fouts, scratch, second; Vanoren, 10 feet, third. Distance 86 feet 8 inches.

Running high jump—Porter won; Perkins second, Kingman third, Hudson fourth. Height 5 feet 1½ inches.

Putting 16-pound shot—Sweeney, scratch, won; Enochs second, Wilmot third. Distance 39 feet 2 inches.

220-yard dash—Lowes won, Barlow second, Rayburn third. Time, :26¾.

Great Grand Duke.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is 7 feet 9 inches in height, being one of the few living giants.

B. B. P. MEETS DEFEAT.

LIMONERO, AN OUTSIDER, WINS OVER HIM AND EXPRESSIVE.

In the Stallion Representative Stake at Lexington the Electioneer Filly Takes One Heat, the Pilot Medium Colt Two, Losing the Third by a Break at the Wire—Limonero Comes on and Defeats the Tired Competitors—Results of Other Harness Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The $5,000 purse for 3-year-old trotters, known as the Stallion Representative Stake, was the main event for today and brought a great field to the post. B. B. P., the fast colt, by Pilot Medium, was a hot favorite at $100 against $40 for the field. The lot that made up the short end were youngsters whose performances have attracted attention from all horsemen. Six heats were required, and the rich purse went to a field horse. In the opening round Expressive set the pace, closely followed by Axinite, Limonero, and the favorite, B. B. P., the quartet finishing almost abreast a half length in the rear of Expressive. The favorite made three bad breaks in this heat, but showed such bursts of speed when on his stride that he still ruled as choice. The second heat B. B. P. was an even-money favorite, and after winning the heat in hollow style in fast time the race seemed to be his. The third heat was a repetition of the second, while in the fourth the Pilot Medium colt, who was two open lengths ahead of the field when within fifty yards of the wire, went to a break. Dave Raybold brought Limonero up and landed him a winner. The favorite turned up leg weary and cut no figure in the balance of the race. Limonero easily won the next two heats. Limonero is owned by the Medina Farm of Chicago, Ill., and won for them $3,500; $750 was the amount won by B. B. P., $250 to Expressive, $350 went to the nominator of the sire of the winner, the Palo Alto Farm, where Limonero was bred. The $100 to the sire of the second horse goes to Walter Clark of Battle Creek, Mich., the owner of Pilot Medium. The $50 to the nominator of the sire of the third horse also goes to Palo Alto.

In the 2:17 class the even money favorite, Georgie Lee, was defeated by Billy Bolton in a desperate race. Mocking Bird, Wheatland, Onward were also well backed to win.

In the 2:11 class, pacing, Lottie Loraine sold for $20, the field $50. The Gambetta Wilkes mare was not a dangerous factor in either of the two heats. The summaries:

The Stallion Representative Stake, 3-year-olds, trotting, value $5,000.
Limonero, b. c., by Piedmont (Raybold) 3 4 4 1 1 1
B. B. P., b. c., by Pilot Medium (Loomis) 4 1 1 2 4 3
Expressive, br. m., by Electioneer (McDowell) 1 5 3 5 5 2
Baron Dillon, b. c., by Baron Wilkes (Fuller) 6 3 2 3 2 ro
Axinite, blk. c., by Axtell (McHenry) 2 6 5 4 3 ro
Futurity, b. g., by Henry Wilkes (McVegle) 5 2 6 dis
Time—2:15¼; 2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:16¾; 2:21¼.

2:17 class trotting, purse $1,000:
Billy Bolton, br. g., by Almont Pilot (Campbell) 8 4 1 1 1
Grattan, blk. h., by Wilkes Boy (Milam) 4 1 5 12 5
Folly, b. m., by Happy Medium (Bean) 1 5 7 5 6
Autray, b. m., by Princeton (Fuller) 2 2 15 11 2
Wheatland Onward, ch. h., by Onward (Vogel) 6 14 2 2 8
Pat-My-Boy, r. g., by Henry Wilkes (Hudson) 12 3 3 4 11
Mocking Bird, ch. m., by Mambrino King (Lyons) 3 13 4 13 3
Egyptian E., blk. m., by Mambrino King (Hukill) 7 7 9 3 4
Georgie Lee, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Rea) 5 11 6 7 7
Simmonnette, br. m., by Simmons (Morris) 14 8 11 8 10
Roxane, b. m., by Robert McGregor (Pixley) 10 6 8 6 13
Banner Mark, b. h., by Victor von Bismarck (Curtis) 9 12 13 14 15
Bill Linsey, gr. g., by Basco (Payne) 15 15 14 15 14
Happy Promise, b. h., by Happy Medium (Withers) 13 10 10 10 12
Lettie C., ch. m., by Walkill Prince (Kinney) 11 9 12 9 9
Time—2:15¼; 2:16; 2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:17¾.

2:11 class, pacing, purse $1,000 (unfinished):
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mike Agan (Walker) 1 1
Kissell's Dallas, ch. g., by Indiana Chief (Kissell) 2 5
Col. Thornton, b. h., by Onward (Scarce) 4 2
Guerita, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Grimes) 6 3
Wilkie Knox, br. h., by Barney Wilkes (Flynn) 3 9
Lottie Lorraine, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Rea) 5 4
Jewell, b. m., by Petoskey (Ryley) 7 6
Cambridge Girl, ch. m., by American Boy (Wilson) 12 7
Vera Capel, blk. m., by Wilton (Dunbar) 8 8
White Line, wh. g., untraced (Bryan) 9 10
Caneland Wilkes, b. h., by Young Jim (Bowerman) 10 11
Kittie B., blk. m., by Messenger Clay (Lyons) 11 12
Daisy Despain, gr. m., by King Wan (Stewart) dis
Time—2:15¼; 2:17½.

LONGEST TROTTING RACE OF THE YEAR.

Ten Heats Required to Return the Favorite, Rockburn, a Winner.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The feature of the meeting was the 2:22 class trotting, five heats of which were finished Thursday. There was a field of eighteen horses, and ten heats were required to settle the dispute. Rockburn, the favorite, finally won. He finished fourth in the ninth heat, but was given the heat. It was alleged that Rodney had paced part of the way, and that Algonquin and Ida B. had run. There was scarcely a head's difference between them, but as Rockburn had trotted fairly he was given the heat. One heat each was trotted in the 2:29 and 2:19 classes. P. R. T. won in the first in 2:19 and Bravado won in 2:18¼. The summaries:

2:14 class, pacing, purse $500:
Robert C., br. g., by Horndale Idol (Rumsey) 1 3 2 1 1
Little Pete, b. g. (Rathborn) 4 1 1 3 3
Amorita, b. m. (Evans) 3 2 3 2 2
Lucille, b. m. (Payne) 2 4 4 4 4
Weed Wilkes, br. h. (Beuer) 5 5 dis
Time—2:16; 2:16¼; 2:14½; 2:16¼; 2:16¾.

2:16 class, trotting, purse $500 (completed):
Alijandre, blk. m., by Dexter Prince (Moore) 3 5 3 1 1 1
James L., blk. g. (Briggs) 6 1 1 5 2 2
Myrtle R., b. m. (Rittergood) 1 6 6 7 5 3
Happy Lady, b. m., by Happy Russell (Turner) 2 3 4 2 6 ro
Kingwood, b. g., by Wedgewood (Fowler) 4 2 5 3 3 ro
Georgia H., b. m., by Alcantera (Sanborn) 8 4 2 8 4 ro
Johnny Gold Dust, b. g., by Thompson Gold Dust (Rombough) 5 8 8 4 8 ro
Gray Field, g. g., by Greenfield (Ernest) 7 7 7 6 7 ro
Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:18.

2:22 class, trotting, purse $500 (completed):
Rockburn, ch. g., by Woodburn Pilot (Quinton) 1 3 3 4 9 13 11 8 1 1
Algonquin, b. g. (Fowler) 12 2 2 2 4 1 1 5 3 5
Ida B., b. m. (Decker) 16 1 14 14 1 3 6 6 2 2
Rodney J., b. g. (Titer) 9 16 17 1 14 9 5 1 4 3
Grace W., blk. (Meyer) 13 11 1 3 13 7 7 4 5 4
Humbug, g. g. (Beur) 6 15 13 7 2 2 4 9 6 dr
Daun R., b. h. (Sanborn) 4 14 10 5 15 4 3 3 7 dr
Ike Wilkes, b. g. (Ernest) 2 4 6 16 6 8 13 2 dr
Madison Chief, b. h. (F. Turner) 10 5 5 6 5 5 2 7 dr
Cora Ashwood, ch. m. (Opdyke) 15 10 4 11 3 11 10 dr
Bennie C., b. g. (Gage) 5 7 16 13 12 10 7 dr
Hollister, b. g. (Parker) 7 12 12 12 11 6 8 dr
Roseline, b. m. (Clark) 3 8 8 10 7 12 dr
Pan Clare, b. g. (Lewis) 11 9 7 8 8 dr
Annie Bennett, b. m. (S. Smith) 8 17 11 9 10 dr
F'ntleroy, ch. h. (Mo're) 17 6 9 17 dr
Alexis, br. h. (T. Grady) 14 13 15 15 dr
Willis A., ch. h. (Dotege) dis
Time—2:20¼; 2:19¼; 2:21¼; 2:22; 2:22; 2:18¼; 2:21; 2:21¼; 2:25¼; 2:27¼.

EXHIBITION MILE BY POEM IN 2:19.

Jolisco, Maj. Hal, and Willard M. Win the Three Events at Bourbon.

BOURBON, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The attendance was large at the last day of the races; track slow. The summaries:

Free-for-all, trotting, purse $250 (completed):
Jolisco, by Bunango (Neely) 5 5 6 1 1 1
Mab, by Defiance (Sellek) 6 1 1 2 3 2
Hendrix, by Dauntless (Home) 1 2 2 3 2 3
Dot L., by Abdamed Allen (Lower) 2 3 3 5 5 dr
Red Star, by Red Wilkes (Cooper) 3 4 5 6 4 dr
S. W. Bennett, by Pilot Medium (Reyner) 4 6 4 4 6 dr
Time—2:24; 2:22; 2:24; 2:23¾; 2:22; 2:23.

2:35 class, pacing, purse $120:
Maj. Hal, by Brown Hal (Dellenger) 1 1 1
Bradwell Speender (Howe) 2 2 3
Ray L., by Boston Wilkes (Line) 3 3 2
Time—2:29¼; 2:29¾; 2:29¾.

Free for all, pacing, purse $250:
Willard M., by Mambrino (Baldwin) 3 1 1 1
Deck Wright, by Quinlan Chief (Pesly) 2 2 2 2
Hewloom, by Strathmer (Bash) 4 3 3 3
Red Bell, by Red Wilkes (Fewing) 1 dr
Time—2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:24¾; 2:24.

The races were followed by exhibition trotting by Poem. Time, 2:19.

ONLINE PACES A NOBLE MILE.

The Four-Year-Old Goes a Mile in 2:04, and a Quarter in 29 Seconds.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—This was another big day at the inter-State fair, with 15,000 people on the grounds. The day was warm and track fast. The event of the day was Online's race against time to beat his 4-year-old record of 2:07¼. Ed Chandler drove him, while Ed Geers drove Griffin as a pace maker. Online was away fast, pacing the first quarter in :32, the second in :31, and third in :32. Online came home strong, with a last quarter in :29, and the mile in 2:04. He succeeded in his task. The crowd cheered the horse wildly. Online was lately bought from Ed Gould of Fremont, Neb., by Joseph H. Lesh of Goshen, Ind. Joe Patchen goes to beat his record of 2:04 tomorrow. Justina burst a blood vessel and dropped dead on the track at the end of the third heat of the 2:25 trot. The summary:

2:10 class, pacing, purse $700:
Fred K., br. h., by Shadeland—Onward (Gould) 1 1 1
Laura T., blk. m., by Al West 2 2 2
Barmdale, br. h., by Baron Wilkes 3 3 3
Time—2:11¼; 2:12; 2:12¾.

Two-year-olds, trotting, purse $400:
Pat L., b. h., by Republican (Lash) 3 1 1
Biwabik, b. h., by Bezant (Kimberley) 1 2 2
Time—2:32; 2:28¼; 2:28.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $500:
Mivera, b. h., by Tala Vera (Dick Tilden) 1 1 4 1
Charley Birch 3 3 1 2
Lovelace 2 2 3 3
Blue Wood 7 6 2 5
Bifty Duck 4 4 6 6
Guelph Jr. 6 5 7 ds
Holstein 7 7 5 4
Justina 8 8 8 ds
Time—2:21¼; 2:24; 2:23½; 2:22¼.

GOOD SPORT AT MYSTIC PARK.

Caywood, Prince Alexander, and Adra Belle the Winners of Races.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—It was a clear, warm day, with only a moderate wind blowing, and save for a rather heavy track the conditions were excellent and the racing afforded some excellent sport. The summary:

2:26 class, trotting, purse $500:
Caywood, ch. g., by Van Helmont (Wheeldon) 4 2 1 1 3 1
L'Empress, ch. m. (Dore) 3 1 2 2 1 2
Sumpter, b. g. (Trout) 1 4 5 5 5 3
Newport, b. h. (Carpenter) 2 7 4 6 2 ro
Lady Jefferson, bl. m. (Wade) 5 3 3 4 4 ro
Joseph Barney, br. g. (Rowler) 6 5 6 3 6 ro
Estelle, br. m. (Fox) 7 6 7 dr
Time—2:26¼; 2:23¾; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:19¾.

2:18 class, pacing, purse $600:
Prince Alexander, ch. s., by Alexander (Johnson) 1 1 1
S. X. Boy, b. g. (Paige) 2 3 2
Jubilee Wilkes, br. h. (Cox) 3 2 4
Fortuna, b. m. (Carpenter) 5 6 3
Billy Frazier, ch. g. (Middleby) 4 5 5
Edward B., b. h. (Feek) 6 4 6
Time—2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¾.

2:23 class, trotting, purse $600:
Adra Belle, gr. m., Almont Boy (Sargent) 1 4 1 1
Electric Coin, b. h. (Feek) 3 1 2 4
Lady Bug, bl. m. (Gardner) 4 2 6 2
Dan Wilkes, gr. g. (Fox) 2 6 7 3
Yankee Luck, b. g. (Bowen) 11 3 3 3
Curo Clydon, b. h. (Reynolds) 7 5 4 8
Duannette, b. m. (A. Trout) 8 7 5 5
Glenmier, b. m. (Riley) 5 9 9 6
Young Wildidie, b. h. (Pierce) 10 8 10 9
Elsie Wilkes, gr. m. (Carpenter) 6 11 8 dr
Phalen, bl. g. (Stewart) 9 10 dr
Time—2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼; 2:17½.

2:17 class, trotting, purse $600 (unfinished):
Fred Wilkes, b. g., by Wilkes (A. Johnson) 1 6
Merry Bird, b. h., by Jay Bird (Bowen) 6 1
Wild Oats, br. g. (Avery) 3 2
The Seer, b. h. (Hutchins) 2 7
Don C., b. g. (Stone) 5 3
Silver Street, b. m. (Yates) 4 8
Eskimo, b. h. (Fox) 8 4
Bonton M., ch. h. (Marble) 7 5
Time—2:17¼; 2:18¼.

HOW BILLY O. GOT HIS FEED BILL.

Country Judges Place Him as He Finished Without His Driver.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Attendance 5,000, weather pleasant, track fast, pools lively with no particular favorites. In the third heat of the 2:40 pace Lady May ran into Billy O., throwing the driver out. Billy O. paced the last half without a driver, making a dead heat with Lady May for fourth place. Fourth money was divided equally between the two horses. The summaries:

2:40 class, pacing, purse $150:
Maud L., b. m., by Seaside (Bloomfield) 1 1 1
Kittie Marie, g. m. (Fletcher) 3 2 2
Sadie G., blk. m. (Walters) 2 3 3
Billy O., br. g. (Brown) 4 5 4
Lady May, ro. m. (Hyde) 5 4 4
Guy Wood, ch. h. (Post) dis
Time—2:29¼; 2:32; 2:31¼.

2:29 class, trotting, purse $150:
Nellie Wilkes, b. m., by Favorite Wilkes (Leonard) 4 1 1 1
Harry L., br. g. (Sharp) 1 4 4 3
Sleepy Jim, b. g. (Woolman) 2 2 2 2
Max T., blk. g. (Morford) 5 5 3 4
Summit, br. h. (Boory) 3 3 dis
Time—2:29¼; 2:29¼; 2:28¼; 2:28¼.

2:40 class, trotting, purse $150 (unfinished):
Miss Murphy, b. m. (Clark) 1 6
Johnny B., b. g. (Smith) 5 1
Atwater, blk. g. (Donasay) 2 2
Fannie Ailes, b. m. (Pierce) 3 3
Dr. Leach, blk. h. (Enrett) 4 5
Bessie R., br. m. (Bloomfield) 6 4
Eva Clay, b. m. (McCormick) 7 dis
Time—2:33¼; 2:37¼.

AVANA WINS AN UNFINISHED RACE.

Kate V., Pixley Boy, and Truro Wilkes Win Yesterday's Races at Coshocton.

COSHOCTON, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Nine thousand people attended the fair here today. The races were interesting. Pixley Boy, the pacer, lowered the track record to 2:13¼. Yesterday's unfinished 2:30 class, trotting, was won by Avana, Decorum second, and Carland third. The summary:

2:24 class, trotting, purse $300:
Kate V., b. m., by Heptagon (Faris) 1 1 1
Harry N., b. g., by Beldgins Hambletonian (Williams) 2 2 6
W. H., by Fred (Forest) 7 7 2
Dandy Sallisbury, ch. h., by Judge Sallisbury (Miller) 5 3 3
Emma Wilkes (Hall) 3 5 4
Rizaph, b. m., by Harold Mont (Barlow) 4 4 7
Billy Dolan, b. g., by Golden Seal (Hammond) 6 6 5
Time—2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:23.

2:10 class, pacing, purse $300:
Pixley Boy, br. h., by Pocahontas Sal (Adams) 1 1 1
Willie Bee, br. g., by Mambrino Rescue (Rice) 2 2 2
Time—2:19; 2:13¼; 2:21¼.

2:40 class, trotting, purse $300:
Truro Wilkes (Hall) 1 1 1
Recollection, b. h., by Star Wilkes 2 2 2
Orones, ch. h., by Oberlin (Faris) 3 4 3
Almont J., b. h., by Almont Chief (Workman) 4 3 4
Allie K., br. m., by Alert (Hull) 5 5 5
Time—2:36¼; 2:36¼; 2:31.

AMERICAN TIN CUPS AT GALESBURG.

Time Specials Prevent Finishing All but One Race on the Card.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—So many specials for records for green colts were given today that but one of the regular events was finished. This was the 2:30 class trot. Star Moak won, although hard pressed. In the 2:30 pace Fail Not and Slumber fought it out. Slumber reduced his record half a second. The summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, purse $300:
Star Moak, b. h., by Mohawk (Farrand) 3 3 1 1 1
Beiva B., b. m., by Artemus (Barrett) 6 1 2 4 4
My Charley, ch. h., by Motor (Morton) 1 2 9 7 10
Wilkes Worthington (Palsgrove) 2 5 5 2 3
Adino, b. h., by Simmons (McWhinney) 5 4 10 5 2
Duster, b. h., by S. W. Bennett (Finkey) 4 5 3 4 6
Amberlyte, br. h., by Acolyte (Campbell) 8 6 4 10 8
Linden Wilkes, b. h., by Woodford Wilkes (Rutin) 7 7 7 9 5
Billy Morgan, b. h., by Ariston (Russell) 9 10 6 6 7
Sagasta, ch. h., by Nutwood (Paul) 10 9 8 8 9
Stella, b. m., by Swigart (Rodewald) 11 dr.
Time—2:21; 2:22¼; 2:24¼; 2:23¼; 2:24¼.

2:30 class, pacing, purse $300 (unfinished):
Fail Not, br. h., by St. Bel (Smith) 1 2
Slumber, br. h., by Harold (Fraser) 2 1
Anna Wilkes, b. m. (Norris) dis.
Altoona Chief, b. h., by Notary (Hauser) dis.
Time—2:21; 2:15.

ARGUILE AND RUBY THE WINNERS.

Last Day of the Races at Warren, O., Sees Good Sport—The Summary.

WARREN, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—With the exception of the unfinished 2:18 pace the fall meeting on the Warren track closed today. The summary:

Free-for-all class, trotting, purse $500:
Ruby, by Independence (Slater and Crane) 1 1 2 1
Fred B., by Reveille (Whitney) 2 2 1 2
St. Vincent, by Wilkes Boy (Clark) 3 3 3 3
Time—2:20; 2:20½; 2:22½; 2:23¼.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $300:
Arguile, by Alcantara (Allen) 6 4 1 1 1
Charley M. (Hendershot) 5 3 3 2 2
Flora L. (Lease) 3 2 4 5 4
Brooklawn (Schoenberger) 2 10 8 7 5
Jack B. (Moorehead) 7 7 5 3 3
Poneto (Glover) 9 6 7 6 6
Muggins (Hidecker) 10 9 10 8 7
Saunders (Fair) 1 1 6 4 dr
Quay (Karr) 4 5 2 dr
Maud G. (Jerome) 8 8 9 dr
Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:25; 2:26; 2:26¼.

2:18 class, pacing, purse $500 (unfinished):
Angelina (Craig & Son) 1 4 1
J. S. A., by Smuggler (Day) 3 1 5
Watch Eye (Littlefield) 2 5 3
Arctic (Rider) 6 3 2
Lady Wallace (Bishop) 5 2 4
J. R. L. (Laughry) 4 6 6
Time—2:16¼; 2:21¼; 2:21¼.

STRATHBERRY GOES A FAST MILE.

Paces the Third Mile in a Winning Race in 2:07½ at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The racing today attracted the largest crowd of the week. Strathberry in the 2:16¼ pace made 2:07½, the fastest mile in any regular class race paced in Iowa. The summaries:

2:14 class, pacing, purse $500:
Strathberry, b. h., by Roseberry (Scott) 1 1 1
Great Heart, b. h., by Mambrino Russell 2 6 2
Choral, b. m., by C. T. Clay 3 2 5
Juliet, ch. m., by Bonnie Clay 4 3 4
Foxie, r. m., by Ignasr 5 5 3
Webber Wilkes, blk. h. 6 4 6
Time—2:08¼; 2:11; 2:07½.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $400 (unfinished):
Joe, blk. m., by Canonicus 1 5 5 5 6
Monologue, b. h., by Monroe Chief 11 1 6 6 2
Losie B., b. m., by Lew Wann 6 9 1 3 7
Grace Wilkes, blk. m., by Adrian Wilkes 9 6 2 1 5
Ovid, blk. h., by Caporel 4 3 4 2 1
Grace Simmons, blk. m., by Simons 2 7 9 4 3
Domineer, blk. h., by Red Wilkes 3 4 6 9 8
Zero, by Aubrey 8 8 3 7 4
Ebony Wilkes, blk. h., by Adrian Wilkes 10 11 10 10 9
Lord Caffrey, blk. h., by Chas. Caffrey 7 10 11 dr.
Uncle Josh, r. h., by Arsaces 5 2 7 9 dr
Time—2:19¼; ———; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:19½.

Magnolia Trots a Splendid Mile.

WARREN, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Magnolia, 2:09¾ on a mile track, broke the trotting record of 2:12¾ for a half mile track in a mile against time here today. Driven by Willis Laird of Mansfield the mare made the first half in 1:05½, and the mile in 2:11¾. The old record of 2:12¾ was by Kittie Bayard.

YALE MEN ARE SORE.

CAPT. HINKEY'S BRUTALITY CAUSES LACK OF HARMONY.

The Incident of His Kicking Beard in the Williams Game Wednesday, When Yale Was Scored Against, Arouses Unkind Feelings, and Beard Has Quit the Field—It Is Believed Lehigh Will Score on the Yale Men Today—Reports from Other Colleges.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—It is not all harmony in the ranks of the Yale football eleven. Since the incident of Capt. Hinkey's arbitrary and forcible discipline of Beard in the Williams game Wednesday much feeling has existed between the various players and Hinkey. Several have declared that if the act happened to them they would strike back, or at least quit playing at once. Capt. Hinkey has kicked players before, but always in practice. His most frequent victim is Chadwick, but he has attacked him only in practice. The Yale coachers are, however, responsible for the statement that the affair of last Wednesday will never be repeated. Considerable comment has been aroused that Beard has not made his appearance on the field since the Williams game. He was present at the practice Thursday in citizens' clothes, and today did not even go out to the field. He was asked why he did not play and answered that he felt sore. This oracular remark may mean most anything, but the Yale audiences are watching new developments with interest and are eager to have Beard resume playing. As the Lehigh game, the principal match here this season, comes tomorrow, his absence may cause the team to be scored against. Hinkey has, in the meantime, coached the men in a "muckerish" fashion. Today he shouted "Don't be afraid to fall on your face, Lee, you can't spoil it." The tackles in the game with Lehigh will probably be Judd and Murray and the betting here is that Lehigh will score.

PRINCETON MEN TO TAKE A TRIP.

Yesterday's Practice Game Results in Some Good Work.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Capt. Trenchard and his men leave tomorrow for Washington, where they will play the Columbia Athletic club. Monday they play the University of Virginia at Baltimore, reporting here for practice next Tuesday. The practice today was light and several of the best eleven were resting. Morse played part of the game at half back and made one phenomenal run of ninety yards, dodging all the best tacklers of the second eleven. Wheeler's place at guard was taken by Rhodes, who broke through for some fine tackles. McCormick took Morse's place when the latter retired and did some line plunging. George, '89, watched the line and "Shep" Homans coached Burt at full back. "Pop" Warren was on the field, also. Phil King devoted quite a little of his time to McCormick. The men who go South are Crowdis, Riggs, Wheeler, Taylor, '95, Rhodes, Lea, Andrus, Brown, Cochran, Holly, Trenchard, Morse, Poe, Burt Tyler, Barnett, McCormick, Reynolds, C. Derr, Church, Neill, Trainer Jack McMasters, Coachers Mr. J. B. Fine, Phil King.

The Chicago A. A. and U. of Illinois Game.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the South Side Ball Park, the elevens of the Chicago Athletic Association and University of Illinois will line up for their annual game. Both teams will have the best available men in the field.

C. A. A.	Position.	Illinois.
Slater Small Lucas	Right end	Cooper.
Corbin Smith	Right tackle	Pfeffer.
McLeod	Right guard	Beebe.
Briggs	Center	Grant.
Thomas	Left guard	Fouts.
Remington Stone	Left tackle	Pixley.
Culver	Left end	Quade.
Henry	Quarter back	Moody.
Alward Waldner Hamlin	Left half	Baum.
Van Doozer	Right half	Hotchkiss.
Andrews Carmichael	Full back	Hotchkiss.

Substitutes for Illinois—Schacht, Branch, Chester, Mather. For Chicago Athletic Association—Sikes, Knisley, Wood, Claflin, Everett.

'Varsity Versus Beloit Today.

Stagg's men will try conclusions with the Beloit College football team this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Marshall Field. Nott Flint is still complaining of a bruised rib and will not appear. A week from today the 'Varsity will play with the University of Wisconsin team, which 'Varsity men regard as a stronger aggregation than the Michigan University team. The teams will line up as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Beloit.
Gundt	Left end	Riggs.
Allen	Left tackle	Wood.
McKaskill	Left guard	Lumm.
Ruilkoetter	Center	Hinkley.
Black	Right guard	Cox.
Roby	Right tackle	Pitkin.
Gale	Right end	Wheeler.
Hering	Quarter back	Jewell.
Knapp	Left half	Hollister.
Nichols	Right half	Keith.
Coy	Full back	Adkinson.

Amherst Agricultural, 10; Wesleyan, 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Amherst Agricultural College football eleven today won from Wesleyan on two flukes, 10 to 0. In the first half Wesleyan fumbled the ball, the half backs muffing the pass, and the ball rolled toward the Wesleyan goal. Marsh, who had passed his man, picked up the ball and had a clear field for a touchdown. Goal missed. Later in the same half Crehore was downed after a short gain and the Wesleyan men were starting to line up, when Crehore started on a gain with the ball and had a clear field to the Wesleyan goal. A touchdown was allowed because the referee had not blown his whistle. As to the rest of the game Wesleyan kept the "Aggies" on the defensive nearly all the time.

Ripon, 80; Lawrence, 0.

RIPON, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The first game of the series between Lawrence University and Ripon College was played here this afternoon. The game started with kickoff by Lawrence, and in two minutes Ripon had secured its first touchdown. They kept up the same pace throughout and won, 80 to 0.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Abingdon, Ill.—Lombard College, 3; Avon, 1.

At Upper Sandusky, O.—Cincinnati League club, 14; Upper Sandusky, 5.

General Sporting Notes.

The Rush Medics and Chicago Cricket club play football at West Side ball park this afternoon at 3:30.

This afternoon the Lake Forest University and Northwestern University football teams will play at the Lake Forest grounds.

William De Cardy of the Thistle and Columbia clubs will attempt to lower the world's record for ten miles over the South Side course today.

In last night's amateur championship billiard tourney game Swezy beat White 200 to 159, with an average of 4 against 3 9-50. Swezy and Goodman play tonight.

The Garfield Wheelmen will close its season with a ten-mile road race, to start at 4 o'clock this afternoon. R. R. Hopkins, H. M. Otto, and Vincent Loos are the scratch men.

Today the schooners Texteth and Crusader will race for a silver cup over the Lincoln Park Yacht club course for large boats. They start off the sanitarium at Lincoln Park and will sail around the outer Lake View and four-mile cribs, finishing at the starting point.

"The Miracle of Purun Bhagat,"
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
Latest and one of his Greatest Stories, Complete in
The Sunday Tribune,
October 14th.

MADE IN CHICAGO.
Rambler
BICYCLES
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Riding school on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

NEW LUMBER SCHEDULE IS ADOPTED BY THE LOCAL BOARD.

Rates Are Not Materially Advanced, but the Yards Must Be Kept in Better Shape—Penalties for Neglect and Lack of Watchfulness—Agents Are Liable for Failure to Obey Company Instructions—Judgments Given in Several Instances by Courts in Favor of Companies.

As a result of the adjourned meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association held yesterday afternoon there is now a new lumber rate schedule for Chicago. The new schedule is that recommended by the Executive committee with slight modifications, and while rates are not particularly advanced there are provisions in the schedule which will make the lumber yards less liable to a general conflagration than has been the case heretofore. Some of the agents complain that the rate was not made higher because they claim the premium charged heretofore has been entirely inadequate, and that even the changes will not bring it up to the amount it should be for the risk incurred.

In the new schedule the basis rate is $1.50, and this provides for an area not exceeding 150,000 square piles, not exceeding thirty-two feet high; lumber to be piled by manual labor or horse power; streets or alleys paved or planked; streets to be kept clear of lumber; barrels of water with buckets (in alleys) not exceeding 100 feet apart; watchman with approved watch service, reporting from each box every half hour; detached from all other lumber, wood working risks, dry kilns, or especially hazardous property at least eighty feet. The penalties charged for, with the amount of the charge, are as follows: Area for each 50,000 square feet or part thereof in excess of 150,000, 5 cents; height, if exceeding 32 feet, 50 cents; if steam hoists used, 25 cents; if streets and alleys are not paved or planked, add 25 cents; if lumber is piled in streets add 50 cents; if no barrels of water with buckets as provided, add 25 cents; if no watchman with approved watch service, add 25 cents; if exposed by other lumber within 80 feet, add 10 cents; within 60 feet, add 20 cents; within 40 feet, add 40 cents; under 40 feet charge area over all; if exposed by wood working risks, dry kilns, or other specially hazardous property within 25 feet 50 per cent of rate of exposure; over 25 and under 50 feet, 25 per cent; over 50 and under 66 feet, 10 per cent; over 66 feet and under 80 feet, 5 per cent; the total rate not to exceed that of the exposing hazard. Twenty-five per cent is deducted from the net rate for lumber yards handling hardwood exclusively.

The following is to be attached to all policies applying on lumber yards:

In consideration of a reduction of the rate therefor, it is hereby mutually understood and agreed that a clear space of……feet shall be continuously maintained between the property above described and all wood working establishments, dry kilns, or other specially hazardous property, that a clear space of……feet shall be continuously maintained between the property above described and any other property of the same kind, that the streets immediately contiguous shall be kept clear of the lumber, that the piles of lumber on the premises described shall not exceed thirty-two feet in height, that an approved watch service shall be maintained during the term of this policy, and that the assured shall maintain insurance on the property described in this policy, to the extent of at least 80 per cent of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing so to do, the assured shall be a coinsurer to the extent of such deficit, and to that extent shall bear his, her, or their proportion of any loss that may happen to property described by said item, provided, however, that whenever the loss does not exceed 5 per cent of the amount of insurance involved the co-insurance clause shall not be applied in the adjustment.

The lumber schedule was the only matter on which action was taken and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

AGENT MUST OBEY INSTRUCTIONS.

Failure to Cancel Policies Puts the Responsibility on His Own Shoulders.

The recent case of the insurance agent at Mirror Point, N. Y., who failed to carry out the instructions of the various companies to cancel policies on the hotels which burned last week may cost the agent the amount of the insurance. There have been several decisions which establish the responsibility of the agent for failure to carry out the instructions of companies which he represents.

A case was decided in the Circuit Court in New Albany, Ind., a few days ago which is on similar lines. W. A. McKay of New Albany insured a stock of goods for a Mrs. Shirley in Edmondsville, a village five miles from New Albany, putting the policy in the Ætna, of which he was the agent. The company declined the risk and notified the agent to cancel it. Mr. McKay was absent and before his return the store burned and the company was compelled to pay Mrs. Shirley $978. A suit brought by the Ætna against McKay resulted in a verdict in favor of the company.

In a suit brought some time ago by the Franklin company of Boston against J. M. Sears, its Cincinnati agent, which is frequently quoted in similar cases, Judge Sage of the United States District Court has rendered a decision overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial and giving judgment for the company. The question in the case was as to the duty of an insurance agent when he receives from his principal an order to cancel a policy placed by him. May 25, 1882, Mr. Sears wrote a letter notifying the Franklin that he had placed its policy for $750, containing the usual provision for cancellation at any time at the option of either party, on the oil still of the Central Oil company of Cincinnati. The company, by letter dated May 29, requested that this policy be canceled. Mr. Sears on receipt of this letter, June 1 or 2, gave the order to cancel to the broker who had brought him the risk, but the broker had not yet canceled the policy June 7, when the property was destroyed by fire. The company settled with the assured and then sued Mr. Sears for the amount paid by it on the loss, and the court held him liable because he was responsible for the failure to cancel the policy within a reasonable time after the order to cancel.

New Minnesota-Iowa Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Citizens' Fire Association is the name of a new organization to cover Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, and it is the outgrowth of an advance in mercantile and manufacturing risks of 20 per cent July 31, 1893. The first meeting was held Wednesday at Mankato and the following officers were chosen: President, John A. Willard; Vice-President, H. B. Perrin; Secretary, K. Knutson; Treasurer, L. A. Linder; Board of Auditors, L. P. Hunt, George E. Brett, H. B. Perrin. One of the intentions of the new company is to check incendiarism by having a fire board in each town to investigate the origin of each fire. Agents are already working up the field.

Builders' Risks in Maine.

The following ruling by W. L. Denny of Boston has been made to apply on builders' risks in Maine: "Builders' risks shall be charged at short rates of 1 per cent, and in case a permanent policy is written before the building is finished, for one or more years, permit for thirty days may be granted without charge; after which time an additional charge shall be made for mechanics' permit, at the short rate of 50 cents per annum, the time to be expressly limited by the terms of the policy; this additional charge shall also apply to mechanics' permits for alterations and repairs.

Looks Like a Receivership.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Commercial Alliance Life affairs are nearing an end. It is reported from Albany that the Attorney-General has decided not to accept the $600,000 in bond and mortgage raised by the company to put it on its feet. Steps are being taken towards the appointment of a receiver, and the Deputy Attorney-General here is expecting orders to make application to the courts.

New York Insurance Notes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.] The American Union Life has appointed Bingham, Douglass, and Squire of Cleveland special agents for Ohio. The Lloyds continue their mushroom growth. Four new associations have been reported as organized or organizing during the week. They are the International, the Tradesmen's, the Continental, and the Excelsior Lloyds.

General Insurance Notes.

The $300,000 steam yacht being built by the Bath iron works for Millionaire Slater of Connecticut is insured for $200,000 through the Boston office of Johnson & Higgins.

The tug Fearless was sunk at Charlotte Harbor, Fla., in the storm last week. The boat was valued at $4,000, and was insured for $2,500 in the China Mutual. It will be raised by the insurance company.

The Court of Appeals at Montreal has awarded the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company $40,000 insurance on the steamer Corinthian, burned two years ago. Sixteen companies are interested.

Representatives of the Iowa State companies were visiting non-union companies having Western departments in Chicago, yesterday, securing signatures to the agreement limiting commissions in Iowa to 15 per cent. They secured the signatures of several large companies.

Would You Walk 5 Blocks Out of Your Way to Make

$5.00?

If so, come to the CORNER OF MONROE AND FRANKLIN STS. (the wholesale district) and see what

Selling Goods at RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES

means. We will save you $5.00 on a Suit or an Overcoat. We have great bargains for SATURDAY, OCT. 13th.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG CO.,

Wholesale Clothiers,

Cor. Franklin & Monroe Sts., 163 to 169 Franklin St. 215 to 221 Monroe St.

REVENGE TAKEN BY A BLIND WOMAN.

Secures the Arrest of a Counterfeiter Who Spoke Ill of Her.

Thomas Torgerson, a counterfeiter, created trouble for himself when he made slighting remarks about John Roberson's blind wife, and allowed her to hear him ask Roberson why he lived with a blind woman. Torgerson and Roberson were associated in making spurious silver dollars, and when the Federal secret service men got on their track Mrs. Roberson told them all the she knew about their operations, and induced her husband to confess before Commissioner Hoyne.

Four persons were arrested yesterday for counterfeiting—Thomas Torgerson, a hunchback who lives at No. 222 North Halsted street; John Roberson of Chicago and Western avenues; Harry S. Simonson, a boy of 19 who lives on North Halsted street, near the viaduct; and Henry Powell, a barber. Young Simonson was first arrested by the police of the West Chicago Avenue Station Aug. 8 for passing a counterfeit silver dollar on Milwaukee avenue. He was held to the Federal grand jury. Simonson gave bail, which was procured for him by Torgerson. After the release of the boy Torgerson was watched, and finally a man in the employ of the secret service succeeded in buying a quantity of counterfeit money from him. It was next discovered Roberson and Torgerson were working together. Roberson was arrested first. In his possession were found all of the counterfeit dollars and three good dollars which had been used for models. He also had two electric batteries for plating the dollars with silver. Capt. Porter and his men at 3 o'clock yesterday morning arrested Torgerson. His house was searched, but nothing was found to indicate he was a counterfeiter. Then the officers took the boy Simonson out of bed at half past 3 o'clock. Henry Powell, a barber, was added to the list of prisoners. Mrs. Mary Roberson was also brought in, but no charge was preferred against her. Mrs. Roberson lost her eyesight through an attack of the smallpox years ago. When she was led to her husband in the Marshal's office she clasped him around the neck and begged him to tell to the officers all he knew about the operations of the gang.

Roberson, who is much attached to his blind wife, broke down and made a confession to Capt. Porter. He said the counterfeit money was molded by Torgerson, who melted the metal on his kitchen stove. The molds were kept in the woodshed back of the house, and there Torgerson would carry the molten metal and cast the dollars. When the prisoners were taken before the Commissioner Roberson repeated his confession under oath. He said he paid Torgerson 25 cents on the dollar for the money. Some of it he had passed and about $80 worth he sold to Powell at 60 cents on the dollar.

Mrs. Roberson was then sworn, and told what she knew about the prisoners, but she was not asked to furnish any testimony against her husband. She said she had known Torgerson for several months, and he had at various times visited her husband. On several occasions she had heard Torgerson make insulting remarks about her. "He even asked my husband why he lived with a blind woman, and advised him to leave me. I hated him for that, and that is why I told the officers who were in the gang. I did not want my husband connected with Torgerson."

Mrs. Roberson was released by the Commissioner, and the others were held under $5,000 bail each, with the exception of Powell, whose bonds were fixed at $2,000. All went to jail in default of bail.

Capt. Porter said the money manufactured by the gang is the best silver counterfeit he ever saw with one exception.

OPPOSED TO STANDING ARMIES.

Miss Willard's Resolution Against Military Organizations in Schools.

The passage of a resolution offered by Miss Frances Willard at the Ohio State Woman's Christian Temperance Union opposing the formation and existence of cadet or military organizations in the public schools caused little surprise at National Woman's Christian Temperance Union headquarters in Chicago. Commenting on the fact yesterday Miss Sudduth, editor for the national association, said: "It was not Miss Willard who wrote the resolution. She is not in favor of the resolution nearly so much as are some of the other national officers. The resolution represents only the action of the Ohio State body. The subject has not been discussed in Illinois to any great extent, and I think it would not pass in a convention. You see the resolution is in line with the Department of Peace and Arbitration in the national body, which represents our disapproval of standing armies and all military training, and favors peace and arbitration as a means for settling disputes."

We're selling good office curtain desks at $15—remember this. A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

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An invaluable product made from the finest beef the world produces.

Extract of Beef

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

TUESDAY, OCT. 16...DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, including attractive lines of Gloves, Mittens, Cloaks, Jackets, Blankets, Carpets, and Smyrna Rugs.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17 ....BOOTS AND SHOES, including a large stock of Seasonable Leather Footwear and Wool Boots.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18 ...CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, including new consignments of Jean Pants, Men's Suits, Overcoats, and Plush Caps.

ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX, Crockery and Glassware, including a splendid assortment of Decorated China Plates, Cups, and Saucers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19.. ....GREAT RUBBER SALE by order of the rubber companies. 5,000 cases Rubber Footwear of All Grades. A grand opportunity for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1894...........at 10 a. m. We will sell at Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, for account Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern, the Entire Salvage of the well-known

WM. H. HEEGAARD & CO., this City, Jobbers of Cigars and Tobaccos,

Consisting principally of
750,000 CIGARS of the most popular Key West and Domestic Brands.
3,000 BUTTS PLUG TOBACCO of all the well-known makes.
20,000 POUNDS SMOKING TOBACCO, in all grades, and a quantity of Cigarettes, Cheroots, Pipes, Fine Cut, etc., etc.

On Thursday, Oct. 25..................at 10 a. m. The Entire Salvage of the

McCORD-BRAGDON GROCERY CO., PUEBLO, COLO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Consisting principally of
10,000 CASES CANNED GOODS,
5,000 CASES TABLE LUXURIES,
2,000 CASES SOAPS,
2,000 CASES CONDENSED MILK,
200 CHESTS TEA,
10,000 cases Assorted Groceries of every description, and large quantities of Crosse & Blackwell's goods. Extracts, Coffees, Syrups, Sapolio, Lard, and everything usually found in a first-class wholesale grocery house.

On Wednesday, October 31st.. ....at 10 a. m. The entire CLOAK STOCK of

The Parisian Suit Co., State and Monroe-sts., this city.

Inventoried Value, $100,000.00, Consisting of **6,000 GARMENTS**

in all the latest Parisian styles and novelties of Ladies' Cloaks, Wraps, Evening Wraps, Dresses, and Tailor-Made Suits, Sacques, Vests, Muffs, and Boas. The exceptionally high reputation enjoyed by this firm for making only the highest class of Ladies' Garments, using only the best materials and employing only the best artists in their line, together with the perfect condition of this stock, combines to make this sale one of rare interest to the trade.

All of the above stocks are in A1 condition and are on exhibition a day before each sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

Closing Auction Sale of Bicycles

At Our Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, At 2 o'clock p. m., we sell a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's High Grade Safety Bicycles (American 1894 makes), M. & W. tires. All new and perfect and guaranteed by the manufacturers for one year. This is our final sale of wheels this season, and those wishing them should take advantage of it. *Tel. W. 592.*

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
THOMAS WALLS, Auctioneer.

By the WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO. 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

Auction Sale at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock—Large lines of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, and Household Goods.

AUCTION NOTICE.

At 10 O'Clock This Morning, REGULAR SALE FURNITURE, Carpets, and General Household Goods, Bedding, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

E. ISON, FL RSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

KNOX World-Renowned Hats Absolutely Correct. Fall Styles Are Ready. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 to 193 State-st.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1866—The Old Reliable—1894

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Boys' suits.....
Boys' reefers. . .
Boys' overcoats.

Special Saturday-priced attire for the young men and youths.

Low prices here—where none but the most correct, reliable sorts are shown—mean much more than is implied by the ordinary bargain sale. Instances:—

Boys' stylish dark blue chinchilla reefers—sailor collar—ages 7 to 16—yesterday they were $7.50—**Saturday special,** 6.00

Boys' stylish cape overcoats—cut long—deep cape—bound—3 to 9 yrs.—yesterday they were $7.50—**Saturday special,** 5.00

Boys' stylish all-wool two-garment suits—dark mixed cheviot—double seat and knee—yesterday they were $6.00— **Saturday special,** 4.00

Boys' and girls' pure wool chinchilla hats—and Scotch Tam O'Shanters—the dollar kind— **Saturday special,** 50c

The same good clothing—at the same good values—for the young man to twenty.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Girls' capes.
Girls' coats.
Girls' dresses.

The little misses' and young ladies' frocks at Mandel's take on all the foreign fancies and the dainty touches of elegance shown in the ladies' imported garments.

The golf capes for misses and their older sisters—the cute little coats—the pretty reefers—so very fashionable in London—are *all* here.

Misses' nobby kersey reefers—self-faced—new Mamby collar—black, navy, Oxford mixtures— **Saturday special at** 7.50

Children's handsome reefers in a large variety of stylish fancy cloths—sizes 4 to 14— **Saturday special at** 5.00

Children's charming Gretchens, with deep military cape—large sleeves—in Scotch mixed cloth—age 4 to 14—all sizes— **Saturday special at** 6.00

Many entirely new and chaste conceits on view today for the first time on this side of the Atlantic.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Men's Neckwear.
Men's Underwear.
Men's Night Shirts
Men's Hosiery.
Men's Gloves.

There can be but one reason for the popularity among the sterner sex of our great department of Men's Furnishings—correct goods at correct prices. If it makes a difference to you whether you pay a fancy price for a good article or whether you get the same article at a lower price—if you care to save "a quarter" or "a half" you'll come straight for these *Saturday bargains* to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

NECKWEAR—The latest fall and winter styles and colors—black and reds, Ottoman reds, Jaspers, grays—tecks, four-in-hands, or the new "London" shapes, here as nowhere else for the money…… 50c

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Two more cases of those Ribbed Balbriggans, silk fronts on the shirts, double-seated drawers, sold elsewhere in this town for $1.25. Our price…… 75c

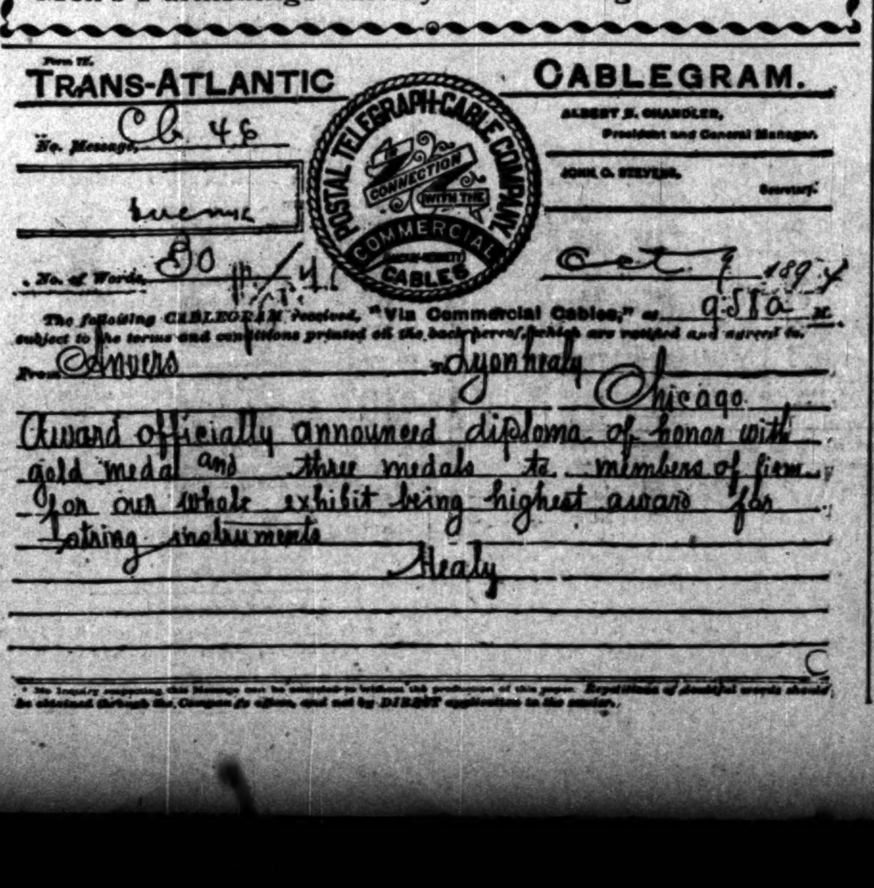
NIGHT SHIRTS—A splendid assortment of these goods, newest trimmings, sold for a good deal more money within a stone's throw of our popular department…… 75c

SOX—More of those heavy fast black Cotton Half Hose, on which you can save 15c a pair by buying of us for…… 25c

Three different qualities of imported Half Hose—English merino, and natural, fancy, and cashmere—have been 50c right along—just reduced them to…… 35c

GLOVES—Foster Lacing Kids, clasp fastened, Dogskin and Mocha Gloves, colors varied, sizes all right, worth $1.50 a pair—for Saturday…… 98c

From head to foot we supply the finest grades of Men's Furnishings—always at a saving.



Form 17.

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President and General Manager.
JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

No. Message, Cb 48
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No. of Words, 30 [illegible]
Oct 9 1894

The following CABLEGRAM received, "Via Commercial Cables," at 9.58a m. subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

From Anvers to Lyon Healy Chicago

Award officially announced diploma of honor with gold medal and three medals to members of firm for our whole exhibit being highest award for string instruments

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"A Special Sale" of Men's Winter Shoes.

CALF LACED SHOE—Calf lined, cork filled, hand welt, double sole, "*Boston last,*" especially intended for Winter wear, $5

Among our greatest selling regular lines are Men's Fall and Winter Shoes in—

Cordovan, Calf, Enamel, and Patent Leathers—double, single, or cork soles, on all fashionable lasts for '94—

at $3, $5, $6, and $8.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Great October Sale of Boys' Fashionable Clothing.

The extraordinary values which we are now offering in Boys' Clothing can be judged by the following quotations in reliable staples……… *The enormous increase of sales will place this event on record as the greatest in the history of all special sales in this department*—the *largest* of its kind in America.

Boys' blue Chinchilla Reefers, **$5, $6.50, $7.50, and $8.50.**
Boys' Double-Breasted Suits (two garments), **$5, $7.50, $9, and $10.**
Boys' Blue Tricot Dress Suits (3 garments), **$12, $15.**
Boys' Blue Worsted Cheviot Double-Breasted Suits (3 garments), **$12 and $18.**
Boys' Clay Worsted Dress Suits (3 garments), **$15 and $18.**
Boys' Clay Worsted Fancy Braided Dress Suits, **$7.50 and $10.**
Boys' Sailor Suits (heavy weight), **$6, $7.50, and $10.**
Boys' Kilt Overcoats, **$6.50, $8, $9, and $10.**
Boys' Double-Breasted Overcoats, **$8, $9, and $10.**
Boys' Cape Overcoats, **$8, $9, $10.**
Boys' Storm Coats or Ulsters, **$8, $9, $10.**

Branch Dept.—**Basement Salesroom.**

Boys' All-Wool Blue Chinchilla Reefers—2 to 6 years—wool lined—bound or stitched edges—**$4 and $4.50.**
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Boys' All-Wool Overcoats, double-breasted, fly front and cape styles—**$4.40, $5, and $6.**
Boys' All-Wool Double-Breasted Suits—4 to 15 years—(two garments)—stitched with silk—perfect fitting—double seats and knees—**$3.**

Boys' Hats Two Departments—*Main Dept., 2d floor, North Building, and Branch Dept., in Basement Salesroom.* Greatest bargains now shown—assortments the largest.

THOSE who want crisp pastry should use the best shortening.

Cottolene

It makes better pastry, more healthful pastry, and is in every way superior to lard and more economical. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails. See that the trade mark—a Steer's Head in a Cotton Wreath—is on each package. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO.

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SANTA CLAUS SOAP
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RUDYARD KIPLING'S Latest and one of his Greatest Stories, Complete in

The Sunday Tribune, October 14.

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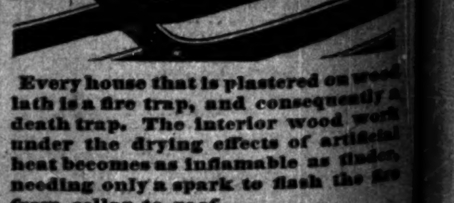

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Expanded Metal Steel Lath when covered with its coating of mortar (the best known fire proof material) insures safety and costs but little in excess of wood. It prevents cracking and falling of plaster.

Adopted for all U. S. Government Buildings and specified by leading Architects for Hotels, Theaters, Asylums, Hospitals, School Houses and Residences. Write for catalogue of lathing, fencing, etc.

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DED METAL CO.,
CHICAGO.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SHERMAN ON SILVER.

Ohio Senator Riddles Free Coinage Fallacies.

EVILS OF CHEAP MONEY.

They Would Be Let Loose with a 16 to 1 Ratio.

TAKES UP THE TARIFF.

Arraigns the Democrats in His Speech at Akron, O.

ASSIGNS CAUSES FOR HARD TIMES.

AKRON, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic audience greeted Senator John Sherman in Assembly Hall tonight. When he was introduced by Henry Perkins the crowd went nearly wild. Senator Sherman arrived in the city at 12:47 this afternoon and was escorted to the Hotel Buchtel. A nonpartisan reception was tendered him by the Commercial club in the Citizens' club-room at 4 o'clock, after which he was the guest of J. Park Alexander. This evening's meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city. Unfortunately no arrangements were made for an overflow meeting to accommodate the many who could not get in the hall.

Senator Sherman confined himself chiefly to the tariff and silver. On the latter, recently brought into the place of prominence by the Democratic State committee, he spoke with great positiveness, describing in detail the evils that would result from free coinage:

In the course of his speech the Senator said:

The most important feature of this political campaign is the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. You may think that what happens in Congress at Washington is too remote to effect your interests. In this you are greatly mistaken. The action of Congress in levying taxes for the support of the National Government and in providing money, whether coin or paper money, as the measure of value, affects directly every inhabitant of the United States, whether poor or rich, whatever may be his employment, whether a laborer, farmer, a capitalist, or a business-man. Every one, whether a producer or a consumer, is deeply interested in the taxes he has to pay and in the money he receives or pays.

These two vital questions are now and always will be the chief foundations of political divisions in a free country. They are now the dividing lines between the Democratic and Republican parties. Other issues may arise such as arose out of the late rebellion. These have been settled from time to time, but taxation and currency—the mode of levying taxes and the qualities of our money—will always be between the two great parties.

It was the election of Mr. Cleveland and the threat of his party to overthrow our tariff laws that reduced our receipts. His election at once precipitated the hard times we have had. Who would manufacture goods and pay the old wages when the duties on foreign goods made with lower wages were to be reduced? Disturbance and stagnation, the reduction of wages and limited production here were the inevitable and certain results. Does any man believe if Harrison had been elected in 1892 instead of Cleveland there would have been such stagnation, disturbance, and distrust? There were no clouds except the steady decline in silver, but this was easily corrected by stopping the purchase of silver bullion. Had Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party been content with this our industries would have continued in active operation.

Free Trade the Bourbon Policy.

But the eager cry was repeated that the McKinley act must go, that free trade was the policy of the Democratic party, that protection was a fraud and robbery, that duties should be for revenue only, that raw materials should be free, and all farm products except such as grow in the South are raw materials. They were indifferent that wages must be reduced. It was in this spirit that the Wilson bill was reported in the House; that wool was admitted free; that Northern industries were submitted to the test of free trade, and that Southern industries were protected. The Wilson bill passed, but in a form that no one approved. Even its warmest advocates asked for radical changes. It would have reduced the current revenue $60,000,000 a year and created a deficiency which could only be met by an increase of the bonded debt of the United States. A deficiency greater in amount than that was a matter of indifference to them.

When the bill came to the Senate it became evident that it could not pass. Conservative Democratic Senators refused to vote for it. Each Senator tried to preserve the particular industry in which his constituents were interested. One Senator secured a high duty on collars and cuffs. Another would not vote for the bill with the income tax in it. Others wanted coal to be protected. In the South, fortunately, they have found iron ore and Southern Senators demanded a duty on iron ore. Iron ore was not with them a raw material, but wool, the result of the labor and care of farmers, was a raw material.

Sugar, which was free by the McKinley law and the Wilson bill, was found by several Senators to be a finished production of the highest art, and they demanded a duty of 40 per cent on imported sugar. Fortunately for them sugar was the product of a trust, a corporate combination based upon nine millions of property in sugar refineries, but with a nominal capital of $75,000,000 and bonds outstanding to the amount of $10,000,000. It was able to pay dividends of 6 to 10 per cent on all its capital and the interest of its bonds besides. It wanted the duty of 40 per cent on the sugar and the additional duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound for refining foreign sugar. Strange to say that demand was supported by every Democratic Senator, not willingly, I admit, but it was the price demanded by the sugar trust and had to be paid to secure the passage of the bill. Fellow-citizens, this is a strange story, but it is a true one. To go over the long and weary negotiations of our Democratic friends would take more time than we have before the election. What occurred was not in the open Senate, but in secret conclaves or caucuses, where each Senator prescribed his conditions for his vote and all the Democratic votes were necessary to pass the bill.

But the great wrong and injustice of this bill is in placing wool on the free list. Wool is one of the most valuable productions of our country, essential to its independence as a Nation. Ever since 1816 it has been protected and fostered by reasonable duties. Our farmers are compelled to compete with Australia, Argentina, and all other new countries in the production of this important staple. The pretext for this is that wool is a raw material, and yet it is the result of one year's labor and care by more than 1,000,000 farmers.

Iron ore and coal are carefully protected, and chiefly because they have recently been found and mined in some of the Southern States. This was the reason given by Southern Senators for refusing to put these raw articles upon the free list but they resolutely refused to give any protection to wool, chiefly a production of the Northern States. The result will be the practical destruction of one of the great industries of our country.

Free Coinage of Silver.

Another great question involved in this election is the free coinage of silver. The recent Democratic convention of Ohio adopted this resolution: "We dissent from the President's views, construction, and treatment of the silver question, and, therefore, believe that silver should be restored to the position it occupied as money prior to its demonetization by the Republican party, and to that end we favor the unlimited free coinage of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 and with equal legal tender power."

This resolution is in direct opposition to the national Democratic platform of 1892 and the known views of President Cleveland. The attempt to carry this resolution into effect would rive the Democratic party from turret to foundation stone. The policy it proposes would reduce the purchasing power of the dollar more than one-half. The wages of labor would be practically reduced, for the depreciated dollar would buy only what 50 cents will now.

The experience of every nation in the world proves that the cheaper money will fill the channels of circulation, and the money of higher value will be hoarded or exported. This is a rule as universal as the movement of the earth around the sun or the flow of the tides of the ocean. No one will pay gold when silver worth one-half in commercial value can be paid instead. The amount of silver in sight in the world is stated at 3,000,000,000 ounces, each ounce containing 480 grains. The annual production of silver in the world is about 161,000,000 ounces, the commercial value of which is $125,000,000, but the coinage value at the present ratio is now about $225,000,000.

The vast hoard of silver will be invited to the United States in the hope to obtain more for it than its market value. What benefit will this radical change in our coinage laws, if made, confer upon the people of the United States? It is said that it will double the price of all our productions. So it would nominally, but will it not also double the price of all you have to buy?

If the object of this change is to increase the volume of money why should not the government buy the silver bullion at its market price and issue its money, coin or paper, to the amount of the cost of the silver? This would give us more money, and we would have in the Treasury enough silver at gold prices to redeem our money. This would be honest and right. We tried that experiment in 1890. We passed a law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to buy the enormous amount of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month at market price, and to issue in exchange for it United States Treasury notes. I voted for this law and it was called the "Sherman law."

Sherman Law Futile.

I voted for it with much doubt, upon the confident assertion that this large purchase of silver bullion would prevent its declining in value. But, in spite of our purchases, the price of silver went down, down, down, from 105 cents an ounce to 65 cents, and this loss fell upon the government. The experiment having failed, Congress repealed the act of 1890 and I voted for that repeal.

What would be the inevitable result of the free coinage of silver now, when the silver in the dollar is worth only 50 cents? Does any man need to be told that it will be worth only what it cost? By carefully limiting the amount of silver coins and coining only on government account we can maintain silver coins at par with gold coins, just as we keep paper money by a promise to receive it as money and redeem it in gold if demanded. That is what we did with nearly $400,000,000 of paper money in 1879. We accumulated a fund of gold; we promised to pay the notes in coin. The notes had been depreciated during and after the war. We lifted them up by resumption in January, 1879, and from that day to this they have been of equal value with gold coin in any market of the world.

We have pledged the faith of the United States that all forms of money shall be kept equal to each other. Thus far we have been able to maintain that pledge. Is it not a matter of pride to every American that our courage was demonstrated in war, that our generosity and moderation were displayed in peace; that our financial honor is untarnished and our credit is equal to that of any nation in the world?

The free coinage of silver will break down all this. The government will lose all control over the amount of money to be issued. This will depend upon the greed of bankers and bullion dealers. There will be no limit upon it except the vast quantity of silver in the world. All this will seek our market as long as our silver dollar is worth more than the bullion in it. The result is inevitable, as certain as the law of gravitation. The purchasing power of the silver dollar with coinage free will be the market value of the silver bullion. No gold will be taken to the mint or be paid into the Treasury. All we have will be withdrawn and the United States will stand with China, Japan, India, Mexico, and South America as silver States and be detached from the great civilized nations of Europe who still maintain the gold standard.

The Democratic platform which I read to you denounces the Republican party for demonetizing silver. A brief history of silver legislation will show how false is this statement.

Currency Legislation.

At the beginning of our government gold and silver were recognized as the standard of money at their relative market value. A careful computation was made by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and the ratio of value was fixed as being 15 of silver to 1 of gold. Coins were issued of both gold and silver, but it was soon shown that silver was undervalued; that fifteen ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold, and therefore the silver was exported, and in 1805, after less than $1,500,000 were issued, Mr. Jefferson, then President, suspended the coinage of the silver dollar, and none were issued after that until 1838, and then but few were issued until 1878. So that, in fact, the silver dollar was practically demonetized long before the Republican party existed. In 1853, during the administration of President Pierce and a Democratic Congress, the minor coins of silver were reduced in value and made a legal-tender only for $5. Though the dollar was not stricken from the coinage, yet it was practically demonetized and superseded.

In 1873, when the coinage acts were revised, after full consideration during four sessions of Congress, the silver dollar was omitted from the coins provided for. It was then worth more than a dollar of gold. The bill was debated and considered as fully as any measure could be and it was passed in both Houses without division. In 1878, after the decline of silver had commenced, Congress authorized the purchase of not to exceed $4,000,000 and not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver a month, and under this act more silver dollars were issued every year thereafter than the entire aggregate of silver dollars during the whole period from the beginning of the government to that time. If it was demonetized in 1873 it was certainly remonetized in 1878. As silver was declining in value and was worth less in gold than the ratio fixed by law, the amount of silver to be purchased was properly limited.

It is sometimes said that the demonetization of silver caused the decline of silver bullion. This is not true. Silver bullion declined because the production in silver enormously increased, not only in this, but in other countries. I have a table before me which shows that prior to 1845 there was no silver produced in the United States. From 1845 to 1860 the amount was about $50,000 a year. In 1861 the amount produced was $2,000,000. This increased year by year until the amount of silver produced in the United States reached in 1892 the sum of $82,101,000.

It is this enormous production that has caused the fall in the market value of silver—precisely the same causes that have reduced the value of iron, copper, and nickel. It is this large increase in the quantity of silver produced and this fall in the value of silver that has led to the suspension of silver coinage among all the nations of Europe. Any attempt by the United States alone to maintain its value in view of this vast production would be the height of folly and madness.

I am a thorough believer in bimetallism. I believe that both gold and silver are necessary metals for coinage into money to measure the value of all other productions of human industry. But there must be some fixed ratio of value between the two metals. They must be standards of value not only for other productions but for each other. Every nation that uses gold as its standard also uses silver for minor coins and regulates the value and number of these coins.

Circulation Per Capita.

It is sometimes said we want more money in the United States. We have now in circulation and in the Treasury more money than ever before and a larger amount per capita. I have a table from the Treasury Department, giving the amounts of gold and silver and paper money in the United States on the 1st of October, 1894.

	General stock, coined or issued.	In Treasury.	Amount in circulation Oct. 1, 1894.	Amount in circulation Oct. 1, 1893.
Gold coin	$ 579,728,587	$ 79,602,339	$ 500,126,248	$ 411,524,329
Standard silver dollars	421,176,408	360,900,165	54,276,243	59,569,103
Subsidiary silver	75,654,481	16,899,713	58,244,768	64,916,209
Gold certificates	64,845,699	55,260	64,790,439	121,210,399
Silver certificates	339,676,504	9,155,785	330,520,719	326,849,827
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	151,609,287	30,113,896	121,495,374	107,001,850
United States notes	346,681,016	79,397,535	267,283,481	322,603,158
Currency cert's, act June 8, 1872	56,305,000	550,000	55,755	17,290,000
National bank notes	207,564,458	5,017,748	202,546,710	165,085,108
Totals	$2,242,641,420	$587,602,438	$1,655,038,982	$1,596,049,983

Population of the United States Oct. 1, 1894, estimate at 68,764,000; circulation per capita, $24.07.

From this it appears that we have coined or issued $2,242,641,420; in the Treasury, $587,602,438; in circulation, $1,655,038,982; circulation per capita, $24.07. This is an increase of circulation in one year of over $58,000,000. With this condition of our coin and currency it is idle to talk about the want of more money. Free coinage would debase our money, expel or hoard all our gold, impair the security and redemption of our United States notes and national bank notes and place our credit and currency on the position of Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico.

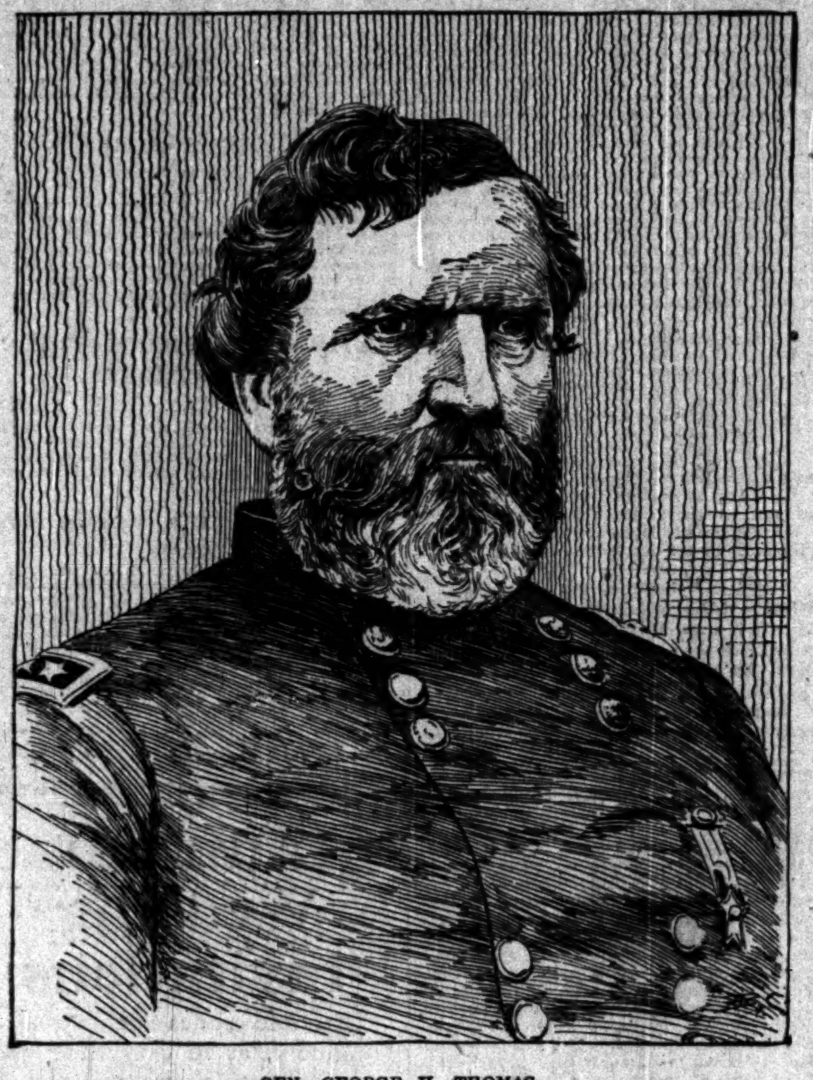
Fellow-citizens, these are all grave and serious questions that should be far above the passing questions of political strife. They demand your serious thought. I believe the Republican party is better able to deal with them wisely than the Democratic party. That party is hopelessly divided. Its free silver plank in Ohio is but an indication of willingness to sacrifice the business interests of the country for a transient party cry. The Republican party that conducted our country through the War of the Rebellion, that has maintained the honor and credit of our country for more than thirty years, can safely be trusted to solve these financial problems. The past is the best security of the future. In this sterling Republican district, in this thriving City of Akron, I feel justified in discussing financial questions and in appealing to your citizens without distinction of party or creed to stand firmly for American industries and good money and plenty of it.

IS A "THOMAS" NIGHT

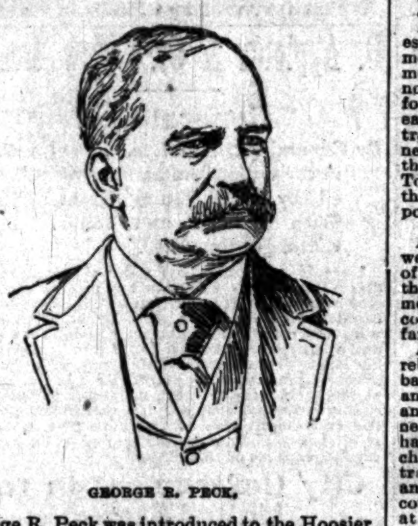
GEORGE R. PECK'S TRIBUTE TO THE FAMOUS GENERAL.

Address Delivered at the Loyal Legion Banquet at Indianapolis, Ind.—Incidents in the Life of the Hero of Chickamauga and Nashville Portrayed—Gen. McCook, Representatives of Gen. Miles' Staff, Ex-Consul General New, and Mayor Denny Among the Guests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Indiana Loyal Legion Commandery has many members and most of them sat down to the Thomas banquet at the handsome new German Club-House tonight. The name of Gen. George H. Thomas is dear to the Loyal Legion and this occasion was made a "Thomas" night. Although George R. Peck of Chicago was to deliver the main address on incidents in the life of the hero of Chickamauga and Nashville there was a number of less prominent talks in the same line. Gen. Lew Wallace was unable to meet with his brother officers, but Brig.-Gen. McCook was a conspicuous figure. From Gen. Miles' staff were Col. James Martin and Capt. Hathaway of the Adjutant-General's department and the Quartermaster's department respectively. Capt. J. E. Clelland gave a sketch on Chattanooga and Nashville and Junior Vice-Commander of Indiana D. F. Allen of Frankfort, who presided at the banquet board, made a few preliminary remarks. Ex-Consul-General in London John C. New and Mayor C. S. Denny were among the invited guests. Some of the Thomas stories that came out stirred up the Loyal Legion members to a high degree of enthusiasm for the man who it was claimed is only beginning to be properly recognized as one of the great Generals of the war. When



GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.



GEORGE R. PECK.

George R. Peck was introduced to the Hoosier Commandery there was a graceful show of applause and many complimentary interruptions occurred during the delivery of his carefully prepared address on Gen. Thomas. He spoke as follows:

George R. Peck's Address.

Commander and Companions: An organization which bears in its name the word loyal does a comely and befitting thing when it pays homage to one in whom loyalty was a constant and enduring sentiment. Courage and fidelity have always been counted among the highest ideals in human conduct. And yet, the merely heroic is often but a wild, unregulated enthusiasm, an ardor in the blood, or a boyish fondness for dramatic effect. The Murats and Ruperts of history fascinate and bewitch men's minds by the very audacity of their soldiership. They are the leaders who face danger with scorn and laughter and ride into battle as gayly as to a festival. The plume and the bugle have, no doubt, their uses in war, but, after all, the issues of life and death take on a sober coloring in minds which look beneath the surface. The world can never restrain its praise for the brilliant and the daring, but who does not feel a deeper thrill in the presence of those rare, calm natures, whose depths are not sounded in a moment, and whose plain, steadfast sense of duty inspires but does not dazzle? Such a man was George H. Thomas. Those who served under him or with him knew then, as they know now, why he was the idol of his soldiers. They knew he could be counted upon always to stay by them and with them whatever fate might come. Faith is a curious sentiment, but when it once gets into the heart it does more than remove mountains. The Army of the Cumberland believed in their great commander unreservedly, and with a confidence that was based on something better than admiration. They had seen him tried; they had been in the storm with him and they had learned how God had gifted him with the sublime quality of being able to stand fast wherever it was right for him to plant his feet. "Here I stand. I can no other, God be my help!" said Luther at the Diet of Worms. "It is better that every man of her Majesty's guards should lie dead upon the field than that they should now turn their backs upon the enemy," said Sir Colin Campbell on the slopes of the Alma. "I will hold the town until we starve," was the grim message Thomas sent to Grant from beleagured Chattanooga. It stirs the blood in our old veins to think of it, for we know how well he kept his word.

Has Become a Symbol.

The years have transformed him into a type. He is no longer merely the successful General, the leader of an army, sage in counsel, and resolute in battle. He has become a symbol; a synonym; an emblem. When an American citizen seeks for a word which shall mean duty, honor, modesty, and worth; and which shall signify the courage which, because it is both moral and physical, can alone carry its possessor to the highest heights; when he would put purpose, will, and strength into a single name, he thinks of George H. Thomas.

"O, iron nerve to true occasion true
. . . . that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that
blew."

Look with me something more closely into his career and into the influences which, perhaps joined with hereditary traits, made him what he was. He was a Virginian. Let us be just: We who were born in the North cannot fully comprehend the significance of birth. Personally I count it more distinction to be of kin to those who won at Naseby and at Dunbar than to trace ancestral lines to those who lost. It is a matter of taste. And yet I can well understand how some should think it more honorable to have been defeated for the King than victorious for the Parliament. The history of Virginia is tragic from beginning to end. Proud—and justly so—of her great names; proud of Washington and the rest, she has drunk the cup of sorrow and worn the weeds of mourning. But she has never forgotten her ancient lineage nor yielded one jot of her asserted superiority. It would be better, I think, if she had; but in sadness and humiliation she has kept the faith that Virginia is, by right, first among States and greatest among sovereignties.

Under such influences Gen. Thomas was born. In his veins Cavalier and Huguenot mingled; and this fact, if it has any significance, must be considered in estimating his character and his career. I cannot find that he belonged to what is called an old family, or that he ever counted much upon azure blood; but doubtless he felt something of the pride which even the lowly-born experience in the thought, "I am a Virginian." His home and his birthplace were in Southampton County, in the southeastern part of the State, on the North Carolina line. It is not an attractive region, but there is no law governing the birthplaces of great men. His boyhood was, doubtless, like that of all boys, the world over; not entirely happy, nor altogether unhappy, full of adventure and of play, with glimpses—such as come, alas, too soon—of the sorrows and the disappointments which are in store for all.

Early Military Records.

He was 20 years old when he entered West Point June 1, 1836. Emerging from the military academy he served in the Everglades of Florida against the Seminoles, and then in the Mexican war under Gen. Taylor. In 1855 he came to an important event in his career. He had served in the regular army fifteen years, always faithfully and well. Jefferson Davis—how strange it seems now—was Secretary of War. Under his orders and direction the cavalry service of the army was reorganized, and the new Second Regiment had for its officers a list which cannot at this day be read without mingled feelings of anger and of shame, for it is only too plain that in the Cabinet the man specially charged with the defense of the national honor already meditated its destruction. The field officers of the regiment were:

Colonel—Albert Sidney Johnson.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert E. Lee.
Senior Major—William J. Hardee.
Junior Major—George H. Thomas.

All were of Southern birth; but one, the greatest and the best, was an American, and, what is more, one who believed his oath as a soldier meant what it said. It is hard to understand now the situation in which George H. Thomas found himself at the outbreak of the war. It was easy for us to be for the Union. Education and tradition united to make us so. But we had never been taught that the State is superior to the nation. We had not been born in Virginia. To us the American flag meant everything—all that could possibly be in sovereignty and in power—

"The attribute of awe and majesty."

Ah! if you would know what George H. Thomas went through in those days inquire what became of his daily friends and companions. They were the men who turned their faces to the South, the men who were whispering in his ear the sweet counsels of the hour, the wooings of home and family and birthplace.

Albert Sidney Johnston resigned to go into the rebellion, and died at Shiloh fighting a desperate battle against his country. But Grant was there, and the soldiers of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa were with him. That was Albert Sidney Johnston's reward. Robert E. Lee—it seems hard to speak ill of him—dallied awhile with chance, coquetted with good, old Gen. Scott, who trusted him as a father trusts a well-beloved son, and finally went his way, saying good-by to country, flag, and honor. He, too, had his reward—at Appomattox. Hardee flitted through the war, sometimes fighting, sometimes marching, and finally hurried out of Savannah when Sherman was at the gates with an army which carried the flag that made men free. And so Hardee had his reward. God's mills keep grinding, however much men may think they have stopped.

Sad Crisis in His Life.

I know not what you may think, but to me there is something inexpressibly sad in the crisis which came to Gen. Thomas in 1861. It seems to us so easy to choose whom we would serve. But think what it must have been to a Virginian in those eventful days to choose between North and South—no, not between North and South, but between the United States and its enemies. He did not deliberate long—so far as we know he did not deliberate at all. He touched the right key at the first. But influences surrounded him that had swept from his feet many a weaker man.

History is always drawing parallels. Robert E. Lee and George H. Thomas, because they were both Virginians, will be kept in the light, the strong, bright, pitiless light which is turned backward on the past. Comparing them, I think it is certain that the future will give the meed of greater patriotism, of clearer views of right and wrong to Thomas, and, unless I greatly err, it will concede to him, too, a higher order of ability. There were some points of resemblance between them, but their differences were clearly, even strikingly, marked. All of Lee's biographers publish the letter he wrote to his son as far back as 1852: a kind, fatherly letter, in which this sentence appears: "Duty is the sublimest word in our language." I do not question his sincerity. Duty is a sublime word, but it is a sublimer thing. George H. Thomas, in all his great career, seldom indulged in philosophical reflections, said little of duty, but in camp and march and battle he was its very incarnation.

That he should remain firm in that memorable spring of 1861, when all around him seemed going to pieces, is characteristic of the man. It was his nature. In order to do what to him seemed clearly right he had to break with his nearest associates; with every field officer of his regiment; and he had to bear the glorious odium of being for the Nation instead of Virginia, for the whole instead of a part.

But more than this; he had to stand for what seemed an unpromising cause. And here I must speak with careful deliberation, for, as soldiers, we have been taught by tradition and by example to be generous, magnanimous, and fair. We won—not in a day, nor in a year, but—we won; and for thirty years men have been explaining how it came about. It is much the fashion in some quarters now, to say little of right and wrong, but much of "superior numbers" and "overwhelming resources," and of the hordes that swept down from the North, whereby the cause was lost. It is time that some one should, in all kindness, dispel this illusion, for it is an illusion, and nothing more. It is not true, and never was true, that the South was conquered by such means. It is useful to go back to times as they were, instead of measuring events by times as they are. The simple truth is that when Lee went South and Thomas stood fast by the flag, all the world outside of the loyal North said Lee had chosen wisely and Thomas had made a bitter mistake. And so it seemed, for the world is always wise in its own conceit. I cannot recall a single military critic in Europe, writing from the cold scientific point of view, who did not demonstrate to his own sat-

[Continued on fourteenth page.]

INGALLS FEARS FATE.

CONSIDERS KANSAS SENATORIAL SUCCESSION A "HOODOO."

Not the Seat Occupied by Peffer, but the Place Originally Held by Brilliant, Though Unscrupulous, Lane—Misfortune and Sudden Death Have Followed the Footsteps of Every Man but Martin Who Has Held the Place—Cloud on the Latter's Title.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—If it were not for the vein of superstitition that runs through the nature of John James Ingalls he would undoubtedly be a candidate for election to the United States Senate before the next Legislature. He has taken a prominent and active part in the campaign, but every speech he makes he repeats the statement that he is not a candidate for any office—"not now." If he were to change his mind tomorrow he would at once become the strongest candidate in the Republican field, for the people of Kansas take great pride in Ingalls, notwithstanding the many bad breaks he has made. When it was suggested after the death of Senator Plumb that Gov. Humphrey should appoint him as the best qualified man to fill the vacancy, he promptly put a stop to all gossip in that direction by declaring that he did not propose to ride back into the Senate on a hearse. He gave expression to a similar sentiment in the campaign of two years ago, when he was the recipient of a decided boom for Senator to fill the Plumb vacancy. The real truth is that Ingalls considers the Senatorial succession in which a vacancy will occur this year a "hoodoo." He has looked back over the history of all who have been elected in that line from the time of Jim Lane, who fills the grave of a suicide, down to Plumb, who died suddenly in the very zenith of his career.

To those who have the least bit of superstition concealed about their persons Ingalls' decision will not appear at all strange when they are acquainted with the unfortunate history of those who have been elected United States Senators from Kansas as successors of the brilliant though unscrupulous Lane. Lane came to Kansas from Indiana, fresh from the halls of Congress. He was a Democrat and voted and fought for the Douglas bill in the House of Representatives when the Kansas-Nebraska struggle was on. The Free Soil excitement in his district convinced him that reëlection was impossible and decided him to cast his lot with the Territory which he helped to create. He came to Kansas possessed of an unbounded ambition and determined to gratify it by espousing the cause which, in his opinion after careful observation, was destined to win.

Lane a Man of Great Energy.

He was poor in purse and lax in morals. His reputation was unsavory, but his overpowering genius was equal to every emergency. Obstacles that would have been insurmountable to the ordinary man were thrown lightly from his path. His original intention was to organize the National Democracy in the new State and become its acknowledged leader, but this he found to be impracticable and he soon allied himself with the Free State party, and at once forced recognition in its councils. In 1861 he was elected United States Senator for the short term of four years and in 1865 was reëlected. After his second election he took sides with President Johnson in the open rupture between the President and the Republicans on the Freedmen's Bureau and civil rights bill. He thought he saw the popular tide drifting that way, and with his accustomed alacrity anticipated what he thought would prove the popular sentiment of the people. For once he made a miscalculation. He visited his home in Kansas in June, 1866, and received a cool reception from nearly all of his old friends and followers, who had up to this time given him an unquestioned and unqualified support stopping little short of homage. The scepter of his power was broken. He was no longer the political autocrat of Kansas. He could not brook the change. He became ill, then delirious, and after he had nearly recovered on July 1 he went out riding with some friends at Leavenworth, placed a revolver to his mouth and sent a bullet through his brain.

Lane's Successor Now Penniless.

Gov. Crawford appointed Edmund G. Ross, then a journeyman printer at Lawrence, to succeed Lane, and when the Legislature met he was elected to fill the unexpired term. Ross was not a strong man and he presented a striking contrast to his brilliant predecessor. He was a loyal Republican and was looked upon as the personification of honesty. In the Senate he made the same error that resulted in the downfall and tragic ending of Lane. He sympathized with President Johnson and voted "not guilty" in the impeachment trial. That act alone damned him for all time in the estimation of Kansas Republicans and he became a political outcast. He found a refuge in the Democratic party, but misfortune followed him wherever he went. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas in 1880 and shortly after his defeat he went to New Mexico, where he eked out a precarious existence as a compositor, occasionally getting a temporary position as an editor. When Cleveland was elected President the first time he appointed Ross Governor of the Territory. His administration was a failure. He engendered party strife, made many enemies and few friends. When he retired from the executive chair he was well nigh penniless, and moved to the little Town of Deming, where he established a small weekly newspaper. He lives there now, but has been compelled to dispose of his newspaper office.

Two Next Equally Unfortunate.

Alexander Caldwell was the successor of Ross in the United States Senate. It was charged that Caldwell's election was obtained by wholesale bribery and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections instituted an investigation. The evidence brought out was overwhelmingly against him and before the committee submitted its report he was permitted to resign, thus saving himself the disgrace of expulsion. He held the position a little more than two years.

Gov. Osborn appointed Robert Crozier to fill the vacancy, but when the Legislature met in 1874 Gov. James Harvey was elected for the remainder of the term, which was two years. Harvey was not a success as a Senator and at the expiration of his term retired to private life. He was never heard of again until 1890, when he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Fifth District, but was defeated in the convention. Last year he was honored by being elected Chairman of the Republican county convention in Geary County. He died at his home near Junction City last July.

Plumb and Perkins Die Suddenly.

Preston B. Plumb succeeded Harvey and was twice reëlected. He was serving his third term in the Senate when he died suddenly in Washington in December, 1891. Plumb's death was so unexpected that it seemed tragical to the people of Kansas, among whom he had more warm personal friends than any other public man who ever attained prominence in public life in the State. On New Year's day, 1892, Gov. Humphrey presented Bishop W. Perkins, who the year before had been defeated for reëlection to Congress after having served five terms, with a commission as United States Senator. He served fourteen months, when the Legislature elected John Martin to serve out what remained of Senator Plumb's term. Perkins was a candidate for the Republican caucus nomination, but was defeated by Joseph W. Ady. He again became a candidate for the Republican caucus nomination this year, and was in Topeka to attend the Republican State convention last June. He then went to Washington, where he died almost as suddenly as Plumb, before the end of the month.

John Martin is the only Democrat who ever represented Kansas in the United States Senate, and there is a cloud on the title he holds to the seat. He was elected by the Populists, with the assistance of a few Democrats. He is a candidate for reëlection, but the chances are greatly against him, as he has lost the confidence of the Populists because of his support of President Cleveland in the Senate, and they declare that rather than give him their support for a second term they will assist a Republican. Martin had been home from Washington but a few days when he was called to the death-bed of his favorite son, and it is doubtful if he takes any part in the campaign, so keenly does he feel his affliction.

The Lane Senatorial succession will, then, fall to some one else, and ex-Senator Ingalls is determined that it shall not be him. There are, however, many men, both in the Populist and Republican parties, who are anxious to tempt fate, and the contest for the place is as spirited as it would be if all who had occupied the chair had enjoyed the most pleasant and successful careers.

JERRY SIMPSON'S ELECTION SCHEME.

Gets His Name on Democratic Ticket and Has a Fight to Make.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—While the Republican State Central committee claims that a solid delegation of eight Republican members of the Lower House of Congress will be elected in Kansas next month individual members of the committee are frank to admit that if there is any district in the State in which any doubt as to the result exists it is in the "Big Seventh," the home of Jerry Simpson. More interest is manifested as to the result in this district than in any of the others, and more work is being done by both parties there than perhaps in any other two districts in the State. To Republicans Jerry Simpson is the most offensive Populist in Kansas, and his popularity among Populists is correspondingly great. He was elected in 1892 for a second term by a plurality over Chester I. Long, who is his opponent again this year, of a trifle more than 1,700. Then he had the Democratic as well as the Populist nomination. This year the Democratic convention met, and after a hard fight adjourned without making any nomination. This was only half a victory for Simpson, for while it left the opposition Republican field clear it made no provision for his name to be printed on the official ballot under the Democratic heading. He at once, after the adjournment of the convention, began laying his plans to have his name printed on the ticket as the regular Democratic nominee. He reasoned that if he could accomplish this it would make a difference of from 1,000 to 2,000 votes to him, and that on his success might depend his election.

When the convention adjourned and the new district committee was polled by Simpson and his Democratic friends it was found that a majority of them were supporters of the Populist leader. They were quietly called together at Great Bend and by a small majority voted to make Jerry Simpson the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the district. Certificates of nomination were duly filed with the Secretary of State on the very last day provided by law—first, as the nominee of the committee; second, the nominee of the committee as an assembly; third, the nominee upon petition of twenty-five citizens of Pawnee County. The Democratic State Central committee, which has taken a decided stand against fusion, objected to the action of the district committee and getting legal advice on the question took the position that the district committee had overstepped its authority and that it had no right to name a nominee for the party after the convention had decided by resolution that no nomination should be made. Consequently, as soon as the several certificates of alleged nomination had been filed the following protests were entered against them that the name of Simpson should not be printed on the official ballot as the Democratic candidate: First, that the Congressional committee had no such authority to make nominations; second, that the committee does not constitute an assembly; third, that such a petition from twenty-five citizens could not name a candidate upon the State ticket.

The case will be heard by the State Election Board Monday, Oct. 15. The board is composed entirely of Populists and it is expected that a decision will be rendered in favor of Simpson. As soon as the board makes its decision, if it is adverse to the objectors, an injunction will be asked of the Supreme Court to restrain the Secretary of State from having Simpson's name printed on the ballot as the Democratic nominee. Great interest is being manifested in the outcome of the controversy, for there is a general belief that upon it may depend the result of the election. On the same day the Election Board will hear the objection offered by Chairman Breidenthal to the printing on the official ballot of the "Populist State ticket," which has been nominated by a petition signed by about 1,000 persons who are opposed to the regularly nominated "People's Party State ticket." In his protest Chairman Breidenthal asserts that many of the names found upon the petition are forgeries, and that they were placed thereon without any authority. He also charges that the People's party convention held in this city last June had nominated a ticket that had been popularly known as the "Populist" ticket, and that the name selected by the petitioners, while not technically the same as that of the People's party, was still calculated to deceive the unwary voter.

Chairman Breidenthal claims that if the new ticket was given a name on the ballot that did not contain the word Populist he would much rather have it in the field than not. He says that if it is not printed on the ballot all of the disgruntled Populists will vote the Republican ticket. In fact, he says that he is glad the ticket has been nominated, but that he does not intend that it shall sail under false colors.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS AT WORK

Their Chances Materially Brighten and Victory Is Now Counted On.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—The political situation in South Dakota has been undergoing a change during the thirty days the Republicans have been campaigning. Prior to the first of September the outlook was flattering to the Populists, but now the Republicans have no doubt of electing their entire ticket. The Populists have lost many of their leaders, notably Hugh J. Campbell, their candidate for United States Senator two years ago. He has returned to the Republicans. The State organization is perfect. The issue this fall is mainly on the candidacy of Senator R. F. Pettigrew for reëlection. Thus far he has a majority of the legislative nominees. The Democratic vote will not exceed 50 per cent of that cast two years ago, while the Populists expect, and undoubtedly will have, an increased vote at the coming election. Still the Republicans look for a majority of 5,000 over the Populists. The opposition to the reëlection of Gov. Sheldon is fading away and he will run up with his ticket.

CUMBERLAND SYNOD'S WORK OVER.

Part of the Last Day Devoted to a Temperance Rally.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Synod concluded its convention yesterday. Devotional exercises were led by the Rev. B. F. Lawrence of Danvers. The Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams was chosen President of the proposed Cumberland Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago and the Rev. W. C. Logan Secretary. Part of the day was given over to a temperance rally. In the discussion on the report on missions the Rev. J. W. Laughlin of St. Louis said the Chicago societies undertook too much. The Rev. Mr. William and the Rev. Mr. Logan said the church was prospering more in Chicago than it was in St. Louis.

The annual meeting of the Baptist City Missionary Society was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. No business outside of the election of the Executive committee was transacted. The following were elected: F. W. Parker, L. K. Gillson, R. Street, J. B. Earle, the Rev. William M. Lawrence, D. D., the Rev. F. H. Hawley, President W. R. Harper, the Rev. C. R. Henderson, D. D., the Rev. C. E. Hewitt, D. D. The Executive committee will meet for organization next Monday.

One Tramp Fatally Shot in a Fight.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A gang of thirteen tramps camped near the South Side glass factory had a fight among themselves this morning while on their way to a saloon. One of them was shot in both legs. He gave his name as John Lawrence of Central Iowa. He will probably die. The police arrested ten, including the one who did the shooting. All are in jail pending the examination which will occur before Mayor Bonham tomorrow.

HOLMAN HAD A BILL.

Great Objector of the House for Once Forgets Himself.

FAVORS PRIVATE CLAIM.

One of the Kind He Is Noted for Always Opposing.

"CLIENTS" ARE TOO POOR.

They Cannot Wait on Slow Court of Appeals.

RECORDS OF CONGRESS PROVE IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—For many years the Hon. William S. Holman of Indiana has posed in the House of Representatives as the "watchdog of the Treasury," falling heir to that title when the original "watch-dog of the Treasury," the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois retired from Congress in 1869. He has for years been known as the great "objector" of the House of Representatives, and while it is undoubtedly true that during the long period of his Congressional service he has prevented the passage of many private claims that possibly should not have had a favorable report, it is equally true and beyond all question that he has objected to and prevented the passage of hundreds of as honest, just, and meritorious claims as were ever presented to Congress.

Every Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1861 to date, from Galusha A. Grow to Charles F. Crisp, has known the inconsistent and hypocritical character of Judge Holman's opposition to private claims, and has so expressed himself either publicly or privately, none with more positiveness and vehemence than Speakers Kerr, Randall, Carlisle, and Crisp, all sturdy Democrats. His "wabbling" and tricky course in this regard was fully exposed in the Fifty-first Congress by Speaker Reed, and has from time to time been ventilated by the Washington correspondents of leading Democratic papers. For a few years past Judge Holman has changed his tactics as to private claims. He has always been "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." And so he has instigated and incited other members—usually men of character or standing—to do the "objecting," while he would privately furnish the reasons or arguments against the bill. There are today on the files of Congress or on its calendars hundreds of just and meritorious claims which have been "objected" to, Congress after Congress, by Judge Holman, who, as the record will show, has passed or assisted in passing scores of unworthy claims involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Instance of Holman's Insincerity.

He has specially posed as the enemy of "war claims," particularly of that class which asked for payment for property destroyed in battle or by the lawless and wanton acts of troops or as a military necessity. All this class of claims under the recognized principles of international law is never paid, for the reason that no obligation to pay for property so destroyed is recognized as existing. A few such cases, as for instance college, university, and school buildings, churches, hospitals, etc., have, as a matter of grace and public policy, been made exceptions, but they have been placed entirely on that ground.

In the closing hours of the last session of Congress Judge Holman tried to pass through the House of Representatives a claim of this class, which had not passed the Senate even as a matter of "Senatorial courtesy" to either of the Indiana Senators. The bill was H. R. 7,992, for the relief of J. & O. P. Cobb & Co., and appropriated the sum of $5,441 to pay the claimants for certain barges and flatboats loaded with hay, which were destroyed by a United States gunboat by order of Gen. Bayle during the Morgan raid of 1863 to prevent the hay from being used by Gen. Morgan's command. Judge Holman passed a bill through the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress paying for both the hay and barges, but the Senate—liberal as it is—refused to pay for the barges, which had been contracted for by the government. Even the Senators did not ask payment for the barges and flatboats, which were the private property of J. and O. P. Cobb & Co. The bill in question had not been reported by the very liberal War Claims committee of the House, though constantly importuned by Judge Holman so to do. On the contrary the records of the committee show that the subcommittee reported it adversely to the full committee and that by the special request of Judge Holman it was "laid over" for the present session.

Holman Pleaded with Fellow Members.

The request was made by Judge Holman immediately after the reading of the journal Aug. 27, the day before the adjournment, when there were by actual count, made by an officer of the House, but twenty-seven members present, a count by tellers some time later on a public matter of importance showing the presence of but eighty members, compelling the withdrawal of the measure and the adjournment of the House. Judge Holman pleaded long and earnestly with Representative Marsh of Illinois and other members to withdraw their objections, but in vain. Not a single member of the Committee on War Claims was present, there was great noise and confusion in the hall, the Clerk read rapidly and indistinctly, and if most any other member than Judge Holman had preferred the request it is probable the claim would have slipped through. But Judge Holman is so obnoxious to members by reason of his insincere, tricky, and hypocritical course in respect to private claims that no request of his for unanimous consent is ever granted. He stated, in preferring the request, that it was "a great many years since I have asked the House to consider a private bill." Why, then, this urgency in the closing hours of a session with but twenty-seven members present—not one being a member of the Committee on War Claims—to pass a bill which had not only not been reported favorably by said committee, but which instead had been reported unfavorably by a subcommittee and "laid over" for the session, as a favor to Judge Holman?

The answer may possibly be found in the response made by Judge Holman to Mr. Marsh of Illinois, who asked why he (Holman) objected to sending the case to the Court of Claims. Said Judge Holman: "Sending the case to that court would involve time and expense and my clients are too old and too poor to bear that." It may seem incredible that Judge Holman should thus publicly advertise his attorneyship, but there is the language in the record of that day's proceedings, page 10,407, lines 4 and 5 of the first column.

Comment is unnecessary.

FOR A PLATFORM ON TEMPERANCE.

Executive Committee of the Chicago Union to Consider the Matter.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Temperance Union met in Room 33 of the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were incomplete on account of lack of time to hear from the sale of the tickets for the Auditorium meeting. Another meeting will be held in several days, at which time the question of forming a permanent organization will be discussed and arrangements made for a representative gathering of all the temperance and kindred elements of the city to agree upon a common platform.

LIFE OF RUFUS KING.

BY HIS SON, CHARLES KING, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

"Costume of Colonial Times," by Alice Morse Earle—"Sorrow and Song," by Coulson Kernahan—"The Green Carnation," the Latest Literary Satire in London—Brief Notices of Notable Books—Notes and Gossip About Forthcoming Publications.

There has just been published the first volume of "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, Comprising His Letters, Private and Official Documents, and His Speeches." In view of the active and prominent part taken by Mr. King in public life for more than a third of a century subsequent to the Revolution—he having been a member of the Congress of the Confederation and of the Constitutional convention, Senator from New York, Minister to England, twice Federalist candidate for Vice-President, and once for President—it may seem odd that the publication of a complete history of his life and public labors should be delayed until nearly seventy years after his death. The labor of writing his life and editing his correspondence was undertaken by his son, Charles King, the President of Columbia College. His time was so much occupied by his official duties that when he died in 1868 but little had been accomplished. The work then fell into the hands of Dr. Charles R. King, who has just issued the first volume, covering the years 1755-1794. The editor says in his preface:

> The copiousness of the material which came into his hands makes (for some periods) the task of selection difficult; while at other times when questions of deep interest are involved there are gaps in the correspondence which cannot be filled up. He has, however, carefully reproduced verbatim the letters and many summary statements by Rufus King in his handwriting, explanatory of public events and throwing light upon persons and the times. There is no desire on his part to do more than to present a faithful picture of them as they appear, and to vindicate Mr. King where exceptions have been taken to his course in public matters. A continuous narrative has not been attempted throughout the work, the correspondence filling up the gaps, tied together by explanatory remarks and notes.

It was by a series of accidents, rather than by design, that Rufus King became a citizen of New York. He was born at Scarborough, Me., where his father died in 1775. Two years previous the son had been sent to Harvard. His studies were interrupted by the occupation of the college buildings by the American troops, immediately after the battle of Lexington. Not until June of the following year were the students able to return to the college. In July Mr. King wrote to his brother-in-law, Dr. Southgate:

> Believe me, my dear brother, when I tell you that the situation of our family, added to the gloomy prospect which a young man in my condition has before him of entering into the world of this day, distracts my soul and makes me almost desperately resolved to engage in my country's services, hoping thereby so far to drive away reflection as to be moderately happy. I confess that could I enjoy domestic ease and pleasure with my friends, and acquaintance, 'twould be more agreeable than the fatigues and tumults of war. In the former ambition would be dead, but nevertheless, I should be calm and happy. In the latter I doubt not I should likewise be happy. In camp there is a spacious field for ambition to play in; and the man who places "death in one eye and honor in the other" will never fail of acquiring the distinction his soul thirsts for.

Mr. King was in the army at a later day, but for a short time only. After he graduated he went to Newburyport to study law. In 1778 a detachment of troops went from that town under the command of Gen. Glover to assist in the attempt that was to be made by Gen. Sullivan to retake Long Island. King left his law books, went to the camp, and was given by Glover the position of aide-de-camp. The expedition was a failure and within a month Mr. King was back at his studies, safe and sound, thanks to a circumstance related by Col. Trumbull as follows:

> Mr. Rufus King was acting as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Glover, whose quarters were in a house at the foot and east of Quaker Hill, distant from the contested position of the rear-guard a long mile. The General and the officers who composed his family were seated at breakfast, their horses standing saddled at the door. The firing on the heights of the hill became heavy and incessant, when the General directed Mr. King to mount and see what and where the firing was. He quitted the table. Poor Sherburne took his chair and was hardly seated when a spent cannonball from the scene of operations bounded in at the open window, fell upon the floor, and rolling to its destination, Sherburne's ankle, crushed all the bones of his foot. Surely there is a providence which controls the events of human life and which withdrew Mr. King from this misfortune.

In 1780 Mr. King was admitted to the bar, and in 1783 was chosen one of the representatives of Newburyport in the General Court. Curiously enough, considering the strong Federalism of his later years, the following year Mr. King was the leader in the House of the party which opposed successfully the granting of the request made by Congress for authority to impose a duty of 5 per cent on imports to secure a revenue for the use of the General Government. So high an opinion of his ability had been formed by his colleagues that the same year he was elected one of the Delegates of the State to the Continental Congress, then sitting at Trenton. He remained a member of that body until its dissolution.

In April of 1784, before Mr. King's election, Jefferson had submitted his report providing that after the year 1804 neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should exist in any of the States to be formed out of the Western territory. That was defeated. When the question of a proper disposition of the public lands came up again, in March of 1785, after Mr. Jefferson had gone to France, Mr. King moved that slavery should not be allowed in the future States. He was in favor of the absolute and immediate exclusion of slavery from the Northwest Territory. Mr. Jefferson would have permitted it to gain a foothold there and its dislodgment might have been a difficult matter. The whole question was referred to a committee, where it slept. When a few months later the ordinance for the survey and disposal of the public lands was called up Mr. King did not renew his motion, either because he did not consider it germane, or because he was convinced it could not be adopted at that time.

The ordinance for the survey and sale of the government lands adopted in 1785 differed in some material respects from the one reported by Mr. Jefferson the preceding year. The latter provided for townships ten miles square and reserved no land for schools. Elbridge Gerry had asked Col. Timothy Pickering to make to Mr. King any suggestions about the land ordinance that might occur to him. So Pickering wrote that "in looking over the act of Congress of the 23d of April, 1784 [Mr. Jefferson's act], and the present report of an ordinance relative to these lands, I observe no provision is made for ministers of the gospel, nor even for schools and academies." The omission seemed strange to a New-Englander familiar with reservations for such purposes. It would have been strange if a Virginian had thought of setting aside lands for the benefit of schools. The modified ordinance as submitted by Mr. King provided that the section of land immediately adjoining and to the northward of "that reserved for school purposes in each township was to be for the support of religion, the profits arising from each to be applied forever according to the will of a majority of male residents of full age within the same." This provision was stricken out. Probably it is fortunate that it was. It is not hard to imagine what battles of sects would have been fought over the possession of the profits of the "religious section." The reservation of land for charitable uses was also stricken out.

When in the Massachusetts Legislature Mr. King had voted against authorizing Congress to levy a small duty on imports. His views changed after he became a member of Congress and became aware of the wretched state of the Confederation. The total sum to be levied in 1785 was only $3,000,000, of which $2,500,000 was for interest on the foreign and domestic debt, while $400,555 was to cover the entire expense of the Federal Government, including Congress, Indians, diplomatic service, army, and the marine. Yet even this small sum could not be obtained, for the States would not honor the requisitions of Congress. Early in 1786 Mr. King wrote to Elbridge Gerry:

> I proposed a few days since that Congress should resolve that provided on a certain day, sufficiently distant for information to reach all the States in season, the States were not so represented as to give power to administer the government, Congress would adjourn without day. Something of this kind must be done. It is a mere farce to remain here as we have done since last October. [It was then April.] Foreigners know our situation, and the friends of free government through the world must regret it.
>
> We are without money or the prospect of it in the Federal Treasury, and the States, many of them, care so little about the Union that they take no measures to keep a representation in Congress. The civil list begin to clamor—there is not money to pay them; they are now unpaid for a longer period than since the circulation of paper money. The handful of troops over the Ohio are mutinous and desert because they are unpaid. The money borrowed in Europe is exhausted and this very day our foreign Ministers have it not in their power to receive their salaries for their support.
>
> If a dissolution must come—and dissolve our government will unless the several States immediately exert themselves in its favor—it behooves every one to withdraw in season to effect, if possible, some sort of personal security.

Two months later Mr. King wrote:

> You may depend on it that the Treasury is now literally without a penny. By anticipations and the collections from Virginia, Maryland, and New York the Board of Treasury have made provision for the Dutch interest which fell due this month. But there is no prospect of their being able to provide for the payments which will be due in January. The posts on the Ohio are not well supplied with military stores—the Secretary of War applied a few days since for $1,000 for the transportation of the necessary ammunition to these posts. The Board of Treasury, urgent as the occasion of this application is allowed to be, explicitly declared their inability to make this pitiful advance.

Naturally he was in favor of the calling of the Constitutional convention of 1787. He was one of the delegates from Massachusetts, and some brief notes of the delegates made by him are now printed for the first time. They serve, however, merely to confirm the accuracy of Mr. Madison's report. The following years he was a member of the Massachusetts convention and labored successfully for the ratification of the Constitution by it.

With the adoption of the new form of government Mr. King's connection with Massachusetts came to a close. In 1786 he had married Mary, the daughter of John Alsop, a New York merchant who represented that city in the first Continental Congress. At the wedding supper wine was produced for the first time which had been purchased at the birth of the bride and put aside for this very occasion. The pipe containing it had been bricked up in one of the arches in the house in William street and had escaped the scrutiny of the British officers who made their headquarters there. The rest of his wine was not so fortunate, but fell into the enemy's possession, as did an iron chest containing a quantity of valuable plate and a set of diamonds. As Congress met in New York, and as Mrs. King was an only daughter, Mr. King naturally spent all his time in that city. The result was that former friends, especially in Newburyport, proclaimed him an alien to the State and consequently an unfit representative of Massachusetts. Gov. Gore and other warm friends urged him to buy at once property in or near Boston so he might be sent to the House of Representatives from the Suffolk district. He came very near doing so, but finally abandoned the idea and remained a New-Yorker.

He lost nothing by it. In 1789 he was chosen to the Assembly from the City of New York and was almost immediately elected United States Senator, his colleague being Philip Schuyler. He drew a six year term and served it out. Mr. King's correspondence during that period throws some light on the important questions of the day, such as the assumption of the State debts and the location of the permanent seat of government, and also bears witness to the intensity of party and personal feeling at the time. From his notes of remarks made at the time Gouverneur Morris was nominated as Minister to France—and he made an admirable one—it appears that Senator Sherman of Connecticut, speaking against confirmation, said:

> I have never been borne down by his superior talents, nor have I experienced any mortification from the manner in which he treated me in debate. I wish him and all mankind holy and happy. I allow that he possesses a sprightly mind, a ready apprehension, and that he is capable of writing a good letter and forming a good draft.
>
> With regard to his moral character, I consider him an irreligious and profane man—he is no hypocrite and never pretended to have any religion. He makes religion the subject of ridicule, and is profane in his conversation. I do not think the public have as much security from such men as from godly and honest men. It is a bad example to promote such characters, and although they never have betrayed a trust, or exhibited proof of a want of integrity, and although they may be called men of honor—yet I would not put my trust in them—I am unwilling that the country should put their trust in them, and because they have not already done wrong, I feel no security that they will not do wrong in future. Gen Arnold was an irreligious and profane character—he was called a man of honor, but I never had any confidence in him, nor did I ever join in promoting him.

When Jay was nominated as Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain—

> Mr. Monroe declared his opinion that he was not a suitable character, since he held opinions (as appears by his reports while Secretary of Foreign Affairs) against the interests and just claims of the country.
>
> Mr. Taylor also opposed the appointment, and upon the ground of incompatibility in the office of Chief Justice and Envoy Extraordinary, upon the idea that such an appointment would destroy the independence of the judiciary by teaching them to look for lucrative employment from and dependent on the pleasure of the Executive.
>
> Burr moved the postponement of the nomination in order to adopt his resolutions—one, declaring the inexpediency of an envoy, since we could act through Pinckney, the resident Minister; the other that the appointment of a Judge to be an envoy was against the spirit of the Constitution, mischievous, and of bad policy.

[The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, comprising his letters, private and official, his public documents, and his speeches, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D. Vol. I. 1755-1794. G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

Costume of Colonial Times.

Towards the end of the Democratic national platform of 1892 is the declaration that "we are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen." When the women who are reading up on politics learn what the sumptuary laws were which were in force once in some portions of this country most of them will indorse the plank quoted above. Some who have been disturbed in mind because their servant girls wore silks and satins "like their betters" will wish that the sumptuary laws of other days were in force now. The Puritan settlers of New England were not democratic in their ideas. They were particular in the use of titles. They believed also that a person's apparel should be regulated by his or her social standing. That a plain farmer's wife should dress like the wife of a magistrate seemed to them exceedingly improper. An estate of at least £200 was held necessary to allow any freedom of costly or gay attire. On this point the Virginians and the Massachusetts Bay people were agreed. Sir Francis Wyatt, who was the Governor in 1621, was enjoined "not to permit any but the Council and the heads of hundreds to wear gold in their cloaths or to wear silk till they make it themselves." But the order was not obeyed. The Secretary of the colony writes to a friend in England:

> Our cowe keeper here of James Atty on Sundays goes accoutred all in fresh fflaminge silke, and a wife of one that had in England professed the blacke arte not of a scholler but of a collier weares her rough bever hatt with a fair perle hat band and a silken sute thereto correspondent.

The Massachusetts magistrates prohibited the wearing of gold, silver, or thread lace; all cut works, embroideries, or needlework in the form of caps, bands, or rails; gold and silver girdles, hat bands, belts, ruffs, or beaver hats; knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands; silk roses; double ruffles or capes; gold and silver buttons or silk capes. Common people were forbidden to trim their dresses with the richer furs, whose use was reserved for persons who had a social status. But these laws were useless.

Women displayed immoderate great sleeves and rails; and men walked in immoderate great sleeves and boots and breeches; both wore slashed apparel and long wings—a specially offensive fashion. Vain offenders against these sumptuary laws were presented by scores, and were tried and fined; and the Selectmen of various towns were arraigned for not prosecuting the culprits. And the ministers preached at them, and had tracts printed to warn and deter them, but still the haughty daughters and proud sons "paisted in flouting" until both preachers and magistrates gave up the unequal contest in despair, and yielded gloomily with dire memories of Sodom and Gomorrah and premonitions of similar and speedy annihilation.

Gentlemen of position took a lively and unabashed interest in their clothes in colonial days. In 1706 Young John Winthrop wrote from Boston to his uncle, Fitz-John Winthrop, aged nearly 70:

> Since my last I have picked up at several shopps in town a parcell of patterns, which are inclosed. There is no choice of anything. Everything very ordinary and extravagantly dear. It was an accidentall thing I litt upon the cambriett, which was very good and very cheap as times goe. As soon as ever I see it at Banister's shopp I thought it was the genteelest thing I had seen anywhere. There are no clothes that are fitt for a jackett and britches for your Honor, and if there were they would be too hot for summer; and no silks but a parcell of slimsly gaudy things that your Honor would not like.

In 1747, when a lad of 15, George Washington made this careful note for a tailor:

> Memorandum—To have my coat made by the following directions: To be made a frock with a lapel breast; the lapel to contain on each side six button-holes, and to be about five or six inches wide all the way equal, and to turn as the breast on the coat does; to have it made very long waisted, and in length to come down to or below the bent of the knee, the waist from the armpit to the fold to be exactly as long or longer than from thence to the bottom, not to have more than one fold in the skirt, and the top to be made just to turn in, and three button-holes, the lapel at the top to turn as the cape of the coat, and buttons to come parallel with the button-holes and the last button-hole on the breast to be right opposite the button on the hip.

Washington sent to England for the following articles for his stepdaughter Nelly Custis, then 4 years old:

> 8 pairs kid mitts.
> 4 pairs gloves.
> 2 pairs silk shoes.
> 4 pairs calamanco shoes.
> 4 pairs leather pumps.
> 6 pairs fine thread stockings.
> 4 pairs fine worsted stockings.
> 2 caps.
> 2 pairs ruffles.
> 2 tuckers, bibs, and aprons, if fashionable.
> 2 fans.
> 2 masks.
> 2 bonnets.
> 1 cloth cloak.
> 1 stiffened coat of fashionable silk made to pack thread stays.
> 6 yards ribbons.
> 2 necklaces.
> 1 pair silver sleevebuttons with stones.
> 6 pocket handkerchiefs.

The "Costume of Colonial Times," from which the preceding extracts are taken is mainly a glossary of words relating to male or female dress which were used two centuries ago, but which are not correct now or have new meanings. Mrs. Earle has rummaged old letters, the inventories of estates, and the wills filed in Probate courts, and has gone through the advertisements in musty old papers for the purpose of collecting her material. No one is excusable henceforth for not knowing what "Sherry-vallies" were. Umbrellas were not used in New England until after the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1740 a young lady in Windsor, Conn., carried one which had been sent her from the West Indies. Her neighbors mocked her by carrying sieves balanced on broom-handles. One of the earliest special advertisements of umbrellas appearing in a Boston paper of June 6, 1768, is as follows:

> Umbrilloes made and sold by Isaac Greenwood, turner, in his shop in Front street at the following prices: Neat mahogany frames, tipt with ivory or brass ferrils, 42s 6d plain; others at 40s; printed at 36s; neat Persian umbrellas compleat at 6 10s and in proportion for better silk. Those ladies whose ingenuity, leisure, and economy leads them to make their own may have them cut out by buying umbrella sticks or forms of him; and those ladies that are better employed may have them made at 15s apiece.

The list of the different kinds of wigs is an unending one. There were: The tie, the brigadier, the spencer, the abemarle, the Major, the grave full bottom, the giddy feather top, the week lock, the bob, the minor bob, the lavant, the vallancy, the drop wig, the buckle wig, the grecian fly, the beau peruke, the long tail, the bob tail, the cut wig, the tuck wig, the twist wig, the scratch, the macaroni toupee, and the campaign. The latter was made very full and curled eighteen inches to the front. It had "knots or bobs—a dildo on each side with a curled forehead." This multiplicity of names shows how universal the wearing of wigs was in spite of the thunders of the pulpit. Enoch Freeman of Portland paid cheerfully for shaving the heads of his three sons, aged respectively 11, 9, and 7, and buying them expensive wigs. A young girl wrote to her mother from Boston:

> Now, mamma, what do you think I am going to ask for? A wig. Eleanor Coffin has got a new one just like my hair and only $5. I must either cut my hair or have one. I cannot dress it at all stylish. At the assembly I was quite ashamed of my head, for nobody had long hair.

All classes wore wigs. Many a runaway slave is described as wearing off a "white horsehair wigg," a "flaxen naturall wigg," or a "full goatshair wigg." An advertisement in the *Massachusetts Gazette* of July 11, 1774, makes mention of a negro who "wore off a curl of hair tied on a string around his head to imitate a scratch wig."

Such are among the pleasant bits of reading to be found in Mrs. Earle's book, and women who are quick to see the absurdities of the fashions of the past will enjoy reading it and will marvel at the New York dame of two centuries ago who had ten expensive petticoats, three calico nightgowns, and five pair of white cotton stockings. (Costume of Colonial Times, by Alice Morse Earle. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Poets and Poetry.

In "Sorrow and Song," by Coulson Kernahan (J. B. Lippincott company), a book which might as well be called "Pain and Poetry," or any other similar alliterative and sentimental name, the author treats of such an ill-assorted company as Heinrich Heine, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Louise Chandler Moulton, Frederick William Robertson (who was an English preacher), and Philip Bourke Marston, the blind poet. The article on Heine is extremely sophomoric and tells nothing that has not been already said with more felicity of epigram than Mr. Kernahan can command. His literary "log-rolling" in the essay on Louise Chandler Moulton will be disagreeable to that poetess, though it is intended to be complimentary. The last chapter, which treats of Marston, is the best, because it gives an appreciative notice of a minor poet in whom many lovers of modern verse were interested. "On an occasion when Marston was not present," says Mr. Kernahan, "the name of Arthur O'Shaughnessy was mentioned and the excellence of his lyrics commended. 'Yes,' said Rossetti, 'O'Shaughnessy has done some good work, but that Philip Marston stands at the head of all the younger men is, I think, beyond question.' This was high praise from such a quarter, but Rossetti's estimate of Marston will always to some extent be discounted by those who remember that the blind poet was himself of the school of which the poet-painter was the acknowledged master."

Mr. Kernahan quotes several of Marston's choicest lyrics, pointing out that "it was an unfortunate as well as a fortunate thing for the blind singer that when fate set him to sing darkling (as men veil a songbird's cage that it may more readily learn each note) the voice from the outer world which he was ever quick to distinguish was the voice of Rossetti. Fortunate, for the reason that Marston could scarcely have chosen a more consummate master of song under whom to perfect the gift with which he himself was endowed; unfortunate, because the blind poet's love and reverence for his master led him so to saturate himself with his master's work that his thoughts took coloring from Rossetti to an extent which tended to subordinate his own individuality."

Marston died in 1887, and in 1891 his unpublished poems were issued under the title of "A Last Harvest." Peculiar interest is lent to this volume by the fact that it made its appearance after his death. The most notable poem in the collection is the opening lyric, in which under the metaphor of "Love's Pleasure-House," Marston sings his worship of the physical beauty of womanhood. The poem is reminiscent of Edgar Allan Poe:

> Love built for himself a Pleasure-House—
>   A Pleasure-House fair to see;
> The roof was gold, and the walls thereof
>   Were delicate ivory.
>
> Violet crystal the windows were,
>   All gleaming and fair to see;
> Pillars of rose-stained marble up-bore
>   That house where men longed to be.
>
> Violet, golden, and white and rose,
>   That Pleasure-House fair to see
> Did show to all; and they gave Love thanks
>   For work of such mastery.
>
> Love turned away from his Pleasure-House,
>   And stood by the salt, deep sea;
> He looked therein, and he flung therein
>   Of his treasure the only key.
>
> Now never a man till time be done
>   That Pleasure-House fair to see
> Shall fill with music and merriment,
>   Or praise it on bended knee.

The most remarkable feature in "A Last Harvest" is the high average excellence of the sonnets. Here is one which, if somewhat conventional in conception, is finely expressed:

TOMORROW.

> "I said 'Tomorrow!' one bleak, winter day—
>   'Tomorrow I will live my life anew,'—
> And still 'Tomorrow!' while the winter grew
> To spring, and yet I dallied by the way,
> And sweet dear sins still held me in their sway.
>   'Tomorrow!' I said, while summer days wore through;
>   'Tomorrow!' while chill autumn round me drew;
> And so my soul remained the sweet sins' prey.
>
> So pass the years, and still, perpetually,
>   I cry, 'Tomorrow will I flee each wile;
> Tomorrow, surely, shall my soul stand free,
>   Safe from the siren voices that beguile!'
> But death waits for me, with a mocking smile,
> And whispers—'Yea! Tomorrow, verily!'"

The Green Carnation.

The latest literary satire in England is "The Green Carnation" (Heinemann), which will probably receive more attention than it intrinsically deserves, because it reeks with personalities. The hero, Mr. Esme Amarinth, is an elaborate take-off on Oscar Wilde, who, it seems, is successful in getting himself talked about several years after he ought to be forgotten. The following is an example of Mr. Amarinth's Gilbertian soliloquizing:

> I am absurd, and have been so for very many years, and in very many ways. I have been an esthete. I have laid upon hearth-rugs and eaten passion flowers. I have clothed myself in breeches of white samite, and offered my friends yellow jonquils instead of afternoon tea. But when estheticism became popular in Bayswater—a part of London built for the delectation of the needy rich—I felt that it was absurd no longer, and I turned to other things. It was then, one golden summer day among the flowering woods of Richmond, that I invented a new art, the art of preposterous conversation.

It is said of Mr. Amarinth that whenever the public interest in him showed signs of flagging he wrote an improper story, or published an epigram in one volume, on hand-made paper, with immense margins, or produced a play full of other people's wit, or said something scandalous about the north pole. He had ruined the reputation of more than one eminently respectable ocean which had previously been received everywhere, and had covered nature with confusion by his open attacks upon her. Just now he was living upon his green carnation, which had been freely paragraphed in all the papers; and when that went out of vogue he had some intention of producing a revised version of the Bible, with all the inartistic passages cut out, and a rhymed dedication to Mr. Stead.

One of the characters is Lord Reggie Hastings, who has a paradoxical way of putting things. The following is one of his characteristic utterances:

> No more preposterous theory has ever been put forward than that of the artist revealing himself in his art. The writer, for instance, has at least three minds, his society mind, his writing mind, and his real mind. They are all quite separate and distinct, or they ought to be. When his writing mind and his real mind get mixed up together he ceases to be an artist. That is why Swinburne has gone off so much. If you want to write really fine erotic poetry you must live an absolutely rigid and entirely respectable life. The "Laus Veneris" could only have been produced by a man who had a nonconformist conscience. I am certain that Mrs. Humphry Ward is the most strictly orthodox Christian whom we have. Otherwise, her books against the accepted Christianity could never have brought her in so many thousands of pounds.

When wit fails the author, as it often does, according to the foregoing instances, he indulges in impertinence, as in the following paragraph:

> Intelligence is the demon of our age. Mine bores me horribly. I am always trying to find a remedy for it. I have experimented with absinthe, but gained no result. I have read the collected works of Walter Besant. They are said to sap the mental powers. They did not sap mine. Opium has proved useless, and green tea cigarets leave me positively brilliant. What am I to do? I so long for the lethargy, the sweet peace of stupidity. If only I were Lewis Morris!

"The Green Carnation" will be a valuable document to the future critic who writes of the decadence of literature in England during the close of the nineteenth century.

Brief Mention.

"George Mandeville's Husband," by C. E. Raimond, is a novel with a purpose. George Mandeville is the nom de plume of a literary woman who marries a young artist named Ralph Wilbraham. She becomes absorbed in her story-writing, neglects her husband, crowds him from one room of their dwelling to another until he gives up painting, and the story leaves her a repulsive, frowsy woman wrapped up in her own fictitious heroes and heroines, finding her recreation in "Sunday afternoons," and still grinding out books. Her husband devotes himself to the care of their child, a delicate, sensitive girl, who escapes her literary mother by dying when at the threshold of womanhood. Wilbraham lives on, a hopeless, withered man, filling his position meekly as husband of George Mandeville, and resisting the "mad desire to plunge into reckless dissipation" that comes over him now and then—"not for any personal satisfaction to be derived therefrom, but simply for the sake of the fine consternation such an event would create in George Mandeville's salon—that radiant focus of social purity." The story is powerfully written, and the reader will accept or reject the lesson it aims to set forth according to his or her own preconceived notions and convictions. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

"Cœur d'Alêne," by Mary Hallock Foote (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a story of Idaho in the summer of 1892. A young Englishman, son of one of the members of the company owning certain mines in the Cœur d'Alêne region, goes under an assumed name to the mines to report upon the condition of affairs as to the management and as to the justice or injustice of the demand of the Miners' Union. He is distrusted in Big Horn Gulch from the moment of his arrival, and union men scowl at him; but he is no coward. He finds a partner, a sturdy, non-union Irishman, and works manfully as a miner, sending his reports, which are startling to the company, secretly through a lawyer in Spokane. All goes well with him till he meets the manager's daughter, just from New York. Then begins the story, which is fairly interesting. Mary Hallock Foote's first published work was "A California Mining Town," and was followed by her first novel, "The Led Horse Claim," which was an immediate success. Other stories of hers are "John Bodewin's Testimony," "The Last Assembly Ball," and "The Chosen Valley."

Gossip and Notes.

The literary remains of Helmholtz will be edited by Prof. A. König of Berlin, a former pupil of the great physiologist.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. have issued the fortieth volume of their invaluable "Dictionary of National Biography." Mr. Sidney Lee, the editor, and an able staff of writers, treat of the lives of the celebrated persons alphabetically included between Myllar and Nicholls.

A new volume of letters by James Russell Lowell will shortly appear under the title of "Mr. Lowell in England; a Series of Familiar Letters." The book will be edited by Mr. George Washburn Smalley, who will write an introduction. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Says the *Literary World* of London: "Mr. Gladstone has agreed to write the general introduction to 'The People's Pictorial Bible History,' which will embrace a new and complete treatment of Bible history in the light of recent investigations. It will be issued next spring by a Chicago publishing house."

A collection of papers on the art of writing fiction will be issued immediately by Messrs. Wells Gardner of London. Advice is tendered by many leading novelists, including Mr. W. E. Norris, the Rev S. Baring-Gould, Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. L. T. Meade, Mrs. Walford, and the author of "Mademoiselle Ixe."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have ready a "Life of Mr. Whittier," by Samuel T. Pickard, a work in two volumes, comprising not only the biography of Whittier but copious selections from his letters, which are on a great variety of subjects, political, literary, and religious, and are addressed to many of the leading writers and citizens of his day.

"War in Corea," by J. Morris (Ward, Lock & Bowden, Lim.), deals with the "campaign now in progress" and its probable results. It is well illustrated and provided with an excellent map. Mr. Morris is well abreast of the times, as he gives some interesting information concerning the arms and resources of both contending forces, military and naval.

Athenæum: Messrs. Macmillan have arranged for the publication of a series of volumes dealing with various aspects of Jewish life and thought. The series will be entitled "The Jewish Library," and will be under the general editorship of Mr. Joseph Jacobs. Each volume will give in literary form the results of recent research, by Jewish scholars here and abroad, on points of Jewish history, life, and thought which are likely to be of interest to the general public.

Thirty-four years ago Mr. du Maurier's drawings first appeared in *Punch*, and for thirty years his hand has been seen in almost every issue. His entire name is George Louis Palmella Busson du Maurier. He was born in Paris in 1834 and was educated there. He would doubtless have become a great painter had he not had a serious defect in one eye, which at times almost blinds him. He was compelled to devote what was until recently considered all his talent to studies in black and white.

Max O'Rell will sail for this country from England Oct. 31. His lecture tour will begin at once, the subjects this season, as announced thus far, being "America as Seen Through French Glasses," "The Happiest Nation on Earth; or, The Gospel of Cheerfulness," "Her Royal Highness, Woman," "The Little Foibles of John Bull, Sandy, and Pat." Dean Hole will sail from Liverpool Oct. 17. George Kennan announces an entirely new lecture, but the subject has not yet been made public.

The second number is sumptuous of "Bibliographica," published in London by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., and managed in America by Charles Scribner's Sons. A somewhat novel departure has been taken in determining to publish the magazine for only three years, but it is considered that in the course of twelve quarterly numbers the contributors will be enabled to write on most of the topics with

[Continued on eleventh page.]

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BEST AT THE CLOSE.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR GRAIN REGISTERED LATE IN THE SESSION.

Easy Opening in All the Grain Pits—Wheat Reaches New Ground—Liberal Movement at Duluth Reported—Local Crowd Still Bearish on Corn—Cash Demand Not Urgent—Receipts Small as Compared with Those of Last Year.

Lower cables, heavy Northwestern carlots, and the Ohio State report were influences which combined to open the wheat market slightly under the previous close, but later on to establish a new low record. The local crowd was inclined to be bearish, and there is at present but little outside support. At no time was the market active, and until late in the session the range was remarkably narrow. There was little gossip, but the proverb "No news is good news" does not prove true in the present grain trade. The storage charge is constantly against the holders of wheat and he becomes tired out unless he has positive bull news which either causes an advance or promises one in the near future. The local receipts by rail were 76 cars, 14 of which were brought in by the Illinois Central and 18 by the Eastern Illinois railroad. The out inspection was of 91,000 bu. The Northwestern receipts were given as 396 at Duluth and 538 at Minneapolis. If the reports from these points are true there should not be much uneasiness over the load to be carried in the Northwest. During the last five days, for example, the receipts at Duluth have been 1,351,000 bu, while the shipments have been 1,481,000 bu. With local mills using up 300,000 bu per week in the manufacture of flour Duluth ought not to roll up any increase in visible next Monday. Vessel men claim that the only cheerful feature of the situation is furnished by Duluth. It is stated on good authority that charters have been made that will represent the shipment of upwards of 4,000,000 bu of wheat before Nov. 15. Primary points had 749,000 bu and shipments of 433,000 bu, but against these had export clearances of 439,000 bu. Exports of flour alone were placed at 75,820 brls. The exports of wheat and flour for September are given as 12,176,000 bu, and for the three months ending with September 38,125,000 bu. Export business at the seaboard was said to be liberal. Charters were made for 90,000 bu, Edgerton & Wimans working the most of this in the Progress to Buffalo and the remainder going to Milwaukee. Bids from local millers for No. 2 spring at 2½c over December price were refused by holders. The demand for low grade wheats is excellent. No. 2 red sold at 51c regular and 1c better for fresh stock. No. 4 red sold at 49@49½c; No. 3 spring sold by sample at 50@57c. Futures opened at 52⅞c for December and 57⅞c for May, declined ⅛c, and later on in sympathy with corn toned up to top price and close at 53c and 58c respectively.

Easy Opening in the Corn Market.

The feeling in corn was easy at the opening, but there was improvement toward the close which carried all the options but November up to or above the previous close. The small carlots do not appear to have any effect on the sentiment of the crowd. Yesterday's receipts were only 78 cars, making the total for twelve days 1,081, against 6,737 for the same period last year. Primary points received 152,000 bu. Beerbohm quoted corn in Liverpool quiet at ½@1d lower. The cash situation is weak, the demand being far from good. The market was professional, only a moderate amount of long corn coming out on stop orders. On soft spots there was covering by shorts and trading against privileges. An estimate of 115 cars for today was followed by expression of opinion that the receipts from the country will soon became much heavier. This is denied, however, by receiving-houses in touch with country stations. There was some selling on the expectation that clear, crisp weather will start new corn to market. May corn opened at 49⅝@49½c, sold down ⅛c, firmed up to 49⅞c, and closed with sellers at that figure. October closed at 49⅞c, with November ⅛c under. Some corn was worked to Kingston for consumption by the sugar refineries. Samples were in fair demand with sales on track and f. o. b. as follows: No. 4, 49c; No. 3, 49½@50c; No. 3 yellow, 50c; No. 2, 50@50½c; and No. 2 yellow, 50½@50⅞c.

Oats closed steady at slightly better figures than Thursday. Offerings early were fairly liberal and the feeling weak in sympathy with corn. The improvement later was with that cereal. December was weakest at 29⅝c, closing with that bid. Norton-Worthington sold May and Updyke took some. It ranged at 32⅞@33c, resting at 32⅞c bid. Trading was light and mainly of a scalping character. The estimate for today is moderate at 140 cars. Samples were offered liberally and closed ⅛c lower. No. 2 white sold f. o. b., 31½@32c, No. 3 27½@27⅞c, and No. 2 in store went at 28@28½c.

Barley was quiet. Choice was steady and medium grades easy. Off color grain from Iowa sold at a decline of ½@1c. No. 2 by sample sold at 52½@55c and No. 3 at 51@53½c. No. 4 ranged at 50@51c and No. 5 at 47c.

Rye was light in supply, neglected, and easy. No. 2 in store sold at 47½c and f. o. b. at 48½@49c. December was 49c asked and May 53c.

Flax opened higher and eased off, closing at Thursday's latest prices for cash. The demand petered out although offerings were light. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.48@1.49, closing at the inside bid. October sold at $1.45, a shade weaker. December ranged at $1.47@1.47½, resting with $1.46½ bid, an advance of ½c. November went at $1.46⅞, and May was held at $1.49, although a small lot sold at $1.48. Receipts, 16 cars; shipments, 66,683 bu.

Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Cash timothy sold at $5.00@5.20, fair to good, with October nominally $5.30. Common to good clover ranged at $7.50@8.30. For October $8.50 was bid.

Provisions were in good demand, especially on short account, and a stronger market was developed. Baldwin was the leading buyer. Business from the outside increased. Receipts were fairly liberal and shipments moderately free. January pork sold up to $12.87½, and closed with a net advance of 5c at $12.82½. October lard gained 20c and ribs 10c. Cash was quiet but strong.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

New interest is being awakened in wheat feeding by the various State reports making their appearance. An article in the Kansas State report which showed by figures and by illustrations the superiority of wheat as a food for hogs attracted considerable attention among packers and grain men. One State report figures the consumption by hogs at 7 bu each. It is stated that if each hog in the country consumes but half of the amount indicated the entire surplus as most liberally figured will be wiped out. This is without allowing for the use of wheat in feeding other animals. A man who has been making investigations through Iowa, Nebraska, and Southern Minnesota claims that more wheat is being fed there than any one who has not been over the ground will believe. The grain is being soaked, and amounts in preparation at various farms ranged from 5 bu to 75 bu. The farmers are not waiting to see whether the feeding is economical or not. They simply have to get these hogs ready for market, and are feeding the available grain.

"The big premium asked by holders of No. 2 spring will shut off demand from milling interests," said a local miller yesterday. "Buyers of flour complain of the premium asked for spring wheat brands inasmuch as no change has been made in winter wheat flour quotations. They threaten to turn their attention to winter wheat brands and buy in winter wheat centers, such as Toledo and St. Louis."

The feature in privileges was the opening of puts and calls on wheat only ⅝c apart, showing how flat the market is. Puts on December wheat ranged at 52⅞@53c and calls at 53⅛@53⅜c. Puts on May corn sold at 49½@49⅝c and calls at 49⅞@50c.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at 1⅝c for wheat, 1½c for corn, and 1c for oats to Buffalo, and 2¼c for corn to Kingston. Charters were made for 90,000 bu wheat and 74,000 bu corn.

There are people in the cash wheat trade who express surprise at the activity of a firm of shippers which came into prominence a short time ago, and who are supposed to be acting for a prominent elevator owner in getting comfortably around the provision in the late elevator agreement regarding shipments by elevator companies.

The death of Guy S. Gosman, Esq., of the N. K. Fairbank company was announced on 'Change yesterday.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Oct 13, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Oct....	50⅞	50⅞@ 51	51	62⅞
Dec....	52⅞	52⅞@ 53	53	6[illegible]
May....	57⅞	57⅞@ 58	58	73⅞
CORN.				
Oct....	49⅞	49⅞@ 49⅞	49⅞	38⅞
Dec....	47⅞	47⅞@ 47⅞	47⅞	38⅞
May....	49⅞	49⅞@ 49⅞	49⅞	42⅞
OATS.				
Oct....	28	27⅞@ 28⅛	28	26⅞
Nov....	28⅞	28⅛@ 28⅞	28⅞	27⅞
May....	32⅞	32⅞@ 33	32⅞	30⅞
MESS PORK.				
Jan....	12.77½	12.70 @12.87½	12.82½	14.65
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Oct....	7.55	7.65 @ 7.75	7.75	9.70
Jan....	7.40	7.35 @ 7.45	7.45	8.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Oct....	6.55	6.55 @ 6.65	6.65	8.57½
Jan....	6.47½	6.42½@ 6.55	6.52½	7.62½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No 2.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Spring wheat.......	38	29	6	73
Winter wheat.......	2	1	......	3
Corn..........	71	5	2	78
Oats..........	105	69	4	178
Rye..........	1	......	......	1
Barley........	22	68	9	99
Totals........	239	172	21	432

Inspected out: 91,151 bu wheat, 11,239 bu corn, and 102,352 bu oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Bright Wools Lower—Sugar Steady at the Recent Decline—Produce Dull.

There was a little better call for wools, but in many cases prices had to be shaded to effect sales. Bright wools ruled about 1c lower. Several representatives of Eastern mills were in the market, and a sale direct to one concern of over 400,000 lbs was reported. The Easterners are compelled to buy at inside quotations to meet foreign competition on manufactured goods. Broom-corn was fairly active and steady. Sugars were steady at the recent decline on the basis of 4⅝c for granulated. Retailers were not looking so confidently for a further decline and were buying quite liberally. The prospect seemed much more favorable to an upturn than for a further cut. The trust is practically still holding its price up to 4⅝c. On South Water street dullness was still the leading characteristic. Potatoes were weak, other vegetables easy, and grapes ½c lower per basket, with no other important changes.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 23c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds, 14@16c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 19c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 13½@15c; packing stock, 12½c.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, new, $1.50@1.55 per bu.

BROOMCORN—Choice green hurl, 8¼@9c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 7½@8c; self-working, fine green parlor, 8½c; fair to good do, 7@7½c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 7@7½c; common growth off color, 6½@7c; inside and covers, 6½@7½c; crooked green, 6c; red or pale tip, 4½@5c; brush corn, fine, 7@9c.

COAL—The retail price is $5.50 per ton for large egg and $5.75 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $5.00; egg, stove, and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Youghiogheny, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.10; Blossburg, $3.90; Baltimore and Ohio, $2.85; Hocking Valley, $2.85; Wilmington, $2.00; Piedmont, $3.90; Shawnee, $2.85.

CALIFORNIA GREEN FRUITS—Plums, $1.00@1.15 per 20-lb box; pears, $1.75@2.00 per 40-lb box; grapes, Tokays, $1.00@$1.50 per half crate; Muscats, $1.35@1.50.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 9@9½c per lb; twins, 9½c; Young Americas, 9½@10c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 9½@10c; brick cheese 8½@9½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 8@11c; citric acid, 43@47c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, 96c@$1.04; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 25c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 44@52c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 45c; glycerine, 13@24c; gum arabic, 20@50c; morphine sulph, $1.90@2.30; gum opium, $2.25; quinine, 25@39c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.48 per gal.

EGGS—Fresh candled stock, 16½@17½c; cold storage, 14@14½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $1.50@3.25 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.50; grapes, Concords, 13@14c per 8-lb basket; Michigan peaches, 25@40c per 1-5 bu basket; plums, 30@40c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, 40@65c per ⅓ bu basket; muskmelons, gems, 10@20c per ⅓ bu basket; lemons, common to choice, $3.60@4.50 per box; fancies, $5.00@5.50; cranberries, $8.25@9.25 per brl; Florida oranges, $3.50@4.00 per brl.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.35 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.35; redhead ducks, $3.50; mallards, $3.50; blue wing teal, $2.00; small ducks, $1.50; prairie chickens, $3.75 per doz; quail, $1.75 per doz; partridge, $3.50 per doz.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5 3-16c per lb; cube, 4.90c; powdered, 4.96@6⅛c; granulated, 4⅝c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; extra C, 4@4 3-16c; yellow, 3⅞@3⅞c. Coffee—Java, 28@31c per lb; Mocha, 26c; Rio, choice, 16@21c; fair to good, 19½@20c; common Santos, 18½@19c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6½@7½c per lb; choice, do, 5½@6⅛c; fair, do, 4½@5½c; Japan, 5@5⅞. Sirups—Corn, 22@26c per gal; standard sugar, 16@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans, O. K., 35c; centrifugal, 18@24c.

HIDES—No. 1 greens salted, 4½@4⅞c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 calfskins, 7½c; No. 2 do, 6c; No. 1 kip, 5⅞@6c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 1 country tallow, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7⅛c; prime white, 150°, 7⅛c; snow white, 150°, 7⅞c; head light, 175°, 8⅛c; Eocene, 8⅞c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13⅛c; benzine, 6⅛c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 10c; linseed, raw, 54c, and boiled, 57c; turpentine, 33⅛c; extra W. S. lard oil, 60c; No. 1 lard oil, 41c; No. 2 do, 38c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 38c; salad oil, 48c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6⅛c; 25° cold test, 7c; do 15° cold test, 8c; do zero, 9⅛@10⅛c.

POULTRY—Old hens, 6⅛c per lb; springs, 7½@9c; roosters, 4⅛c; turkeys, 6@8c; ducks, 7½@8½c; geese, full-feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carlots: Rose, 68@70c per bu; Hebrons, 68@70c per bu; Burbanks, 70@73c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.00@2.40 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 75@90c per crate; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; celery, 17@18c per doz; radishes, 20@25c per doz; lettuce, 50c per case of 4 doz; string beans, green and wax, 75c@$1.25 per sack; tomatoes, home grown, 60@70c per bu; cauliflower, fancy, 90c@$1.00 per doz; onions, $1.00@1.30 per brl; sweet corn, 12@16c per doz; Lima beans, 15@17c per quart.

WHISKY—Steady on the highwine basis of $1.23; spirits, $1.28.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 9@11c; medium unwashed, 13@15c; coarse unwashed, 12@14½c; cotted and rough unwashed, 10@11c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@11c; medium do, 11@14c; coarse, 11@12c; North and South Dakota—Fine heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@11c; do medium, 11@12c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices in Grain and Supplies on the New York Market.

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 40,468 bu; receipts, 7,950 bu. Spot quiet at about former figures, exporters taking six loads, embracing No. 2 red afloat at December price, o. d do at ⅝c over December, f. o. b. afloat. For milling 8,000 bu No. 2 red at December price afloat. Futures opened easier, but closed firmer. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 96,499 bu, against 42,279 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 2,715 bu; receipts, 7,950 bu. Spot, quiet and weaker. Sales, 25,000 bu No. 2 at 55@55½c in elevator and 56¼c afloat; 8,000 bu No. 2 white at 58c afloat. Futures opened dull and weak, but closed firm. Oats—Exports, 382 bu; receipts, 103,500 bu. Spot in moderate demand at easier prices. Sales, 20,000 bu No. 2 white at 35½c, November do at 35⅞c. December do at 36⅞c, 5,000 bu No. 3 white at 34⅞c, 80,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 31%@31⅞c in elevator and 32⅛c afloat, 12,000 bu ungraded at 35⅛@40c for white and 31½@33c for mixed. Futures opened weak, but closed steadier.

Official sales:

Months.	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last nigh't.
WHEAT.					
D'c'mb'r	56⅝	56⅜	56 7-16	56⅜	56½
Febr'ary	......	58⅜	58½	58¼	....
May	61 1-16	60⅞	60⅞	61⅛	61⅞
CORN.					
N'v'bm'r	55⅜	55	55⅞	55⅛	55¼
D'c'mb'r	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅞
May	53	53	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
OATS.					
Nov'mb'r	.....	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
D'c'mb'r	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
January	.....	34	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
May	36⅞	36⅞	37	37	36⅞

BUTTER—Best, 24½@25c.

CHEESE—Large, colored, fancy, 10⅛c.

EGGS—19c.

SUGARS—Raws inactive and values nominal at 3⅞c for 96 test centrifugal, 3c for 89 test muscovado, and 2⅞c for 89 test molasses sugar. Refined steady with rather more inquiry.

COTTON—Liverpool this morning reported the market for spot cotton easier at 1-32d decline in quotations. Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Our market for future delivery opened steady at 5 to 6 points decline from last night's closing prices. Manchester reports yarns in buyers' favor and cloths irregular. During the afternoon a fair business was done with a decline of 2 to 3 points. Receipts at the ports for the week are 312,000 bales. The Southern markets, as far as reported, are steady, with ⅛ decline at Memphis. The spot market is easy at 1-16 decline in quotations. Middling uplands, 6 1-16. Sales, 710 bales. Transactions in futures, 132,000 bales. The range of prices for the day was as follows:

Months.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	5.80	5.80	5.78	5.73@5.74
January	5.84	5.86	5.78	5.79@5.80
February	5.93	5.93	5.87	5.85@5.86
March	5.99	5.99	5.90	5.91@5.92
April	6.06	6.04	5.98	5.97@5.99
May	6.11	6.11	6.04	6.03@6.04
June	6.16	6.16	6.10	....

COFFEE—The contract deal was upon a better basis and most of the business took place at a higher line of cost. The market started out with a firm tone at an advance of 15 to 25 points on most months over last evening's final figures. Havre opened 1¼@1½fr higher, but lost ½fr at the close. Hamburg was steady at an advance of ¼@⅞ pfg. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 31,000 bags. The Rio market was steady at an advance of 50,000 reis and Santos steady at an advance of 50.000 reis. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 11 15-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 7,144 bags. American visible supply, 452,736 bags.

Today's prices:

Months.	Opening.	Variations.	Nominal closing.
October	12.50	......@12.55	12.40
November	11.90	......@11.95	11.80
December	11.40	11.30@11.40	11.30
January	10.80	10.80@10.85	10.80
March	10.80	10.70@10.85	10.70
May	10.65	10.65@10.70	10.65

Total sales here, 25,000 bags.

PETROLEUM—Steady. Pennsylvania oil, sales, none; November option sales, none; closed 82⅞c bid. Lima oil, sales, none.

COTTON SEED OIL—Continues dull and heavy, influenced by the further decline in cotton prices, which is taken to reflect a large crop of seed and cheaper oil. Prime crude, 26c; prime yellow, 31½@32c; prime white, 36c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull. No engagements reported.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 12.—WHEAT—Quiet and steady today, and the feeling was weak, and without large operations there was more than usual dullness. Fluctuations were within a very narrow range and the market finally closed at about the same average price for futures as yesterday, while cash wheat was ⅛c lower. Receipts were moderately large and amounted to 344,320 bu, with shipments of only 18,360 bu. The demand for the arrivals were very active and all the offerings were taken early at the current prices. Millers and local elevators as usual were the principal buyers. A few cars only were taken for shipment. Reports from the interior are that wheat is moving with considerable freedom where the roads are suitable. In some sections the roads are yet bad, and there the movement is rather light. Altogether the Northwest movement from farm granaries is rather active, and it is supposed the country elevator stocks will show considerable increases for the week. Such supplies are very much larger than ever before at this time in the year. The arrivals here and at Duluth are also larger than ever before up to this time. How long these large sales will continue is quite uncertain. The market closed: October, 55⅛c; December, 55⅞c; May, 58⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 57⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅛c; No. 2 Northern 55c. The flour market was steady. Patents, $3.30@3.40; bakers', $1.90@2.20. Production was 36,000 brls for the 24 hours; shipments were 33,137 brls.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, heavy at the opening, stiffened later on buying demand, closed ⅛c up; No. 2 red cash, 48⅛c; October, 48⅛c; December, 49⅞c; May, 55c. Corn, in line with wheat, made a net gain of ⅛c; No. 2 mixed cash, 48⅛c; October, 48⅛c; November, 47c; December, 45⅞@45⅞c; May, 46⅞c. Oats strong; No. 2, cash, 28⅞c; October, 28⅛c; May, 33c. Rye, 53c bid for No. 2 east side. Barley, no trading. Bran, 61c sacked east track. Flaxseed, $1.43. Clover, $7.35@8.10. Timothy, $4.80@5.10. Hay better but not quotably changed. Butter weak; separator creamery, 21@22c; good to choice dairy, 20c. Eggs, 15c. Cornmeal higher, $2.45@2.50. Whisky, $1.23. Cotton ties, 85c. Bagging, 6⅛@7⅛c. Provisions steady. Pork, standard mess jobbing, $13.62½. Lard, prime steam, $7.65; choice, $7.70. Dry Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $6.00; longs, $6.60; ribs, $6.67½; shorts, $6.82½; bacon, packed shoulders, $7.25; longs, $7.50; ribs, $7.62½; shorts, $7.87½. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot and the month, 53⅛@53⅞c; December, 54⅞@54⅞c; May, 60⅛@60⅞c; steamer No. 2 red, 51@51⅛c; receipts, 11,275 bu; shipments, 40,011 bu; stock, 1,206,894 bu; sales, 114,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 54⅛c. Corn dull; spot and the month, 54c bid; year, 50c asked; receipts, 2,388 bu; stock, 22,835 bu; Southern white corn, 56@58c; do yellow, 56@58c. Oats active at steady prices; No. 2 white Western, 34⅛@34⅞c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32⅛c; receipts, 12,312 bu; stock, 227,131 bu. Rye steady; No. 2, 58c; receipts, 100 bu; stock, 18,898 bu. Grain freights dull and unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash and October, 57⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash, 56c; October, 56⅛c; December, 56c; May, 59⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53⅛c; No. 3, 50⅛c; rejected, 47⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 56⅛c. Rye, 45c. Flax, $1.45. Oats, No. 2, 31⅛c; No. 3, 31c. Barley, 45@50c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 396; barley, 40; oats, 16; flax, 13; rye, 2. Receipts—Wheat, 246,750 bu; oats, 5,762 bu; barley, 31,400 bu; flax, 18,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 37,480 bu; barley, 94,437 bu; flax, 3,544 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, steady; No. 2 cash, October, 51⅞c; December, 53c; May, 57⅞c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 28⅞c; No. 2 white, 31⅞c. Rye—Dull; cash, 48c. CLOVERSEED—Dull, steady; prime cash and October, $5.25; November, $5.27½; February, $5.37@5.40; March, $5.42½. Receipts—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 500 bu; clover-seed, 320 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; clover-seed, 775 bags.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, 95c. Spirits—Firm; 25c; Tar—Firm; $1.15. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Closing Prices in Grain and Supplies in the Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 2½d; do spring, 4s 5d. Corn firm; demand moderate; new mixed spot, 4s 8¼d; futures firm; demand fair; October, 4s 7½d; November, 4s 6d; December, 4s 3¼d. Flour dull; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 3d. PROVISIONS—Lard dull; demand poor; spot 39s 9d; futures, no demand. Pork dull; demand poor; prime mess Western, 70s; do medium, 62s 6d. Beef dull; demand poor; extra India mess, 72s 9d; prime mess, 60s. MANCHESTER, Oct. 12.—Cloth and yarns dull and easier.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Slow and Prices Weak to Lower—Drop in Hogs.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 8	22,913	790	22,380	26,665
Tuesday, Oct. 9	7,745	370	41,796	17,778
Wednesday, Oct. 10	13,949	678	17,557	16,204
Thursday, Oct. 11	18,133	1,174	17,880	21,019
Friday, Oct. 12	8,000	600	20,000	13,000
Week thus far	70,740	3,612	89,613	94,666
Same p'd last w'k	74,180	3,521	115,986	74,545
Same period 1893	75,536	4,470	96,172	62,692
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 8	4,655	67	8,247	1,811
Tuesday, Oct. 9	3,379	13	6,428	3,710
Wednesday, Oct. 10	3,378	26	8,328	2,706
Thursday, Oct. 11	4,776	50	10,254	5,011
Friday, Oct. 12	4,000	....	10,000	3,000
Week thus far	20,188	156	43,252	16,238
Same p'd last w'k	22,8 8	455	40,016	15,782
Same period 1893	8,422	332	43,377	7,991

Today's receipts are estimated at 1,500 cattle, 13,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Trade was slow and prices weak to 10c lower. Most grades of native steers closed 25@30c lower than a week ago and range cattle 10@15c lower. Native steers sold at $3.00@5.90, bulk, $4.25@5.50; Western steers, $2.60@4.25; Western cows, $2.00@3.10; Texas cows, $2.15@2.35; Texas steers, $2.35@3.10; native cows and heifers, $1.15@3.30, bulk, $1.75@2.35; bulls, $1.50@3.75; veal calves, $2.50@5.50, and stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.60.

HOGS—The market opened steady to a shade higher, but closed weak and 5@10c lower. Heavy sold at $4.70@5.20 for packing and $5.25@5.65 for shipping; mixed and butchers' sold at $4.80@5.50, bulk $5.05@5.35; light $4.75@5.50, bulk $5.10@5.40; pigs $2.50@5.15, bulk $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Most grades of sheep closed 30@40c lower than a week ago, while desirable lambs are fully as high.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Oct. 12.—BEEVES—Receipts, 12,368 head; 51 cars on sale. Market steady. Native steers, fair, $4.75@5.00; ordinary to medium, $4.00@4.60; common and inferior, $3.50@3.80; halfbreeds, $3.75@3.85; oxen, $2.80@4.20; bulls, $2.15@2.30; dry cows, $1.30@3.35. European cables quote American steers at 9@11c per lb dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7@8⅞c per lb. No exports today; tomorrow, 1,145 beeves, 1,335 sheep, and 434 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 141 head. Market firm. Veals, poor to prime, $5.00@7.50; grassers, $2.00@2.40. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,996 head; on sale, 41 cars; sheep dull; lambs active and stronger; sheep, poor to prime, $1.50@3.25; lambs, common to choice, $3.00@4.50. HOGS—Receipts, 564 head; 97 head on sale; market higher; inferior to choice State hogs, $5.90@6.25.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market steady; Texas steers, $2.15@2.85; Texas cows, $1.95@2.20; beef steers, $3.50@5.10; native cows, $2.75@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market steady; bulk of sales, $4.50@5.15; heavy, $5.10@5.30; packers', $5.00@5.10; mixed, $4.95@5.05; lights, $4.90@5.00; yorkers, $4.95@5.10; pigs, $3.25@4.85. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market strong on good and weak on others.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market quiet; natives steady; Texans lower. Native steers, light, $2.25@2.60; cows, $2.15; Texas steers, common light, $2.60; cows, $2.00@2.30. HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market steady, strong; quality of supply generally better; best heavy, $5.35@5.40; good light and mixed, $5.00@5.30; pigs common and rough, $4.30@5.15.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 12.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; yesterday, 2,520; shipments, 803; 5c lower than yesterday's close, $4.70@5.00. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 786; shipments, 497; fairly active, steady, feeders, $2.20@3.00; yearlings, $1.75@2.40; cows, $1.00@2.60; bulls, $1.25@2.20; oxen, $1.50@2.15; veals, $3.00@4.00.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,700 head; market active, strong, and steady. HOGS—Receipts, 4,200 head; market uneven, closing firm; light, $4.50@4.80; mixed, $4.85@5.00; heavy, $5.00@5.15.

The Lumber Market.

The demand was good, and arrivals moderate, with large sales of lumber to arrive. The yards are beginning to replenish stocks for the winter. Cargoes were firm and prices range as follows: Piece stuff, dry, $9.25@9.50; short, green, $9.00@9.25; hemlock piece stuff, $6.50; mill culls, dry, $6.00@6.50; timbers, $10.50@13.00; shingles, pine, $1.75@1.85; cedar shingles, $1.35@1.85; pine lath, $1.60@1.70. Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$41.00@48.00
Inch finishing, uppers	32.00@46.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@14.00
Flooring, A and B	33.00@35.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	13.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	11.00@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 18 to 20 ft	13.00@13.75
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft	14.00@14.25
Shingles, choice to extra	2.25@2.30
Lath, dry	2.10

STOCKS SELL LOWER.

GENERAL REACTION BRINGS DECLINES FOR EVERYTHING.

Decline in the Street Railways Moderate—Sharp Break in Alley Elevated and Street's Stable Car—Brewery Agreement Is Almost Completed and Is Expected to Firmly Bind the Beermakers to Advance Prices to $6 a Barrel—Sales and Prices of Stocks on the Exchanges.

The stock market opened on a lower range of quotations yesterday. The street railways declined moderately and Alley Elevated, Street's Stable Car, and Diamond Match showed marked heaviness. West Chicago Street railroad stock opened at 137, a decline of 1⅛ points. It got down as low as 136, but recovered some before the close and the last sale was at the same price as the opening. The public was a little inclined to get frightened at the break and to throw their stock overboard. On the whole, however, the reaction was not unnatural and there was nothing in the market to indicate that any extreme break is impending. So far as one can judge the intention of the heavy traders it looks as if they were working for lower prices. Slaughter and Crawford were both steady sellers and at the close Crawford sold everything that was bid for.

North Side stock opened where it closed Thursday, at 261. The market for the stock was decidedly dull, and the net result of the day's trading was a decline of one point. There were no sales of the stock in the afternoon. The settlement price was fixed at 259⅞.

Rapid Transit stock showed about as decided heaviness as anything on the list. The stock opened at 13⅛, which was a fractional decline from the closing price of the day before, and on active trading sold down to 11⅞, closing at 12. The market seemed to be entirely without support. The weakness made some traders think that the recent activity and strength shown by this stock had been simply the work of some manipulators who were endeavoring to unload stock on the public. In some quarters there is still firm belief that Mr. Yerkes is figuring on securing control of the property, but the best information does not point strongly to that view.

Street's Stable Car stock lost its sharp advance. It opened at 15⅛ and sold down to 14⅛, closing at 14⅞. There is pretty general belief that the stock is manipulated a great deal from the inside. It is probable that the company will be put in position to resume dividends before a great while, but the dividend is likely to be at a very low rate, probably not over 2 per cent. In the meantime the price is likely to be worked up and down just to suit the interests of the heavy traders in the stock.

The snap was out of the Diamond Match market. The stock opened at 137, which marked a one point break, and on active trading sold down another point. The close, however, was at the same price as the opening. The market was without the heavy buying orders that have characterized it for a number of days. Bears on the stock declare that the new match company, organized by Edwin Gould, is going to cut a great deal more of a figure in the business than the Diamond Match people have admitted.

Lake Street stock held rather firm in the face of heaviness in the rest of the market. The stock opened and closed at 21⅞. The trading in it, however, was decidedly dull. The bonds of the company sold at 67½.

The brewery agreement, which seems now to have reached a point where its success is assured, will advance the price of beer to $6 a barrel. This arrangement is something more than a "gentlemen's arrangement." There will be a deposit by the various parties to the agreement, which will insure the provisions of it being strictly adhered to. The people who are at work on this plan are confident they have found just the method by which the result can be accomplished. They understand perfectly the difficulties in evading the law against combinations in restriction of trade, but they believe they have a plan which will successfully advance prices and which will put the brewery business back to a paying basis. The fact is the agreement does not embrace Chicago breweries alone, but extends to all those in the territory at all competitive with the Chicago breweries, that is, the Milwaukee, Indianapolis, and a number of other cities in this vicinity. Present expectations are that the arrangement will be definitely settled within a few days.

The growth of Chicago as a financial center is well illustrated in the extent of the business of N. W. Harris & Co. Their sales and deliveries of bonds to purchasers during the year ending Oct. 1, 1894, foot up $23,994,000. Over nine-tenths of this business was in municipal bonds. The house handled the largest amount of such bonds sold by any single firm in the United States. The greater part of these sales have been made to investors in the Eastern States. When it is taken into account that this great aggregate of business has been in a year immediately following a financial panic and at a time when investors have been the most critical as to what and of whom they purchased, this record is especially creditable.

The income account of the Masonic Temple Association for the fiscal year is as follows:

Rent, stores, offices, lodge rooms		$208,864
Observatory and privileges		90,429
Heat, janitor service, light, etc		18,222
Total income		$307,516
Less operating expenses	$97,376	
Taxes and insurance	20,480	
Interest and discount	1,243	
Interest on 5 per cent bonds	75,000	
		$194,100
Net earnings		$113,416

The balance sheet is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cost building and grounds	$3,612,000
Cost furniture, fixtures, and tools	26,653
Capital stock in treasury	47,900
Accounts and bills receivable	34,057
Cash on hand	4,351
Total	$3,724,962
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$2,000,000
Five per cent mortgage bonds	1,500,000
Accounts and bills payable	54,922
Surplus or gain	170,039
	$3,724,962

The item of surplus of $170,039 which appear on the balance sheet is explained as the amount the association has earned over and above all its expenses since the commencement of business. The surplus is represented by improvements on the building, $112,000; furniture and fixtures, $26,653; capital stock on hand, $47,900; bills receivable, $34,057; cash on hand, $4,215, making a total of $224,962. Subtracting the bills payable, including rent paid in advance a net surplus of $170,039 is left.

The sterling exchange market was a shade easier yesterday, although rates as reported by the bankers showed little change. The market has been dangerously near the gold exporting point, and the outlook is still anything but clear. One special matter which is expected to favorably affect the market next week is the drawing of bills against the large sale of railroad bonds which it is said has been privately made in London.

Another assessment of 25 per cent has been called from the stockholders of the Columbia Construction company, which is to build the Northwestern Elevated railroad. This makes a total of 75 per cent. The capital of the company is $2,000,000, and the call will therefore bring in $500,000.

Sales at the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

30 C B & M Co	14⅞	35 Street's W C L	15
34 Dia M Co Ill	137	50 W C St R R act	137⅞
120 M & C B Co pfd	30⅞	50 do act	137⅞
150 N C S R R Co act	26[illegible]	200 do act	137⅞
15 do	260⅞	100 do act	137⅞
50 Street's W C L	15⅞		

BONDS.

$1000 Chi City Ry 5 20 4½s 101⅞

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 W Chi S R R act	137⅞	100 C & S S R T Co act	13⅞
50 do act	137⅞	60 do	13
300 do act	137	155 do	12⅞
100 do act	137⅞	100 do act	12⅞
4 do	137⅞	10 do	12⅞
50 do act	137⅞	150 do act	12⅞
50 do act	137⅞	100 do act	12
50 do act	136⅞	2 do	11⅞
300 do act	137	200 do act	11⅞
75 C B & M Co	14⅞	400 do act	12
50 St's W C L act	14⅞	50 do act	12⅞
50 do	14⅞	10 do	12⅞
50 do act	14⅞	50 D M Co Ill act	136⅞
50 do act	14⅞	1 N C St R R Co	262
25 do	14⅞	8 do cash	261
200 C&SS R T Co act	13⅞	50 do act	260
50 do act	13⅞	50 Lake St E R R	21⅞
50 do act	13⅞		

BONDS.

$5000 N Chi St R R 1st mtg 5s 103

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

50 Di M Co Ill	136⅞	25 Di M Co Ill	136⅞
50 do act	136⅞	50 C&S S R T Co act	12⅞
2 do	136	100 do act	12
22 do	136⅞	100 Mil&Chi B Co pfd	
25 do	136	act	81
100 do act	136⅞		

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 New York Bis Co	58	20 C & SS R T Co	12
50 Dia M Co Ill	136⅞	150 do act	11⅞
50 do	137	50 do act	12
20 Cal & Chi C & D	57⅞	50 do act	11⅞
5 Lake St El R R	21⅞	50 do act	12
100 W C St R R act	137⅞	10 Street's W C L	14⅞
300 do act	137		

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 12.	Oct. 5.
New York	$82,532,285	$89,687,483
Chicago	14,447,000	14,446,000
Boston	13,902,906	13,937,645
Philadelphia	10,833,609	9,732,828
St. Louis	4,021,273	5,307,441
Baltimore	2,076,125	2,248,449
New Orleans	1,594,758	1,340,076

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c to 50c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN STOCKS.

Better Feeling Based on Prospects of Republican Success This Fall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Sentiment in stock circles today was generally in favor of improvement and the result was seen in an advance that extended throughout the list of prominent shares. The better feeling is based primarily on the bright prospects of an overwhelming Republican success in the approaching elections. The receipts today of some more favorable railway traffic returns than of late also had a good effect. The improved tone to the situation was reflected in the bond department of the exchange, where higher prices prevailed in the great majority of issues dealt in. Texas Pacific bonds were again active, and formed the chief feature of the day. In the stock loan crowd there was a good borrowing demand for Reading. The advance in sugar was on purchases by an outside operator, who is believed to have covered a large short account and doubled his operations on the long side. The advance was not helped by the principal brokers for the inside interests. The continued sales of refined sugar by wholesale dealers all over the country at prices far below the trust schedule has attracted attention. The dealers were allowed a rebate simply on condition of maintaining prices and it is thought the cuts in prices will soon result in the disruption of the wholesalers' association organized in different sections through the efforts of the trust. The sharp decline in Bay State Gas stock since dealings commenced here last Saturday has attracted considerable attention. Houses here representing controlling interests said today the decline has been on Boston selling. Some importance has been attached to the resignation of Addicks from the Bay State company, as it was thought such a step would end the conflict with the Standard Oil interests, but so far as can be learned there are no negotiations for a settlement between the Standard Oil and the Boston company. Bank officers report the movement of currency this week about even between New York and the interior. Most of the shipments have gone south. Chicago gas ranked second on the list and improved 1, with a fractional reaction. Distilling was sold down ½ on moderate trading. The cordage shares were less active, with a loss of ⅞ in the common. The preferred first fell off ¾ and then recovered. General Electric was a point better.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan, 1; closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487⅛@487⅝ for demand and at 486⅛@486⅜ for sixty days; posted rates, 487@487½ and 488@488½; commercial bills, 485⅛@485⅞. Silver certificates, 63⅞ bid.

Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Oct.12	Oct.11
Atchison	1,100	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
Amn. Sugar	60,600	85⅛	84	84	83⅞
Do pfd	200	91⅞	91	91	
Adams Ex	10	148⅞	148⅜	148⅜	
Am. Express	13	111	111	111	
Bay State Gas	5,500	26⅝	21⅝	23⅝	26
C., B. & Q.	5,700	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅞
C. & N. W.	900	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜	103
Do pfd	80	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞
C., M. & St. P	14,400	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞
C., R. I. & P.	5,000	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛	59⅜
C., St. P. M. & O.	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Can So	300	52	51⅞	52	50⅞
Ches. & Ohio	200	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	39	39	39	39
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	100	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	111
Can. Pac	100	65	65	65	66
Chicago Gas	11,600	75⅜	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛
C. C. & I. D.	410	8			
Den. & Rio G pfd	200	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	32¾
Dist. and C. F. Co.	2,000	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅞
E. T. and T. Co	500	56	55⅛	55⅛	
Edison	100	102	102	102	101⅞
Gen'l Electric	1,400	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	37
Great Nor'n pfd	200	104	103	104	
G. B. W. & St. P	500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4
Kananah & Mich	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Lake Shore	300	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	
Louis. & Nash	4,400	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	54⅞
L. E. & W pfd	400	71	71	71	
L., N. A. & C.	47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Do pfd	100	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
Long Island T	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞
Mich. Cent	67	98	98	98	98
M., K. & T. pfd	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Manhattan	900	113⅞	113	113	112⅞
Mo. Pacific	1,400	28⅞	28	28⅞	28
N. Y. & N. E.	600	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅜
Nor. Pac pfd	100	18	18	18	17⅞
N. Y. Cent	200	99⅛	99	99⅛	99
N. Y. Sus. & W	200	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
Do pfd	700	44	44	44⅛	44⅛
Nor. Amn. Co	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Nat Linseed	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Nat Lead	1,300	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	39⅜
Do pfd	300	88	88	88	88
P. & W. pfd	100	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Phil. & Reading	2,800	18⅞	18	18⅛	18⅞
Pac Mail	700	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16
Pullman	25	160	160	160	160
P., C. C. & St. L.	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Do pfd	35	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Rich. Term	1,600	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜
R. W. & O.	50	118	118	118	
Southern Ry	300	12	12	12	12
Do pfd	1,400	42⅛	42	42⅛	41⅞
So. Pac	200	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞
St. L. & S. W.	110	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Do pfd	800	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
St. P. & Dul	100	24	24	24	
Tex. Pac	1,300	10⅛	9⅞	10	9⅞
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Tenn. Coal	300	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17
T. & O. C. pfd	20	77	77	77	
Union Pacific	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅞
U. S. Rubber pfd	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
U. S. Cordage	700	13	12⅛	12⅛	13
Do pfd	600	23⅞	22	22	23⅞
U. S. Leather	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Do pfd	100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	59⅞
U. S. Ex	20	49	49	49	
W. & L. E.	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Wabash pfd	100	14	14	14	14
Western Union	4,100	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	87⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	116
American	110⅛	United States	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg	119⅛	U. S. 4s, coup	114⅞
do 5s, coup	119⅛	do 2s, reg., bid	96
do 4s, reg	114		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

81000 Atch 4s	67@67⅞	3000 MLS&W ex 5s	109⅞
14500 Atch 2d Class A	19⅛@20⅞	3000 M&SPls-H&D7s	125⅞
20000 BCR&N 1st	107	2000 M&SPls-C&PW5s	110⅞
2000 CNJgm 5s reg	116	5000 NYNH&H 4s db of	
2000 CS 1st gt	110⅛@110⅞	all in paid	132
2000 CNJgm 5s reg	116	1000 NYE 1st	111
3000 CNJgen 5s	117	14000 NC&SL cn	99⅛@99⅞
56000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s		3000 N Y C & St L 4s	101
	89@89⅞	5000 NC&SL 1sts	133
1000 CB&Q-Dn 4s	92⅞	2000 NYS&W 2d	88⅞
1000 CB&Q-cn 5s	122⅞	1000 NP 2d cp	61
4000 CB&Q-ID 4s	99	5000 NP con 5s	28
5000 C&O 5s	100⅛@100⅞	17000 OSL&U 6s	80⅛@81
6000 C&Ogn 4½s	76⅞	4000 OS 1st	91⅛@91⅞
1000 C&O cn 5s	108⅞@109	6000 OR&N 6s	108
20000 C&O-R&A 2d st div		6000 PFW&C 1st	138⅞@139
cn 4s	93⅞	2000 PC 4½s cp	110⅞
6000 CRI&P x 5s	101⅞	7000 Penna 4½s rg	110
5000 CRI&P deb 5s	88⅞	47000 P&R gmas	77⅛@77⅞
5000 CCC&SL gm	123	2000 P&R 3d pf in	18⅞
1000 CH V & T 5s	93⅞	5000 R T 1st 5s	32⅞
1000 Erie 1st con	135	10000 R&D Eq 5s	91⅞
10000 ETV&G Eq 5s tr	88	10000 R&D 5str	86⅞
4000 FW&DC 1st	73	10000 SF of NM 1st	102
5000 GR&I 4½s	104@104⅞	5000 SL&SW 1st	59⅞
12000 GH&SA&M&P 1st 5		5000 SV&N E 1st	75
	92⅞@93	3000 So Ry 5s	93⅞
43000 IllC 4s-1953	100	61000 St L & S F gm 6s	95
11000 KP 1st cn	76⅛@77	3000 SPM&M 1st-D Ex	119
6000 KP6-DD asst	116	850000 T&P 5s	86⅛@87⅞
11000 K&O 1st	114	16000 T&P 2d inc	25⅞@26
4000 LS&MS 2d rg	124⅞	10000 T A A & N M 1st	81
4000 L&N con	108⅞	34000 U S C 1st	73@74⅞
4000 Met E 2d	108⅞	5000 U P 6s of 1898	106⅞
5000 Man El cn 4s	98	5000 U E 1st	102
5000 Met E 2d	108	10000 UP cl tr 4½s	40
1000 M&N 1st 1910-M L	118	5000 Wab 1st 5s	104⅞
10000 M K&T 1sts	80⅛@81	27000 Wab 2d 5s	66@66⅞
15000 M K&T 2ds	42@42⅞	10000 Wab 1st 5s-D&Cex	98⅞
4000 M K & E 1st	78⅞	5000 Wsgtas	105⅞
		8000 WS gtdsrg	104@104⅞

2 TO 3 P. M.

32000 Atch 4s	67⅛@67⅞	5000 MK&T 1sts	81⅛@81⅞
2000 AD&I 5s	113⅞	2000 NY O&W rf 4s	86
5000 A & N W 1sts	88⅞	13000 N P 2d cp	86⅞@86⅞
5000 Br El 1st	94	2000 O&R 2d	108
14000 B & 7th 1st con 5s	110⅞	5000 OSL 6s	80⅞
1000 BE 2d	61	5000 PCC & StL 4½s	109⅞
6000 CCC&SL gm	123⅞	5000 Pa 1st	87⅞
5000 C&O 6s	119	5000 RW&O con	116⅞
4000 C&O gn 4½s	76⅛@77	10000 R&D Eq 5s	91
5000 C&O con 5s	109	3000 SL&SW 2d	117⅞
5000 C&O 1st-Ser A	119	5000 SLK&NE&R 1s	103
4000 C B & Q-D div 4s	92	5000 SV&NE 1s	76
3000 C & O-R & A div 2d		6000 So Ry 5s	88⅞@88⅞
con 4s	88⅞	1000 SL&SW 1st	59
5000 E T con 5s	106⅞	1000 SP&SC 1st	127
3000 EL&BB 5s	99⅞	10000 T&P 2d in	26
10000 GE deb 4s	98⅞	11000 Tex Pls 1st 5s	87@87⅞
2000 K&O 1st	114⅞	5000 U S Cordage 1st	74
3000 LS 1st reg	124⅞	26000 US L 6s	111⅞
5000 ME 4s	98	5000 Wab 2d 5s	66
5000 MC con 7s	123⅞@123⅞	1000 WS gt 4s rg	104

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	6,350	84⅞	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Do pfd	350	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞
Bell Tel	10	200	200	199⅞	200
C. B. & Q.	265	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73⅞
Gen. Elec	50	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
New England	250	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
West. Elec. pfd	10	53	53	53	

BONDS.

5000 June 5s	105⅞	1000 C B& QCon 5s	101⅞
72000 Atch 4s	67⅞	5000 C B Q 7s	120
30000 do 2ds	20⅞	1000 D L & N M 5s	60
11000 Gas inc	35⅞	1000 D O R S Line 6s	79⅞
11000 do 2d 5s	59@ 60	1000 C & W Mich 5s	64

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Choilar, 60c; Crown Point, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.70; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 70c; Hale and Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $14.50; Mexican, $1.25; Ontario, $5.00; Ophir, $2.50; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 95c; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 85c; Yellow Jacket, 80c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver, preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 12c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Allouez Mining company, $25.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $30.00; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $298.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $12.25; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $24.00; Quincy, $90.00; Tamarack, $157.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 12.—Alta, 10c; Belle Isle, 7c; Belcher, 85c; Best & Belcher, $1.43; Bodie Consolidated, $1.25; Bulwer, 10c; Chollar, 71c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.37½; Crown Point, 83c; Eureka Consolidated, 35c; Gould and Curry, 79c; Hale & Norcross, 93c; Mexican, $1.40; Mono, 30c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $3.35; Potosi, 87c; Savage, 74c; Sierra Nevada, $1.05; Union Consolidated, 84c; Utah, 8c; Yellow Jacket, 92c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Money Quotations on the Exchanges in London and Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Consols for money, 101 9-16; do account, 101⅝. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today on balance is £5,000. Bar silver, 29 1-16d per ounce. Money, ⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is ½ per cent. and for three months' bills is 9-16 per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 92½c for the account.

Writing on Palms.

The leaves of the talipot palm are used in Ceylon for writing purposes.

LIFE OF RUFUS KING.

BY HIS SON, CHARLES KING, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

"Costume of Colonial Times," by Alice Morse Earle—"Sorrow and Song," by Coulson Kernahan—"The Green Carnation," the Latest Literary Satire in London—Brief Notices of Notable Books—Notes and Gossip About Forthcoming Publications.

[Continued from tenth page.]

which they are specially conversant. It is not desired that the magazine should be continued after the impulse under which it is now being started has been exhausted.

Mr. Archibald Forbes' new book, "Czar and Sultan," is partly an original work of fiction. It is founded largely, of course, on his adventures in the Russo-Turkish war, but he has drawn also from the correspondence of MacGahan and Millett, and from books which have appeared since the war. The narrative of adventures at Plevna, the Shipka Pass, and other engagements, is put into the mouth of an Englishman settled at Rustchuk, who recalls the stirring events of his boyhood. Among the best contents of the book are the vivid character-sketches of Skobeleff, Gourko, and the other Generals.

Mr. Froude's "Life and Letters of Erasmus" (Longman's) is being reviewed while the author is suffering from a severe illness. Mr. Froude was born in Totness, in Devonshire. He was educated at Oxford and became a Fellow of Exeter College. In 1847 he published "The Shadows of the Clouds," a novel. Two years later appeared "The Nemesis of Faith," which made a mighty stir in orthodox England and cost the author his fellowship. His principal work, of course, is his "History of England," which deals with the period from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Queen Elizabeth. This appeared in 1856-1867. He subsequently published "Short Studies on Great Subjects," "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," "Cæsar, a Sketch," and the two books on Carlyle's early life and his life in London. The cynical frankness with which he edited Carlyle's "Reminiscences" and the "Final Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" was provocative of a great deal of savage criticism. During the last ten hears he has traveled widely.

Books Received.

IN BIRD LAND. By Leander S. Keyser. A. C. McClurg & Co.

BIBLE STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

TOINETTE'S PHILIP. By Mrs. C. V. Jamison. The Century company.

ARTFUL ANTICKS. By Oliver Herford. The Century company.

TOPSYS AND TURVYS No. 2. By P. S. Newell. The Century company.

THE LAND OF PLUCK. By Mary Mapes Dodge. The Century company.

SIR ROBERT'S FORTUNE. A novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. Harper & Bros.

DANVIS FOLKS. By Rowland E. Robinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

GEN. LEE. (Great Commanders.) By Fitzhugh Lee. D. Appleton & Co.

THE BOY CAPTAIN. By Capt. Nautilus. Chicago: C. Elbridge. Paper.

NURSE ELISIA. By G. Manville Fenn. Cassell Publishing company. Paper.

IMAGINATIONS. TRUTHLESS TALES. By Tudor Jenks. The Century company.

WEALTH AGAINST COMMONWEALTH. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. Harper & Bros.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF ERASMUS. By J. A. Froude. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE BIRDS ABOUT US. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. J. B. Lippincott company.

GENIUS AND SEMITIC TRADITION. By John D. Davis, Ph. D. Charles Scribner's Sons.

ARCHITECT, OWNER, AND BUILDER BEFORE THE LAW. By T. M. Clark. Macmillan & Co.

IN LOVE WITH LOVE. Four Life Studies. By James H. West. Boston: James H. West.

NORSELAND TALES. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

FROM BLOMIDON TO SMOKY. AND OTHER PAPERS. By Frank Bolles. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE BOY TRAVELERS IN THE LEVANT. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

THE BROWNIES AROUND THE WORLD. By Palmer Cox. Published by the Century company, New York.

WHEN ALL THE WOODS ARE GREEN. A novel. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., etc. The Century company.

THE COLLEGE WOMAN. By Charles Franklin Thwing, LL. D. New York: Baker & Taylor company.

AS NATURAL AS LIFE. Studies of the Inner Kingdom. By Charles G. Ames. Boston: James H. West.

IN SUNSHINE LAND. By Edith M. Thomas. With illustrations by Katharine Pyle. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE CENTURY BOOK FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. By Elbridge S. Brooks. With pictures. The Century company.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. A Study in Elizabethan Literature. By Barrett Wendell. Charles Scribner's Sons.

TEXT BOOK OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY FOR NURSES. Compiled by Diana Clifford Kimber. Macmillan & Co.

THE PRICE OF PEACE. A Story of the Times of Ahab, King of Israel. By A. W. Ackerman. A. C. McClurg & Co.

ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE. By Thomas Gaskell Allen Jr. and William Lewis Sachtleben. The Century company.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. The Century company.

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Vol. IV., 1784-1787. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. By Alexander Dumas. Illustrated by Maurice Leloir. In two vols. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE ASCENT OF LIFE; OR, THE PSYCHIC LAWS AND FORCES IN NATURE. By Stinson Jarvis. Arena Publishing company.

IS A MAN WORTH AS MUCH AS A HORSE? By Marcus A. Miller. Art Serial Publishing company, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MY FIRST BOOK. The Experience of Various Authors. With an introduction by Jerome K. Jerome. J. B. Lippincott company.

AMPHIOXUS AND THE ANCESTRY OF VERTEBRATES. By Arthur Willey, B. Sc. With a preface by Henry Fairchild Osborn. Macmillan & Co.

RICHARD DARE'S VENTURE; OR, STRIKING OUT FOR HIMSELF. By Edward Strattemeyer. Illustrated. New York: The Merriam company.

CHILDHOOD IN LITERATURE AND ART. With Some Observations on Literature for Children. A Study. By Horace E. Scudder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FOLLOWING THE GREEK CROSS; OR, MEMORIES OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS. By Thomas W. Hyde. With numerous portraits. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TALES FROM THE ÆGEAN. By Demetrios Bikelas. Translated by Leonard Eckstein Opdycke. With an Introduction by Henry Alonzo Huntington. A. C. McClurg & Co.

OUR JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD. By the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., and Mrs. Harriet E. Clark. Illustrated. Sold by subscription. Hartford, Conn.: A. D. Worthington & Co.

THE FEDERALIST AND OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL PAPERS. By Hamilton, Jay, Madison, and Other Statesmen of Their Time. Edited by E. H. Scott. In Two Vols. Chicago: Albert, Scott & Co.

HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE UNDER NAPOLEON. By Louis Adolphe Thiers. Translated by D. Forbes Campbell and John Stebbing. In twelve volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

FLEISCHMAN, ADAMS & CO. HIT BACK

They Sue the Whisky Trust and Its Attorneys for $100,000 Alleged Damages.

The whisky trust, Homer S. Taylor, John S. Runnells, and William Burry are made defendants in a $100,000 damage suit commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by Fleischman, Adams & Co., retail liquor dealers, the outcome of a legal proceeding begun against the plaintiffs by the whisky trust earlier in the afternoon. The trust, by Taylor, filed an affidavit in the Superior Court alleging that Fleischman, Adams & Co. were about to fraudulently dispose of their assets and informing the court that they owed the distilling company $652 upon notes given for merchandise. On this an attachment writ was issued and placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, who went over and took possession of fourteen barrels of whisky. Fleischman, Adams & Co. came to the Sheriff's office, released the whisky by a forthcoming bond, and at the same time filed their damage suit against the trust and its attorneys. It is claimed that the filing of the suit has affected the credit of Fleischman & Co., who deny that they were making any attempt to take advantage of their creditors. Attorney Burry said: "Fleischman & Co. have been compounding with their creditors and they told my clients they would have to accept their proposition or be left out in the cold."

W. S. McCrea & Co. Get an $11,100 Verdict.

A verdict of $11,100 was returned in favor of W. S. McCrea & Co., the Board of Trade firm, in Judge Windes' court yesterday in the suit against Moses Dillon of Sterling, Ill. The commission house sued to recover $12,000 for money it claimed to have expended for Dillon in protecting his margins, also in buying grain in the open market on his account.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 hard, 47@48c; No. 2 red, 46c; No. 3 red, 45c; rejected, 42@43c. Corn, unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 47c; No. 2 white nominally 48c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 28½@29½c; No. 2 white nominally 32c. Butter market dull and weak; creamery, 16@21c; dairy, 15@17c. Eggs steady, 14½c. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,700 bu; oats, none.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Corn easy; No. 2, 50½c; No. 3, 49½c. Oats active, irregular; No. 2 white, 29¾@30½c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c. Rye scarce. WHISKY—Firm; highwines basis $1.23. Receipts—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 38,350 bu; oats, 38,600 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 3,250 bu; oats, 17,600 bu; rye, none; barley, 8,400 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 55½c; No. 3 red, 54½c; No. 1 white, 58c. Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 3 corn, 54½c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 oats, 31@31½c.

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The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, state of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, October 4th, 1894.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

There will be two days for registration for the coming election—Oct. 16 and Oct. 23. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who do not register on one of the days named cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis.

FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Tomorrow's issue of THE TRIBUNE will be one of unusual interest. Rudyard Kipling is always an entertaining writer, and those who have read "The Miracle of Purun Bhagat," his latest story pronounce it one of his greatest. It will be given complete in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of Oct. 14. Newsdealers, attracted by the advertisements that have appeared in these columns during the week, and quick to recognize a good thing, have increased their orders largely, so that tomorrow's issue promises to run up beyond the high-water mark. There is still time, however, to place additional orders.

Aside from this truly great feature, there will be no curtailment in the volume of interesting articles from the many excellent writers whose genius has done so much to place THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE far in the lead of all competitors. It will be a red-letter day in the issue of SUNDAY TRIBUNES, and as heretofore stated the demand for copies promises to be extraordinarly large

CHINA wants to quit.

CHINA is tired of running.

EXPERTS are still hopeful that the work on the census of 1890 will be nearly completed by the year 1900.

THE Hon. D. B. Hill says he intends "to conduct a creditable canvass." And internally he winks his other eye.

IF Bourke Cockran feels that he really must retire from politics he can make his exit now without disturbing the audience.

"GEN." KELLEY may find when he starts eastward with his army of tramps next year that his transportation privileges do not include free meals.

"HOW TO VOTE: With Some Instructions as to Keeping Republican Votes from Being Counted," by William C. Asay, probably will not go through more than one edition.

HIS HONOR, Mayor Hopkins, may assure himself the Republicans will "run their own side of the campaign," but at the same time they will keep a sharp eye on the Democratic management of things.

THE first embezzlement case has been reported from far away Alaska. Adolphus Meyer, Deputy Marshal at Sitka, has been arrested for embezzlement of public funds amounting to $2,000. At last Alaska is on the high road towards modern civilization.

THE New York stock market was exceedingly dull and the course of quotations irregular yesterday. The snap was entirely out of the local market and there were moderate declines in about everything on the list. Sterling rates were a shade easier. New York exchange sold at 40@50 cents discount.—Leading produce markets were inactive and after an early decline were fairly steady. As compared with the latest price of the previous day December wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, May corn firm, oats firm, cash rye easy, barley steady, flaxseed steady, January pork 5 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THERE are now two elevated railroads finished, the Alley L and Lake Street. The Metropolitan is nearly finished and the Northwestern is to be built on the North Side. The former, which already has cost ten or eleven millions, proposes to extend itself and parallel the latter, which will take some millions more. A vast amount of money thus has been expended with very little return thus far to show for it. Of course, there may be a return in the future, and if people are willing to discount the future and spend their money on these roads now some time they may get it back. But thus far the stockholders, presuming there are real stockholders, are in the dumps and the bondholders are no happier.

A MAN holding a high official position ought to have self-respect and dignity enough to keep his temper. A politician, if he means to be a successful one, ought to have self-control enough to keep from flying into a rage when anything goes wrong. Those friends of Mr. Hopkins who want him to succeed as Mayor and as politician must have been grieved yesterday when they read in this paper how the Chief Magistrate of the city, the Democratic boss, and the guardian angel of MacVeagh flew into a violent passion when sweetly asked by one of THE TRIBUNE reporters if he wanted to say anything about the doings of his bad boy Asay. Forgetful of the pious surroundings of his childhood and of the proprieties of life he told that reporter to go to a place where Republicans dislike to go, not merely because it is so hot there, but because the Democrats are in such an overwhelming majority. Undoubtedly the Mayor, as the head of the Democratic machine, was very much disgruntled by the publication of Mr. Asay's remarks to the Democratic election judges, but he ought not to have shown that it worried him. THE TRIBUNE has taken pleasure often during the last few weeks in printing the picture of the Mayor. It has always represented him with a smiling countenance. So people generally have come to believe that he always wears a beaming, happy expression. He has been much pleased by the friendly cartoons of this paper. But if he is going to curse and swear and shock reporters by telling them to go where free trade Democrats can have untaxed sulphur and brimstone to their hearts' content, then THE TRIBUNE will have to print pictures where the Hopkinsian frown will replace the familiar Hopkinsian grin.

DR. PARKHURST of New York in his address before the City Vigilance League told some home truths as to the nomination of Straus for Mayor by Tammany. He indorsed all the kindly words that had been said of Straus, but he warned his hearers that good and law-abiding citizens were not fighting him and that the putting forward of Straus did not in any way affect the character of Tammany. Said Dr. Parkhurst: "Tammany will put forward the character of this man, his reputation for kindness of heart and purity of life, but that does not make the tiger any kinder or the Police Commissioners any purer. If Mr. Straus should ever become Mayor of New York—which God forbid—he will simply be bound by the system of which he will become the affected head." This is the whole truth in a nutshell. The fact that Tammany has nominated a clean man at the head of its ticket shows the desperate extremities to which it has been driven and its fear that at last the Lexow Commission and the Anti-Tammany Union have got it on the run. The tiger for once is fighting, not for plunder, but for its very existence. If it wins it will be the same ravenous beast and Straus will be its chief victim. It is astonishing that a man of his ability and cleanness should have voluntarily consented to head such a ticket of thieves, blackmailers, and political highwaymen. But ambition makes the best of men cut curious antics. For the very reason that the cunning Tammany tricksters have gone out of their vile ranks for a candidate his defeat should be still more overwhelming.

ASAY'S WORK IS OVER.

It is announced that William C. Asay, the man through whom the Democratic machine gives its instructions to Democratic election judges and clerks, will not hold any more meetings. He has been found out. The men in whose name he was making pledges disown him now that those pledges have been made public. But it appears that the agent of the machine had nearly finished his work. The lesson given by him Tuesday evening to the judges and clerks of the First and Second Wards was the seventeenth of the kind given since his school opened.

It is claimed on Mr. Asay's behalf that there could be nothing objectionable in his instructions to the judges and clerks because the meetings were public ones—free-for-all gatherings. If so, it is a little singular that the other sixteen meetings escaped the notice of the reporters of all the papers. They are very vigilant about election time. They scour all parts of the city for news. If any one of them had had the least intimation that the City Prosecuting Attorney had turned professor and was interpreting the election law for the benefit of those untutored creatures whom the Democrats are in the habit of picking out as their election judges and clerks that reporter would not have slept till he had run the meeting to earth.

There was no publicity about the matter. Mr. Asay lectured by stealth "and blushed to find it fame." His instructions were intended "for Democrats only." But there is nothing which it is proper for a Democratic judge or clerk to hear which a Republican judge should be denied an opportunity of knowing. Why should the Election Board send out a set of instructions to all its subordinates and then permit its attorney to go around with a machine politician of the most offensive type, while the latter gives to one-half the judges and clerks instructions which were either superfluous or of questionable propriety?

Mr. Asay says his instructions were innocent and in strict accordance with the law. The law is non-partisan, and all instructions should be of the same kind. But the advice given by Mr. Asay to the First and Second Ward judges and clerks afforded intense delight to those practical, earnest, and ungodly Democratic politicians of the two wards who were at Wednesday's meeting. There were men there who have never objected to false registration or repeating when done for the benefit of the party, and who have hated the city election law because it placed obstacles in the way of carrying elections by these illegal devices. For some reason they did not seem to be aware of the purity of Mr. Asay's intentions. They seemed to assume that if his advice were taken the edge of the offensive law would be dulled and the fraudulent voters of the lodging-houses be given a fair show. Mr. Asay on witnessing the lawless delight of the tough citizens to whom he was speaking should have been so explicit in his remarks as to make it impossible for them to misunderstand him.

Mr. Asay is through with his labors. He has been notified that he must quit. How much harm he has done by giving advice which overzealous Democrats will interpret as an invitation to go to extremes for the purpose of pulling the Democratic ticket through cannot be told yet. But the discovery and exposure of his campaign methods have had one good result. It has shown the Republicans how desperate the Democrats are. It has shown them that THE TRIBUNE was right when it said the Democrats would stick at nothing to carry this election. Good citizens may be amazed when they hear of a city official taking election judges off in a corner and drilling them as to their duties in a way which pleases "Bathhouse John." THE TRIBUNE is not in the least surprised. It expects worse disclosures than that before the campaign is over.

M'KINLEY ON THE WARPATH.

The events of the last ten days have demonstrated that Gov. McKinley, in plain language, is a hustler. During this short time he has made about seventy speeches, big and little, in seven States, some of them as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, some of them as late as nearly midnight. He has traveled five or six thousand miles and he probably has spoken to over a quarter of a million people. His itinerary is well-nigh unique in the records of stump speaking. His Western campaign began at St. Louis Oct. 1. The next day he was at Kansas City and had made several short speeches at intervening points. Oct. 3 he was flying through Kansas, talking to the people of Emporia, Hutchinson, Newton, Strong City, and Peabody, closing with a big speech at Topeka. The next day he was in Nebraska, where the people of Fairbury, Beatrice, Dewitt, Wilbur, Crete, and Lincoln heard him during the day and the people of Omaha at night. Oct. 5 he turns up in Iowa and before his principal speech at night at Des Moines he had spoken to the people of Council Bluffs, Neola, Avoca, and Casey. The next day he made twenty speeches between Des Moines and St. Paul. Oct. 8 he was at West Superior, Wis. Oct. 9 he began his work before breakfast at Chippewa Falls, and between that place and Milwaukee, where he spoke at night, the people of Madison, Deerfield, Lake Mills, Eau Claire, Baraboo, and Waukesha had heard him. Oct. 10, before it was fairly light, he was off for Springfield, Ill., and between that city and Chicago he had waked up the people of Joliet, Morris, Seneca, Marseilles, Ottawa, Utica, La Salle, Peru, Bureau Junction, Henry, Pekin, and Peoria. Oct. 11 he was at Adrain, Mich., for a morning speech, also spoke at Jackson and Ann Arbor during the day, and at Detroit in the evening. Thence he is now making his way eastward. At every one of all these places he has drawn great crowds. He has averaged ten speeches a day and was as fresh at the end of the eleventh day as he was when he began his tour. This is swinging round the circle to some purpose and it should be a loud hint to other candidates for the Presidency that McKinley has not lost his hold and that he is a vote-getter. They might as well also take the hint that it is going to be a difficult job to beat a man in the convention who works with all the energy and tirelessness of a steam engine. His physical activity is something phenomenal. The receptions which have been accorded him in all these States also go to show that if the people thought they had too much tariff under the Republican administration they are now thinking they have too little under the Democratic administration. Of course it is some time yet before the Presidential convention will meet and much may happen in that time of a surprising character. It may even happen that none of the candidates now in sight will win the prize and that some dark horse will come prancing in and take it, but all the same it will be just as well if the other candidates wake up and take some lessons in hustling from Gov. McKinley. He is making the acquaintance of a good many thousand people and he is setting those good many thousands to thinking. Whatever the personal outcome may be it will do no harm for the candidates to take to the stump, stir up the East, and set the prairies afire. McKinley has set the pace and though it is a tremendous one they should all fall into line and get down to work in the same energetic, irresistible style. The latest reports indicate that they are beginning to take this view of the situation. Gen. Harrison has begun to swing round the circle in Indiana and Tom Reed sends word that in a week or so he may be expected in Chicago. What are the others doing?

NO RAILROAD POOL WILL BE PERMITTED

An evening paper prints a statement by a railroad man to the effect that there is a movement on foot for the organization of a gigantic railroad trust to include every east and west bound road in the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and between Duluth and Minneapolis and St. Paul on the north and St. Louis and the Lower Missouri River gateways on the south, and which may include New Orleans. The basis on which it is to be organized differs from that of the old pools:

> Formerly divisions were made on the basis of the tonnage hauled by each road within a limited period, say twelve months, before the allotment was made. Now an entirely different basis of making divisions is proposed. Heretofore the capitalization, mileage, equipment, and dividend-earning capacities of the properties affected have played a secondary part in making divisions. Under the plan proposed they are to be paramount. Little attention will be paid to the mere number of tons of freight carried during the previous twelve months. Much attention will be given to the dividends declared and to the question whether they were actually earned or paid out of a previously accumulated surplus or the proceeds of the last issue of bonds which the road sold.

The governing board of the proposed combination will be composed of the chief officers of each of the roads which may join in the scheme. If any road refuses to come in "it will find itself unable to sell a bond or make a loan. It will not be able to wage war for the simple reason that it will not be able to secure the sinews of war." A financial boycott will be proclaimed against it.

The alleged object of the promoters of this project is "to place rates on a firm and profitable basis. The capitalists have said that revenues must be earned, and they are bound to have their way." Or, to put it a little more plainly, the object is to wipe out competition and put it in the power of the combined roads to charge all the traffic will bear, as the Pacific roads used to, in order that railroad stocks which pay no dividends now—and should not, for they are practically nothing but water—may pay dividends.

At present comparatively few roads pay anything to their stockholders. Those which do are generally the ones which are built by the capital of stockholders as well as the proceeds of the sale of bonds. They need no trust arrangement to continue paying dividends. They can get along well enough under the present system. The proposed trust is for the benefit of roads which were built exclusively on borrowed money but whose managers want to do something for the holders of stock which never paid a cent. There are railroad men who, while admitting that no assessments were paid on the stock by those to whom it was first issued, say that it has passed into the hands of innocent parties at from 10 cents on the dollar to par, and that the public ought to be taxed to make good what Jay Gould and others duped the lambs out of. That is not the sentiment of the community.

It is stated that the first step towards carrying out this grand pooling scheme to raise freight and passenger rates will be "to secure a repeal of the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce act. No great difficulty is anticipated in that direction." If any railroad man really believes that the repeal of that clause will be an easy matter he is exceedingly mistaken. He cannot have any idea of the strength of popular feeling on that point. It is said "the Patterson bill, which meets all the necessities of the case, failed of passage at the last session of Congress merely on account of the absorption of the time and attention of the lawmaking powers by the tariff bill." The chief reason why Congressmen did not touch it is that they knew their constituents did not want it passed and Congressmen are generally very careful to avoid doing that which will anger their constituents. When they are called on to deal with non-partisan questions they are careful to get on the popular and not on the unpopular side.

But supposing that Congress through ignorance or the use of "influence" were to repeal this anti-pooling provision and the roads were to proceed jubilantly to the organization of a trust which would weigh far more heavily upon the people than the whisky and sugar trusts combined. Then when the freight and passenger rates began going up for the purpose of paying something to the holders of securities which are worthless now, or stimulating speculation in them, there would be an explosion of wrath.

Excess on one side breeds excess on the other. The foray of the roads on the people would be followed by an onslaught on the roads by the people. The latter are the strongest and always have their own way when in earnest. They might go so far in their anger as to insist on the General Government taking possession of the roads. It would be unfortunate were that to happen, but the irritation of the people might carry them that far.

It is quite possible that this plan has been put out merely as a feeler, and that unless it seems to meet with a favorable reception it will not be pressed. Its author or authors will find that it has no friends and that Congress will not dare to take a backward step regarding trusts or pools, no matter how plausible the arguments made to it by railroad men may be. Therefore they ought to let this matter drop and not waken sleeping dogs.

It is pleaded on behalf of this plan that it will enable the roads to carry out certain economies. They can economize now if they want to. They have more soliciting and contracting agents than they need, even under the competitive system. There are many ways in which they can cut down expenses, if they choose, without impairing the properties. But the men who control the roads dislike to take the trouble to economize. They think it much easier and simpler to increase revenues by charging the customers of the roads all they can stand. The day for doing that is at end. The adverse decision of the people cannot be changed.

A FALSIFIER AND HYPOCRITE.

In his opening speech at Syracuse Senator Hill said:

> I believe in home rule for cities, and I steadily enforced that doctrine during the seven years of my administration of the State Department. The opposition to that salutary policy came solely from our Republican friends, whose political interests have been subserved by interference in the local affairs of Democratic cities. I believe in honest government in Nation, State, city, and town, and I have no sympathy with fraud or corruption anywhere. I pledge my best effort to uproot rascality wherever it may exist in our State and to punish the offenders wherever found.

How far Senator Hill believes in honest government and how far he is stating the truth when he says he has no sympathy with fraud or corruption is illustrated by an incident in his own career. The incident shows that he is an unblushing hypocrite. It is matter of record and known all over this country that in the election of 1891 certificates of returns in Onondaga and Dutchess Counties were made out fraudulently by the Democratic County Canvassing Boards. The clerks refused to sign them and they were sustained by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. Senator Hill, then Governor, removed the two clerks and appointed two others in their places. The New York *Evening Post* tells the rest of the infamous story as follows:

> One of these fraudulent certificates was forwarded to the Secretary of State at Albany. This certificate was submitted to the Supreme Court and again found to be fraudulent and void, and a mandamus was issued forbidding the State Board to canvass it and directing the county canvassers to issue a proper certificate to the Republican candidate.
>
> This certificate Maynard lay in wait for and took out of the mails before the Secretary received it, kept it, and then attended a meeting of the State Canvassing Board, and remained silent when it was called for and allowed the fraudulent certificate to be canvassed.
>
> Hill advised and instigated his action, defended it afterward on the stump, and recommended the appointment of Maynard to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals.

A committee of the Bar Association fully examined the case and declared "the offense was one of the gravest known to the law and a direct violation of the Penal Code." Gov. Hill said it was an act of simple justice, and he repeats it in his Syracuse speech, and advocated Maynard's election for the full term to the bench of the Court of Appeals. What became of Maynard is well known. The people of New York rose in their indignation and buried him out of sight.

This infamous case, which is now one of common notoriety, shows that Hill told an unblushing falsehood when he said he was in favor of honest government. Not being in favor of honest government his pledge to uproot rascality is not worth the paper on which it is printed. He is the friend of every corrupt and dishonest man in the State of New York. It was through his prostitution of his office as Governor that the Tammany machine reached its highest efficiency. He set up and manipulated the scheme by which the State Senate was stolen. He is a more dangerous man than any member of Tammany because he has more ability and audacity. His Syracuse speech also shows him to be a notorious falsifier and unblushing hypocrite.

ORDER OUT ALD. MANN.

The Republican State Central committee ought to lay violent hands on Ald. Mann and impress him into the service for the rest of the campaign. He should be made to take the stump whether he wants to or not. If the committee fails to do that it will be guilty of a gross sin of omission. There cannot be too many able speakers in the field—men who can talk forcibly and plainly to the people about the important issues of the day. There has not been a man on the stump in Illinois this year who is Ald. Mann's superior in ability to do that.

He made an admirable speech at the State convention. He made one at Peoria Wednesday which was a model. It was logical and forcible, devoid of "hifalutin," and full of ideas and facts. Said he in conclusion:

> I have been surprised and mortified at the general attitude of labor leaders upon the tariff question. Both by precept and example they have been taught the powerful influence of union and organization in securing better terms for labor and higher wages for workmen. But in favoring free trade they seemingly have overlooked the fact that the practice of protection principles is simply the organization of all Americans into a union on a grand scale to keep out the products of the "scab" and pauper labor of other peoples. Many of those leaders apparently believe that they can break down the barriers of protection which have preserved American industries and American markets from ruinous foreign invasion and can still maintain through labor organizations the wages of American labor. They might as well try to sweep back the Atlantic tide with a kitchen broom. Before the onslaught of cheap foreign competition labor organizations will be as powerless to maintain the standard of American wages as is chaff before the storm. Every believer in organized labor, every member of a labor union, every believer in the dignity of labor, every sincere man who hopes that learning and labor, that mind work and manual work, shall walk hand in hand down the pathway of time in closer unity ought logically to advocate the principles and practice of American tariff protection.

Here is a good point strongly and clearly brought out. He can talk to the people as they want to be talked to at this time. They are not attending public meetings just now for the purpose of being amused or enthused. They want to know why the business interests of the country are in such a desperate state and what they ought to do to bring back the prosperity of other days. Ald. Mann can fill the bill as well as any of those who have been making speeches of late and better than most of them. So he should be set at missionary work and kept at it from now till election day.

LABOR AND THE SINGLE TAX.

At the meeting of the Illinois State Federation of Labor held day before yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

> The Illinois State Federation, having under deliberation the question of the unemployed labor, declares to the toilers of the State of Illinois that the spectacle of thousands of men unable to find employment is a most unnatural condition and can only obtain where men are robbed of their natural birthright by being robbed and denied the right to apply their labor to the elements of nature for the production of wealth to sustain their lives; therefore we demand the abolition of land monopoly and recommend as a measure calculated to most effectually destroy land monopoly a single tax on ground values irrespective of improvement in lieu of all other taxes.

How will the Populist farmers of Illinois like this? They have been making common cause of late with the men who are the bosses of the State Federation of Labor. They are supporting the same State ticket. Are these farmers ready to accept this demand of their allies? Will they give up their fee simple titles to their farms and permit themselves to become State tenants? Will they become mere renters instead of owners? By losing the fee simple they lose their capital. In the past when they wanted to make improvements or buy live stock they have been able to do so with ease by giving their land as security. If they become State tenants they will be unable to do that.

There are thousands of workingmen in this city and in other smaller places in this State who have bought lots and built houses on them or are trying through the machinery of building associations to make homes for themselves. Are they in favor of "destroying land monopoly" and paying to the State the full rental value of their land? If there are any home-owning workingmen who belong to the State Federation of Labor, but who are not ready to surrender their freeholds, they ought to lift up their voices and notify their leaders that this sort of nonsense must stop.

It would be gratifying to the bosses of the federation if the single tax scheme were adopted and they had the administering of it. They would proceed to assess the rental value of every piece of land. They would deal gently with their friends and roughly with those who were not their friends. They would collect enormous sums and would spend them in such a way that a liberal percentage would flow into their pockets. They would be benefited, but not one of the unemployed toilers about whose welfare they pretend to be concerned would be any better off than now unless the bosses gave him a job to get his vote. The unemployed workmen of the city would not rush into the country and take to farming lands for which they had to pay a rent to the State. If they want to rent farms they can do that now.

A SIX-HOUR WORKING DAY.

Agitation for a working day of six hours only is said to have been in progress for a year or more in some of the trades unions in this country. It is not known just how extensively the matter has been discussed, but the comparison of views appears to have proceeded so far that it is proposed to call formally upon the unions for expressions of opinion as to the advisability of publicly stating a preference for the limitation of work to six hours per day in some of the trades, perhaps beginning with the builders. One of the local labor leaders is quoted as saying he expects a conference to be held early in the coming winter between the employers and workers in the building trades in this city, after which the latter hope to be able to act more intelligently in the matter than is possible now. At the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union at Louisville this week the President recommended the adoption of a shorter working day as one of the things that should be striven for by the printing fraternity in the United States, and suggested the accumulation of a large fund for the purpose of prosecuting the fight.

It may be said that some of those who favor the change think they would stand a better chance of success if they made the demand for a day of seven hours than if they insisted on a limitation to six hours. But about all of them are of the opinion that the shortening up process is the only feasible way to relieve an overcrowded labor market. They say it is absolutely necessary to do something to provide work for the great army of mechanics who are now on that market and can find no employment. It is fair to presume that most of these advocates of six or seven hours as the standard of a day's work expect the day's wage would be reduced for a time, but that the scale could be restored later because of the relative scarcity of toilers. It is said in this behalf that those trades in which eight hours constitute a day's work are much better paid than they were when ten or twelve hours was the rule with them or than those in which the longer day is the rule now.

It is not impossible that the adoption of the change would tend to stiffen the rate of wages paid per hour by lessening competition among workers, but it well may be doubted if the rate would advance so much as to make the wage for the short day as high as that now paid for the longer day. Relatively high wages can be insisted on only by the smaller number who have some means of control not possessed by the rest, such as that of locality in building trades, where much of the work must be done on the spot. Even in those cases it would become a question if the people wanting the work done preferred to pay higher prices or not have the work done at all, and in the latter case the contracting employer could not afford to pay the higher wages demanded for the unit of work. The great majority of trades union agitators do not seem to have a comprehension of the fact that the more money is paid out for labor the higher must be the selling or renting price of the product in order to make it pay the person who has the work done, and that if he has not a reasonable prospect of being able to sell or rent at a profit on the enhanced cost of production he is not likely to be willing to pay the higher price asked for the labor required in the production. The workingmen in any or all trades have a right to resolve that they will not work more than six or seven hours per day, but they must accept the consequences. They cannot hope to get for their labor more than that labor is worth, as measured by what its product is expected to be worth to the men who have the labor performed for them.

THE man who bought his winter coal in August at $6 a ton in order to save money may derive much satisfaction from the reflection that if he had waited till now he would have had to pay $5.75 for it.

PERHAPS the most interesting scrap of news yesterday to the workingmen who threw up their jobs some months ago at the bidding of the A. R. U. officials was this:

> LOST—RED LEATHER BOOK CONTAINING ANnual railway passes. Return to G. W. HOWARD, 601 Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph-sts., and get reward.

As the result of judicious advertising Mr. Howard recovered his railway passes yesterday afternoon. There were forty of them. There was also one Pullman pass.

THERE will be objections made to the Japanese driving the Chinese too far west.

YES, it is true. Vice-President Howard of the American Railway Union has a Pullman pass.

IT brings on a feeling of weariness to note that Gov. Mitchell of Florida has begun to work *his* mouth again.

TO COME down to the facts, doesn't Conan Doyle consider his Sir Nigel Loring about as well-finished and artistic a job as any hero he has drawn?

VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD of the American Railway Union has been very severe on Carroll D. Wright for traveling on railway passes. Mr. Wright apparently takes better care of his passes than Mr. Howard does of his.

ADVERTISING pays. Vice-President Howard advertised for his lost railway passes* and they turned up.

*Including one Pullman pass.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Establishing Her Identity.

"I have no doubt, madam," said the cashier, "that you are Mrs. Jykes, the person named on this draft, but the rules of the bank require that you must be identified by somebody known to us before I can cash the paper for you."

"I suppose I could go and hunt up some acquaintance," replied the lady, "but I took it for granted you were sufficiently familiar with my face to make such a formality unnecessary. It has been in the public prints often enough. I am known to you by name; I presume, as a public speaker and lecturer on social and political sub——"

"I repeat, madam, that so far as I am personally concerned I have no doubt you are Mrs. Jykes, the well-known public speaker, but in business matters, as you must be aware, a banking-house must be guided by established business prin——"

"When business principles are contrary to established rules of common sense," interrupted the caller, impatiently, "what is the use of being guided by them? Bank drafts are drawn, sir, to facilitate the transaction of business. The theory is that banks are organized to serve as a means of promoting the rapid interchange of commodities, or rather the converting of commodities into the circulating medium of the country, to the end that toil may meet its due reward without undue delay. But banks, sir, are conducted for the real purpose of enriching their proprietors. They are swift to take money in and slow to pay it out. They form but another link in the chain with which plutocracy is fettering the limbs of labor—another spadeful of earth on the mountain that crushes down into the ground the common people! Banks, sir, are simply a part of the scheme through the operation of which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. The monopolists control the means of exchange and dictate to the workers the terms on which the workers may live. Like a hideous vampire the money power fattens on the lifeblood of the people and——"

"Madam," said the cashier, feebly, "here's your money."

Infallible Test.

"Alfred, where have you been?" sharply asked Mrs. Billiwink, putting her night-capped head out of an upper window.

"Been down to Battery D," answered Mr. Billiwink on the porch below, speaking slowly and with care.

"Just so. What's going on at Battery D?"

"Why—why, you know, m'dear."

"Yes. I know. What's going on at Battery D?"

"Th'—th' same thing, y' know, that th' was——"

"What's going on at Battery D?"

"The Poor Feud Exp sish—I mean the Fure Pude—no, the Pood Fure Expo——"

"I knew it," exclaimed Mrs. Billiwink, drawing her head in again. "You can go out to the woodshed and sleep it off."

PERSONALS.

President Cleveland enjoyed an exciting deer hunt Tuesday on the picturesque Island of Naushon.

Lord Rosebery is a devoted father. He cut the Cabinet meeting rather short in order to be with his little daughter at Dalmeny Park on her fifteenth birthday.

Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri is about to write a biography of Stephen A. Douglas, which he modestly thinks will be a model for all future biographers.

Lieut. Peary says it is not so cold about the North Pole as one might think. But then the Lieutenant has been making his comparisons with this country under a Democratic administration.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' death has been attributed to various causes, but it is interesting to note that the official certificate of death, signed by the attending physician, gives the cause as old age. Only this and nothing more.

Hans Zopke, royal engineer, connected with the Russian railway system, is in this country for the purpose of examining into American railway systems and methods. He has completed an inspection of the elevated and surface railroads of New York City.

Gov. Hughes estimates the population of Arizona at 70,000, of whom 11,000 are Mexicans. There has been a shrinkage in values, owing to the closing of the silver mines, but Gov. Hughes looks hopefully to the irrigation of arid lands to renew the prosperity of the Territory.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have decided to attend the marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck and Lady Margaret Grosvenor at Eton, together with the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

Miss Wrede consecrated herself to prison work in Finland twelve years ago. From that time she has patiently, with unostentatious heroism, visited at least once every year all the prisons and every prisoner in each prison in Finland. She enters the prison in the early morning and leaves it late in the day, and every day of the year finds her steadily pursuing the same ministry. Many of the most hardened criminals have been brought to repentance through her.

Gen. Sir William Olpherts, V. C., enjoys the sultriest sobriquet, probably, in the British army, where a man without a fond name is virtually a man unknown. The General acquired his in this way at Lucknow: A gun had threatened to burst if it were served with another shell like the last. Another shell was necessary, but the servers hesitated. Whereat Capt. Olpherts sat himself upon the gun. "Arrah, ye divils. Will ye fire now?" he inquired. The "divils" did. The gun thought better of it. When its rider dismounted he was "Hell Fire Dick."

The Czar's physician, Dr. Zakharin, is a man of many eccentricities. He is fond of wearing a dressing-gown and the big boots of a peasant when he attends his royal patient, and his unconventional ways profoundly shock the courtiers. He refused to occupy apartments on the third floor of the palace because his apartments at home were on the ground floor, and he declined to lunch with the Czarina at the imperial table on the ground that he was not in the habit of taking meals with women. He charges the rich large fees and the poor small, and gives to charity his salary as professor in the University of Moscow.

CURRENT NOTES.

By the time a rumor flies around one block it becomes a lie.—*Galveston News.*

No, Maud, dear, a journal devoted to the interests of palmistry isn't, strictly speaking, a band organ.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Jillson says the Baconian theory would doubtless find fewer believers if there were not so many ham actors trying to do Shakspeare.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Doan' talk about yoh neighbohs," said Uncle Eben. "Yoh services am s'perfl'ous. Dey'll ten' to it foh one anuddah an' foh you, too."—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Pompous—"Sir, I would have you know that I'm a self-made man!" Farmer Hayrick—"Waal, mister, man-makin' seems to be a trade ye didn't work long at."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mistress—"Bridget, I don't like your having these men in the kitchen. They are all strangers to me." Bridget (pleasantly)—"Stip insoide, thin, mum, and O'il introjuice you."—*Judge.*

Bird Dealer—"I feel bound to tell you, sir, that the parrot which you have selected is a terrible swearer." Customer—"All the better; I will let him do my telephoning for me."—*Mount Vernon Echoes.*

"I tell you I'm in big luck." "I'm glad to hear it." "Yes. The insurance examiners passed me O. K. two months ago, and now the doctor tells me I've got an incurable disease."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

Hearty Indorsement of the Republican Candidate.

New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.): Mr. William L. Strong is the candidate of the united opposition to Tammany. In our judgment he is destined to be the next Mayor of New York and we believe he will be a good Mayor. Nobody has alleged anything against him but his Republicanism, and that will not make his administration any worse if he adheres to the pledges by which he is honorably bound. As a Mayor put in office by a movement organized without regard to party lines he will have a "mandate" that must make him the freest-handed Mayor in a generation. He can undertake the correction of abuses that no Tammany Mayor would dare touch. He will be able to treat heads of departments with a firmness that no man of their own party would be likely to display, and when we consider who some of the heads of departments are we cannot fail to see that this is an advantage. Let nobody make the mistake of supposing that the next Mayor will be powerless because he will have no appointments to make. The Mayor at all times has power enough to cause the laws to be enforced, to put a stop to corruption, and to prevent dishonesty in expenditure. This is the work to be intrusted to Mr. Strong. He is capable of performing it and the people of New York must set him at it.

Tammany Is Doomed.

New York *Evening Post* (Ind.): As a matter of fact Republican rule of this city will be no more minority rule than Tammany rule has been. There has not been a time for thirty years in which there was not in this city an anti-Tammany majority of from 30,000 to 50,000. Of real Tammany voters, men who stand by it through thick and thin, there are scarcely more in this city than there are Republicans. Tammany has won because of the inability of thousands of honest men in both parties to see that it is in no proper sense of the term a political organization, but an organized gang of public plunderers. This year its real character is recognized. Mr. Grace recognized it last night when he urged the election to the Mayoralty of a man "who can secure the necessary legislation to put out of office the Tammany hordes now living on you." "Send the thieves out to work for their living," he said, "and put honest men in their places. If you have suffered enough from the lash, persecution, and blackmail of Tammany Hall you will vote with me for Mr. Strong." There is great hope for the city when a Democratic organization representing thousands of votes declares formally that it will no longer treat the thieves of Tammany Hall as a section of its party.

SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

The afternoon tea given Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Herrick and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the Chicago University at their residence, No. 5747 Lexington avenue, has a significance in university life. For a long time the government of the university has felt that an effort should be made for social coördination. In older universities custom and tradition have established many social functions that bring the various professors in close contact with each other and with their students. The new university has no precedents to follow, but every one there feels that the social relations within the university should become closer. For this reason many plans are being made for dinners, teas, and receptions, so that people, however widely separated from each other during their daily life, may be brought into close touch with each other. The main social organization among the men is the Quadrangle club, whose membership includes the members of the faculty and all the more active professors. Next week the club will open its season with a reception at which the wives of three prominent professors will receive: Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Hale, and Mrs. Herrick. The club has pleasant rooms at the Barry, and its object is for closer friendship among the faculty.

⁂

The Rockford College Association gave its twentieth annual banquet last evening at the Lexington. Mrs. William Talcott acted as toastmistress. The evening closed with a program rendered under the direction of Prof. Hood:

Waltz, op. 31..Cost
Mrs. Chandler Starr.
Madrigal...Chaminade
"At Parting"..Rogers
Miss Caroline Radecke.
G minor concerto, first movement....Saint-Saëns
Miss Mary Wilkins.
Orchestral part on second piano.
Mrs. Chandler Starr.
"What the Chimney Sang"..................Griswold
"Lullaby"..Norris
Mrs. Daisy Scott.
"Three Thoughts—Memories, Night, Morning"......................................Neidlinger
Spring song..Weil
Mrs. O. R. Brouse.

⁂

The younger English girls are wearing black velvet Tam o' Shanters, and wide, turned-down linen collars, and they suit the average girl admirably. Of course the becomingness of the "Tams" depends almost entirely on the angle they are worn and the sort of brim with which they are furnished. Girls whose hair curls and riots friskily all around their caps need not wear any brims, but some of the "Tams" worn by women not so lucky in their "crowning glory" have elaborate additions in this line.

⁂

The engagement of George B. Beale, a member of the Rittenhouse club and a well known Philadelphian, to Miss Elizabeth de Veaux Lürman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav W. Lürman of Baltimore, is announced.

A reception and ball was given last evening at the new Bryn Mawr Club-House. Judge Henry B. Freeman is President of the club and John Lundie was Chairman of the committee in charge of the affair last night.

The directors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum held their forty-fifth annual reception yesterday at the asylum, No. 2228 Michigan avenue, from 2 to 10 o'clock, afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Kent of North Tonawanda, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ransom Kent, to Siragan S. Costikyan of this city.

Mrs. Milward Adams, who has been absent in Europe since last May will arrive in New York on the steamer La Champagne and is expected in Chicago Tuesday.

E. S. Dreyer will give a dinner today at 7 o'clock at the Union League club for George Birkhoff Jr., who has recently returned from his European tour.

A grand charity ball will be given Thanksgiving Eve at the First Regiment Armory under Catholic auspices. The tickets will be $10.

Miss Ennis and her sister, daughters of Judge Alfred Ennis, are home from a month's visit with their sister at Spring Lake, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lorimer and son have returned from their summer cottage at Spring Lake, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Mott gave an at home last evening at their residence, No. 5480 Woodlawn avenue.

The members of the Illinois club will take a trip by special train to visit the new drainage canal.

The Thistle Cycling club give a reception for its women members this evening.

The Progressive club gave an informal hop last evening at the Carleton club.

Mrs. Anita Comfort and 3-year-old son are at the Auditorium for the winter.

The Prairie club gave its opening party of the season yesterday evening.

Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman is spending October in Winona, Minn.

Miss Mary A. Prescott, No. 58 Astor street, has returned home.

The Clover Bicycle club give a minstrel show this evening.

E. W. Zander has gone to Nebraska on a hunting trip.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Senator Hill opened his campaign at Syracuse. He will close it at Waterloo.

The Wilson scheme for building up American shipping is to turn the Brazilian and Cuban business over to Great Britain.

Cutting down protection one-half necessarily means a reduction of wages because labor is the chief element in the cost of production.

Shares in English iron companies have advanced rapidly since the passage of the Senate tariff bill. It is different on this side of the water.

Mr. Whitney has given a valuable pointer to several noisy Presidential candidates in both political organizations. The nomination will not be made until 1896.

Gen. Mahone, who is particularly well posted on political affairs in Virginia, feels quite confident that the Republicans will carry five Congressional districts in that State.

The farmers of Wisconsin will lose over $500,000 by the free wool clause in the tariff law. Statistics show that there were 140,000 more sheep in that State in 1893 than in 1892.

It was Hill who warned his fellow-Senators that if they passed the tariff bill with the income tax the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut would become permanently Republican.

Prof. Wilson's assurance to the Londoners that the new tariff was not made for them, but for Americans, involves the use of a pair of brackets with "prolonged laughter" between them.

The pay-rolls of the mills and factories at Metropolis, in the southern part of Illinois, have decreased $100,000 annually since March 4, 1893. That was the date of Cleveland's inauguration.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is evidently attending to the grass upon his Presidential lawn. Illinois is being flooded with documents on free silver. They bear his frank, and their appearance is causing any amount of gossip.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who has just completed a two weeks' canvass of South Dakota, says: "I believe that the Republicans will carry South Dakota by an increased majority. Populism, in my opinion, is on the decline in the West."

There has been, since the reciprocity treaty under the McKinley law was negotiated, a line of four vessels plying regularly between Baltimore and Brazilian ports. The abrogation of the treaty by the repeal of the McKinley law has so prostrated trade that the owners of the vessels are offering to sell them at half cost.

David Bennett Hill has been invited to go to Missouri and make a few speeches during the campaign. These Missouri Democrats are known to be in a particularly bad way this year. Mr. Hill is in most desperate need of help himself, and not even Grover Cleveland will come to his assistance, nor will he send a hand.

The Hon. M. F. Jordan, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, has declined the nomination, resigned the Chairmanship of the Barry County Democratic Central committee, and joined the Republican party, declaring that he has "lost all hope and confidence in the Democratic party and its ability to legislate in the interest of people like ours."

A Bad Man Altogether.

An article headed "Why Hill Must Be Defeated," in *Harper's Weekly*, closes as follows: "There is not the faintest trace of a patriotic impulse, or aim, or of a statesmanlike conception in his whole career. The abler such a man is the more dangerous is his power for evil and the more necessary it is to extinguish his prestige and influence once and forever. And it is by Democratic votes that this extinguishment should be accomplished."

WAITS ON RETAILERS.

BUSINESS DOES NOT SHOW YET JUST WHAT IT IS TO BE.

Lower Prices for Farm Staples and Lower Wages in Some Establishments Hinder Purchases for Consumption—A Natural Consequence of Conditions at This Season—Influence of Government Crop Reports—Iron Industry Records a Larger Production—Woolen Mill Orders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade, which issues tomorrow, will say:

Business is still waiting for the development of retail trade. There is a little better demand in some industries, but not so good in others. Wholesale dealers in nearly all branches are halting because business does not yet show distinctly what it is to be. Lower prices for the great farm staples and lower wages in some establishments hinder purchases for consumption, while political interest and uncertainty also have some retarding influence. Meanwhile, large imports and small exports of merchandise, with inadequate employment for money here are raising the rates of foreign exchange so that possibilities of gold exports somewhat affect the stock market. The halting attitude for the moment is disturbing to those who have looked for continued gain, though rightly considered it is the natural consequence of conditions which were to be expected at this season.

The government crop reports are not greatly trusted and yet have an influence, and actually exaggerate the tendency toward lower prices because they are supposed to report all the crops too low. Men calmly reckon that if the government report indicates over 400,000,000 bushels of wheat the crop must be over 500,000,000 bushels, and though Western receipts for the week have been only 4,469,075 bushels, against 6,335,302 last year, and Atlantic exports only 647,244 bushels, against 900,564 last year, the price is slightly lower. Corn has been stronger, for receipts are hardly a quarter and exports barely an eighth of last year, and the question is whether the actual yield, if above the government estimate, may not prove lower than has been supposed. The cotton returns are more confusing, but all point to a yield so far above that indicated by the government that its statement has been followed by a further decline for the week of one-quarter. The receipts thus far hardly encourage extremely large estimates, and yet it is to be considered that the crop was later than usual.

The iron industry records larger production in September than in any other month this year, but as prices are gradually weakening because of insufficient demand for finished products, some works are preparing to close or shorten time. A few good structural contracts are reported, and two amounting to 15,000 tons for steel rails, but combinations hold up prices of rails and wire nails. The demand for bar iron is unsatisfactory, and Bessemer pig and steel billets are weak.

The woolen mills still have numerous belated orders for fall goods, but the demand for spring does not increase, though in nearly all the lower priced products domestic makers appear able to command most of the business that exists. Sales of wool have been 4,877,949 pounds, against 2,500,452 last year and 7,090,600 in 1892, and prices are a shade weaker for fine fleece, Ohio XX selling at 17½ cents at Philadelphia, but combing and Territory wool are steady.

Failures for the week ending Oct. 4 show liabilities of $1,714,276, of which $805,885 are of manufacturing and $892,391 of trading concerns. There have been 231 in the United States, against 393 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 42 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

"Bradstreet's" Reports a General Improvement at the Chief Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	*Per ct. inc.*	*Per ct. dec.*
New York	$492,696,600	0.8	.....
Chicago	88,383,682	11.0	.....
Boston	81,782,430	4.9	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	59,720,884	11.2	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	25,938,220	7.4	.....
San Francisco, Cal	13,725,300	5.9	.....
Baltimore, Md.	13,992,569	16.5	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	13,074,869	17.0	.....
Cincinnati, O.	12,867,850	8.1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	10,253,943	9.0	.....
New Orleans, La.	8,509,648	.....	1.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	4,207,625	48.2	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,081,051	2.0	.....
Detroit, Mich.	6,126,457	7.7	.....
Louisville, Ky.	5,509,772	.....	4.3
Minneapolis, Minn	8,383,802	13.0	.....
Omaha, Neb.	4,668,388	.....	7.8
Providence, R. I.	4,816,400	4.2	.....
Cleveland, O.	5,538,977	22.1	.....
†Houston, Tex.	6,992,046	.....	3.3
St. Paul, Minn.	4,180,209	25.6	.....
Denver, Colo	2,794,496	6.3	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,303,112	25.4	.....
Columbus, O.	3,389,600	23.6	.....
Hartford, Conn.	2,129,897	3.0	.....
Richmond, Va.	2,199,380	21.6	.....
Washington, D. C.	1,745,627	.....	1.8
Duluth, Minn.	2,251,086	26.0	.....
Dallas, Tex.	3,061,726	62.3	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,483,058	.....	5.6
Peoria, Ill.	1,863,514	16.0	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	1,837,258	32.0	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,475,537	8.2	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	1,378,467	5.5	.....
New Haven, Conn	1,587,159	10.1	.....
Savannah, Ga.	3,245,574	.....	13.5
Springfield, Mass.	1,330,274	11.8	.....
Worcester, Mass.	1,249,600	14.2	.....
Portland, Me.	1,277,119	.....	8.9
Atlanta, Ga.	1,253,125	.....	5.8
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,727,018	66.5	.....
†Waco, Tex.	1,990,953	30.8	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	976,314	.....	4.3
Des Moines, Ia.	1,211,315	37.4	.....
G. Rapids, Mich.	870,969	8.4	.....
Seattle, Wash.	505,621	3.6	.....
Lowell, Mass.	569,561	6.1	.....
Wilmington, Del.	675,940	.....	2.7
Norfolk, Va.	933,455	.....	17.2
Sioux City, Ia.	694,007	27.5	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	943,213	5.5	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	634,983	52.4	.....
†Saginaw, Mich.	329,563	7.5	.....
Spokane, Wash.	337,442	45.8	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	329,092	20.0	.....
Lincoln, Neb.	471,626	.....	3.4
New Bedf'd, Mass.	371,689	.....	28.2
Wichita, Kas.	359,058	7.4	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	368,997	313.4	.....
Topeka, Kas.	359,430	6.2	.....
Lexington, Ky.	377,864	26.9	.....
Bingh'ton, N. Y.	351,500	3.4	.....
*Bay City, Mich.	381,836	36.0	.....
*Fall River, Mass.	724,604	.....	10.0
*Akron, O.	245,013	.....	.....
*Springfield, O.	212,516	341.7	.....
*Canton, O	190,000	39.7	.....
*Sioux Falls, S. D	85,426	.....	30.3
*Fremont, Neb.	63,359	.....	46.1
*Hastings, Neb.	82,656	.....	.....
*Chattan'ga, Tenn	231,633	8.9	.....
*Fargo, N. D.	139,043	5.3	.....
*Nashville, Tenn.	1,059,344	74.1	.....
*Galveston, Tex.	6,923,135	.....	14.5
Salt Lake, Utah.	1,300,507	64.5	.....
*Helena, Mont.	616,428	.....	.....
*Scranton, Pa	683,852	.....	.....
*Kalamazoo, Mich	235,503	.....	.....
Totals U. S.	$927,428,877	3.0	.....
Exclusive of New York	434,732,277	[illegible]	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,958,157	[illegible]	.....
Toronto	6,343,354	[illegible]	.....
Halifax	1,253,087	[illegible]	.....
Hamilton	744,726	.....	2.8
†Winnipeg	1,558,452	.....	.....
Totals	$20,299,324	5.0	.....

*Not included in total. †Last week's total.

AUSTRALIA LOWERS RAW WOOL PRICES

Weakness Noted on Account of the Insular Competition—Trade Better.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say:

An accentuation of favorable features is revealed in the telegraphic reports to *Bradstreet's* this week. While advices as to the most marked improvement come from the West and South, there are some encouraging features also reported from the East, and the net result of the week's business has been further progress in the direction of enlarged distribution. In New England, although demand is classed as only moderate and a conservative trade is doing, the industrial situation improves, owing to the ending of the great cotton mill strike. Print cloths are weaker as a result of the settlement. Australian competition has also weakened raw wool prices. Iron production at present is very large, and this has impaired values and manufactured product quite noticeably. Cooler weather has improved the distribution in seasonable lines at a number of Western and Northwestern points.

At Chicago business in staple lines is large, though a slackening from previous weeks is noticed. Weakness in iron is causing concern at St. Louis. Plates are active and orders are being placed abroad for black plates, owing to the shutdown of American works. Export trade is active at San Francisco. A number of prominent Southern points report increased activity. Cotton receipts are large, but the price tends downward. First of new crop sugars at New Orleans sold at the lowest price paid for many years. Southern lumbermen anticipate higher prices. Notable price changes of this week have been the decline of 1-5 cent in cotton and raw sugar, 25 cents in pork, and 50 cents a ton in steel billets. Sales have not materially changed for the week. Heavy cutting of prices on refined sugar is reported throughout the West owing to efforts of grocers to dispose of large stocks carried in anticipation of tariff changes.

The total number of business failures in the United States this week is 238, against 215 last week, 106 in the week a year ago, and 191 two years ago.

Exports of wheat, including flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Canada for six business days ending with Thursday of this week aggregate 3,317,048 bushels, which is compared with 3,243,000 bushels sent abroad last week, 2,862,000 bushels in the second week of October last year, 3,625,000 bushels in 1892, and 4,093,000 bushels in 1891.

Gross earnings reported to *Bradstreet's* of 128 roads, representing 94,000 miles of road, show total earnings for September amounting to $33,033,000, a decrease of 5 per cent from September a year ago. Heavy World's Fair traffic a year ago explains decreases of roads east of the Mississippi. Southern roads report another exceptional increase of 8 per cent. Pacific road earnings are 3 per cent better. For nine months of the present calendar year the decrease of all lines reported is about 13 per cent.

FINANCIAL REVIEW SHOWS DULLNESS.

Purely Professional Trading Characterizes the Week's Speculation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*Bradstreet's* financial review tomorrow will say:

Dullness and purely professional trading have again been the marked features of the week's speculation. The difference between the market and that of the last six weeks has been that a more discouraged tone made itself apparent and that in certain stocks which have heretofore resisted bearish manipulation operators for an advance have parted with their holdings. It cannot be said that this movement assumed the form of a real liquidation. The short interest, however, seems to have been considerably reduced owing to the ability of the bears to cover a portion of their outstanding contracts. The disturbing influence has been the fear of gold shipments induced by the rise of foreign exchange to a level which would virtually permit gold exports to Germany without any loss to bankers making them. No engagements of specie, however, were announced, and on this fact a rally was created Thursday. London, it would seem, had a share in creating this feeling, unfavorable views coming from that side in regard to financial conditions here, although sales of stock for London account were not particularly large and did not have any great effect upon the market. The movement, such as it was, was mainly in the railroad stock list, the granger shares being also affected to some extent by unfavorable current earnings reports, in spite of the fact that the decrease in gross earnings now exhibited may be directly attributed to the heavy World's Fair traffic of the corresponding period a year ago. The industrial share list, as usual, has furnished the largest share of speculative interest. Sugar in particular experienced another sharp decline, which carried the price to 80¼, the lowest figure touched since the present decline of the stock began. From this, however, there was a rally, and indications were presented that the stock was in receipt of renewed inside support. This movement appeared to strengthen the other industrials, Chicago Gas in particular showing considerable firmness.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct 12.—Comparative cotton statement for the week ending Oct. 12: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 310,760 bales; net receipts at all United States ports same week last year, 264,221; total receipts to this date, 1,020,200; total receipts same date last year, 779,146; exports for the week, 170,302; exports for same week last year, 108,471; total exports to this date, 485,907; total exports same date last year, 311,551; stock at all United States ports, 586,139; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 649,671; stock at all interior towns, 64,153; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 81,728; stock at Liverpool, 742,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 846,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 110,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 90,000.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Kicker Wanted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is the desire of a lot of Republicans of the Eleventh Ward that you print the plan of your kicking machine again. They want to do an artistic job of kicking themselves for voting for Democrats at the last two elections, and the machine appears to be all that is claimed for it.

E. GOURNY.

Married Women Do Not Vote in Canada

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your list of countries in which women can vote you name Canada. This is not literally correct. Married women cannot vote in Canada, only widows. Unmarried women can do so if they own real estate and are properly assessed for it. If a man owns no property and his wife does the husband can vote in his wife's property if he has himself duely assessed for it. In Canada women seldom vote unless in certain cases such as voting against street cars running Sundays and on temperance matters. It is in such cases their power is felt.

A CANADIAN.

The War Governors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Monday's issue of THE TRIBUNE you refer to ex-Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island as being the last of the war Executives. Permit me to correct this error by calling your attention to the Hon. Frederick W. Holbrook of Vermont, who is still living and quite vigorous for one so far advanced in years. Vermont's venerable and beloved war Governor resides at Brattleboro, where only last August he was the guest of honor at "Camp Gov. Holbrook" during the annual encampment of the Vermont National Guard on the identical "old camp ground" where he saw so many of the Green Mountain boys mustered into service during the war of the rebellion.

A. M. WRIGHT.

Candy Story Investigated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under date of Sept. 20 Chicago newspapers published an article relative to candy poisoning children, dated at Oelwein, Ia. As Secretary of the National Confectioners' Association I endeavored to investigate the matter, as we have a standing reward offered for any poisonous goods found to be contained in candy. I have written to the physician twice and also the Mayor of Hazleton, but up to date have been unable to receive any replies. I requested them to forward samples of the goods and would take the matter up and have it thoroughly investigated. I certainly feel as if unintentionally the newspapers had done the candy interests of this country a great wrong in publishing such an article, which does not seem to be substantiated by facts or the doctors in question would certainly assist in putting down a thing of this nature. Any correction of the above matter would certainly be appreciated by the writer, the N. C. A., and the public in general, as candy has been in years gone by a scapegoat for any pains from which children may suffer, caused through overeating or some other trouble.

F. D. SEWARD,
Secretary N. C. A.

Would Reproduce Fair Buildings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Though we Chicago people are probably the most intense business community in the world it is impossible to find one person among us who does not remember our beautiful White City as an enchanting dream and who does not regret that it has passed from him forever. Why then not make every effort to keep its memory green among us? We all are agreed that, though our city boasts of the finest system of boulevards and parks on earth, most of our public buildings lack every element of grace and beauty. Would it not be a good plan to follow in the erection of new public structures, in outward appearance at least, some of the beautiful palaces of the World's Fair, thereby perpetuating glories past? Why should not the new County Court-House be a reproduction of the graceful Administration Building, for instance? Why could not future museums, libraries, hospitals, etc., be built in imitation of other World's Fair buildings? Surely no structures can exceed them in style and beauty. Would Chicago people not love to feast their eyes once more on them, thereby conjuring up bygone days and an unforgetful period in the history of the City of Chicago?

A. HANSL.

Talks of Hopkins.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the election approaches I find there is much conversion among fair-minded independent Democrats to the Republican ranks in this precinct and who will undoubtedly vote the Republican ticket in November if they are not tampered with. They say they are quite disgusted with Hopkinsism and City Hall gang rule, and since the Boston *Pilot*, the Catholic champion organ of the country, has denounced Hopkins from a Catholic point of view, the Irish Catholics here who were a unit before in voting for Hopkins (thinking him, like Harry Rubens, a modern Alexander) won't be so zealous in voting for him again. The publicity, too, given to a scandalous charge of pay-roll stuffing, by one in a prominent position, a resident of the Crossing, and which was too glaring for even Hopkins to overlook, has somewhat dampened the ardor of honest Democrats and weakened their fealty to the modern Alexander. Not being the recipients of any administration loaves and fishes they will be apt to vote according to honest conviction. Independent Democrats are to be met with every day—German, Bohemian, Irish, Poles, and Italians, many of them out of work, who denounce most bitterly Democratic rule as the cause of hard times and want of employment. They are readers of newspapers, and intelligent enough to know that tariff tinkering and free trade proclivities of the Democratic party are ruining the country and that the only cure for all these evils is a victory for the Republican ticket the coming election. If Hopkins is the nominee of his party next spring to succeed himself as Mayor of the city that article from the Boston *Pilot* would be an excellent thing to use as a campaign document to show the law-abiding Irish-American citizens what that honest, conservative Catholic newspaper, once edited by that patriotic Irish-American poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, has to say of the modern Alexander, John P. Hopkins.

GEORGE HALL.

THE official reports show that no baking powder received an award over the Royal at the Chicago World's Fair.

The judge of awards on baking powder writes that the claim by another company to have received the highest award is false; that no such award was given to it.

The Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest baking powder made, and has received the highest award at every fair, wherever exhibited in competition with others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Concerning Jurisdiction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people of the State of Illinois seem to have, accidentally, perhaps, elected an Attorney-General who lacks acquaintance with the Constitution of the United States. It does not do to say that any one has not read that great charter; but the Attorney-General seems to belong to the great number who have read it carelessly and without application. In the Constitution it is expressly provided that the United States Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases where a State may be a party thereto. If the suit by the State of Illinois to annul the charter of the Pullman Palace Car company was a thing to be brought at all, it should have been brought, for its original hearing, in the United States Supreme Court. The attorney for the Pullman company the other day in court announced that in the event of an adverse decision an appeal would be taken to the American court of last resort. All this is to be expected, and it is proper under the circumstances, but it is unfortunate that the Attorney-General's office in the great State of Illinois should be filled by incumbents who do not know the rights of the State, in legal procedure, under the plainest provisions of the Constitution—a delay of years could otherwise have been avoided. This, of course, is assuming that there is a trace of sincerity in the Attorney-General's action!

G. MCBRIDE.

He Will Miss David Swing.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The readers of THE TRIBUNE who have been accustomed to read, among other sermons, those of Prof. Swing will in the future miss his welcome weekly sayings, and it will be a loss severely felt by a large class who are reaching out for something better than is generally offered through this channel of so-called orthodox preachers. His sermons have been a green spot among the dry theologies of the average theologian. The world is getting every year more in the habit of adopting the teachings of the thinkers, though they may be in conflict with the old-established notions of our forefathers. To claim that the people of today should be tied to the doctrines and writings of a superstitious age, though such writings may claim inspiration, is one of the preposterous notions prevalent among a pretty large class of people, though the notion is gradually dying out. This class is capable of thinking pretty correctly on all matters not connected with Bible or ancient history, but when that is touched they, like the man who was ready to believe that Jonah was swallowed by an oyster if the Bible said so, lose their best prerogative and take at second-hand the thoughts that have come down from a past age shrouded in ignorance. It is one of the strange things of the present day that men of otherwise good thinking powers will believe implicitly in the doctrine of inspiration without any evidence that it is genuine. Without the theory of inspiration some errors of the old writers would be conspicuous, as they had no means of knowing the truth or falsity of the things about which they wrote on any other basis. There are men now living who claim to be ruled by inspiration, but with a few more examples of Guiteaus and Prendergasts their number will diminish. Not Chicago alone, but the whole reading and thinking public have met with an irreparable loss in the death of Prof. Swing. What the world needs is more men like him. David Swing, like David's sling, has hit more than one Goliath. Fortunately the independent thinkers—they who move the world on lines of improvement—are increasing. The time was when very few men did the thinking for all mankind and they were ignorant enough to believe that the sun went round the earth every day and it would be no trick at all for it to linger over the plains of Gibeon a few hours to give Joshua a few more hours of daylight in which to slaughter his enemies.

S. MARSTON.

Building for English as a Swing Memorial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A plea was made in a July number of THE TRIBUNE for a building for our mother tongue for our great university. Now, apropos of the talk of a chapel in memory of Prof. Swing, I am sure the chapel that President Harper asked for convocation day will be given soon, for President Harper seldom asks amiss. Where should a memorial for Prof. Swing be built but in the city of his choice and among his own people? I am not of Prof. Swing's church, but am a part of the old historic church, dating back to the early history of England. If some one person, or a number of persons, would rather build an English Memorial Building for the Chicago University to the memory of Prof. Swing than a chapel, which is sure to be given sooner or later, what could be more fitting?

Prof. Swing was a philosopher, a student of human nature, a man with the sweetest love for humanity, and the deepest pity for its needs, and at the same time just alike to the wrongdoer and the rightdoer. He was a great student of English, and a man to whom the oldest and the youngest student delighted to listen. I think of nothing better than to build this great memorial here to Prof. Swing and gather in it all that can help the student in English work. The history, story, poetry, and song of all the ages in English, and all English history from the least traditions to the established facts, and make it, as was suggested by "Student" in the letter to THE TRIBUNE in July, an inspiration to newer and better work. As matters are our students go from one university to another and abroad to study English. Can we not begin now to gather into a great English storehouse the rich harvest of the past and plan for the new work in English to be done by generations yet unborn, and do this in memory of Prof. David Swing, who had the deepest interest in all institutions of learning? It cannot do the least harm for a layman outside the door of learning to suggest this thought. If it cannot be done as a memorial of love for Prof. Swing or for some great English student can it not be done for love of English alone?

While visiting in a small rural town some time ago I heard a Baptist minister, a graduate of Chicago Seminary, inveigh against the reading of Dickens and Thackeray and the immoralities of Shakspeare, and advise his hearers not to read these works nor any works of fiction. Would it be possible for such a thing to happen if students were properly taught in English before they were turned loose to enlighten the world. A few weeks later I listened to a noted visiting minister of the same faith in the same pulpit who quoted Shakspeare twice in his sermon and once in his prayer. Bishop Ireland of the Roman Catholic faith has made a plea for better read, better educated priests; and Bishop Potter of New York in a series of lectures or sermons has exhorted the clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America to do more general reading and studying, and so keep abreast with the time. There is a demand for more and better English abroad in our land. Ask any professor of English in any American college or university and he will tell you the means for study are very inadequate, and that the demand is growing, and that all students in English are looking anxiously for some one to rise up and help the English work.

Since writing the foregoing I see in THE TRIBUNE that $10,000 has already been given toward a chapel in memory of Prof. Swing. This is well, but will not some one help the students of all branches by inspiring them to know more English than just enough to study other branches of learning?

FAX.

A Serious Question—Do Strikes Pay?

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In considering this question it appears to me that we must view it on the broad principle of "competition versus monopoly."

Strikes are inseparable with unionism; unionism means monopoly; monopoly means restriction of production; restriction of production means lessening of consumption; and lessening of consumption means deprivation and poorer living.

If unionism can be made practically universal, so that all workers are on a uniform basis—that is, receive a uniform compensation for a uniform equivalent of labor and skill, I am not prepared to say but that all would be as well off. This is, as I understand, the state of labor in China.

It is a well founded belief among some intelligent men that this state of things would be an improvement on the present competitive principle.

This being so, let it be fairly, thoroughly, and intelligently considered; then take a vote on it, and if the majority favor such a policy, let laws be passed that will bring about such a state of affairs.

There certainly should not be this constant fight about it. There is but little more propriety in an employé fighting and quarreling with his employer than there would be in a manufacturer antagonizing his customers.

Those having something in the way of merchandise to sell know that it pays to be civil and accommodating, and this rule will hold good in the main with those having labor to sell.

Of course, trades having an iron-clad union may for a time gain an advantage; but they do this at the expense of all consumers, the poor as well as the rich, and it is a question how long the consumer will stand this.

A mechanic not protected by a union who wishes to build a house must pay for the labor on it from 50 to 100 per cent more than the rate at which he sells his labor; the same thing also applies in case he rents it, and to this extent he is imposed upon.

Therefore all labor should be either competitive or monopolized. But it is impossible to protect the former, who must sell in competition with the world. It would also appear impossible, in justice to all, to adopt the monopoly or restrictive system. However, if it is thought best to try it, there is a question as to the best way of doing it—whether through short hours, with a large amount of leisure time, or by dispensing with labor-saving machinery, as in the case of the Chinese.

There is this thing that we must bear in mind, and which some labor agitators, I am inclined to think, do not understand—that is, there is no patent, self-regulating, self-cocking, back-action device that will give us something for nothing.

CITIZEN.

Special Assessments.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with great interest Madden's resolution concerning special assessments, also Supt. Sheehan's explanations in answer thereto. Sheehan's statement only makes the matter worse. Then the *Herald's* editorial upholding the city's course in the matter seemed the last straw. To us taxpayers and property-owners this is not a party question. It is a grievous wrong under whatever administration it may occur. No greater wrong has ever existed in the history of the country. The causes for which the provinces rebelled were trivial compared with it. We suffer and are quiet, as every man who ever opened his mouth about it or tried to reform these abuses has been so terribly punished that he wished he had never been born. Horse racing, gambling, and other such vices are nothing to it. They only catch fools who almost deserve to lose their money. Anybody who wants to can stay away from them. Our special assessment system robs every man who has foresight enough to buy a foot of ground in the city, however cheap or heavily incumbered, however saving, careful, or home abiding he may be. In fact it falls with ten-fold severity on the poor laborer. His little lot, costing $300 or $400, is assessed precisely as heavy as the lot worth $300 or $400 per front foot. The professional tramp, saloon-loafer, and habitual landlord beater is coming in for a wonderful sight of sympathy nowadays. His so-called rights, that of taking everything from the man who has saved anything and dividing it among those who can't and won't, is the doctrine most enticing and now most heard. It is even more preached or is more popular in the great cities than the religion of our Savior. We are living under the government of the bum, by the bum, and for the bum. Our Board of Public Works is, perhaps, only laying open the way for the universal confiscation. I know that instead of increasing the value of the real property of the city they terribly depress it instead, and that instead of aiding the poor man, other than the members of the gang, they are practically throwing them all into rented quarters on account of the burdens they impose. The above is merely words. I hold before me a special assessment receipt for $35 for a tile pipe sewer in front of one lot in Blank street. Across the face is stamped in red ink the words "No rebate." Thousands of others in the city have them as well as the writer. Formerly the city paid the contractor $1 a foot to put in such a sewer, including catch-basins, etc., or $12.50 per lot. The particular sewer to which I refer was put in this summer for only 80 cents a foot, or $10 per lot. Twenty-five dollars of the $35 was actually *stolen*. I do not call upon Mr. Jones, Mr. Sheahan, or the *Herald* to inform me what became of the rest. Two years ago, under Mr. Washburne, a certain sewer was put in. The property-owners paid in assessments for that sewer $1,400. The contractor got $600 of that money. To find what became of the rest a party of gentlemen made a quiet investigation. They found that to inspect that sewer cost more than was paid for building it. The balance was eaten up in the various little, or rather great, incidentals, including of course the thieving "Fund W." Send a reporter quietly among property-owners. He will find it even worse than I have stated. I think he will find that of $7,000,000 paid in special assessments $4,000,000 or over are stolen from the property-owners. What is the remedy? Can THE TRIBUNE tell us? Property-owners have time and again showed to the Judge that the improvement ought not to cost any such money. The Judge always replies that if there is any overplus it will be returned as a rebate. They have tried to show that sewers through streets where there is not a house absolutely depressed values, as every poor man who was paying for a prospective home who finds himself unable to pay $35 to $65 for a $12.50 sewer throws his lot on the market for whatever it will bring. They are always met with the argument that a sewer is an improvement worth its cost. It is worth its cost, but it is not worth from three to five times its cost, as we are always compelled to pay. The writer has exhausted all ways. He believes there is no remedy, so long as the votes of three worthless lodging-house bums outweigh the votes of two honest, intelligent, and saving property-owners. We will probably have to endure it until Mr. Darrow, as grand dictator, apportions out the best places to his favorites, when there will be no taxes and no specials because there will be nobody with enough to even cover his body from the cold, let alone having money saved up. Formerly we got a small rebate. Under Hopkins, with cheaper sewers, we get none. We did have hopes in Mr. Harrison, as he had always been a friend of the property-owners. The assassin's shot ended that. If we could get a Mayor as good as Harrison during the earlier part of his career the writer will gladly vote for him whatever his party, and favor giving him a salary of $50,000 a year.

TAXPAYER.

Homes for the Workingmen.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[This communication, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 15 last, is republished at the request of the writer.]—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The great problem in connection with the question of the unemployed is whether the waste now going on through enforced idleness cannot, at least to some extent, be stopped.

It cannot be said that this state of things is wholly the result of overproduction, especially when we see the needs of better and larger homes for the working people and also more things provided for their comfort.

If it were practicable for the unemployed to produce these things, of which they are in suffering need, they would very soon all of them be at work.

In primitive times each family produced nearly everything they had for themselves. Later on, as the world progressed, men depended more and more upon each other for supplies for the necessities of advanced civilization, to the mutual advantage of all concerned, until now these changes have gone on to such an extent that a man has become almost helpless in the way of producing what he consumes.

Society at the present time is entirely dependent one upon other, and so long as all the machinery connected therewith is kept running continuously advantageous results are attained. It can be satisfactorily demonstrated that one person can now produce ten times as much as in primitive times; consequently if there were no interruptions we would be ten times better off as far as supplying the necessities and luxuries of life is concerned. But the great drawback to all this is the interruptions, which cause more or less idleness at all times and especially at particular times like the present.

There have never been any thorough, systematic attempts so far as I know to stop this waste and to produce something of practical utility.

As there is an enormous want of better homes for the working people cannot we find a practicable plan by which these may be accomplished?

Two essential things are money and labor. I have no doubt that money can be had for this purpose at a low rate of interest if protected—that is, if there is no risk of loss—and this can only be done by the production of a building at a price for which it can be sold or yield a rent that would pay the interest of the investment.

If all the labor that enters into the construction of such building would be induced to work for one-half of their usual wages unquestionably the capital put in the building would be secure. The material going into the building can be bought at very advantageous prices at the present time. It is probable that if the mechanics who work on the job would work for half of the usual wages and laboring men for 75 per cent these buildings could still be put up at a cost that would protect the capital, and I have no doubt that capital could be induced to take this chance.

Of course mechanics and laborers would say that this is working for low wages, but is it not better than nothing?

My plan would be to offer these buildings for sale when finished to the highest bidder, and if they sell for more than the cost, including necessary incidental expenses, all over and above such cost would be divided among the workmen employed on the job, so that they would get all the market would afford them for their labor, and the purchasers of the buildings, being among the poorer class of the people, would secure homes at a reasonable price.

I offer these suggestions hoping that the people who are studying this question may work something practicable out of it.

MANUFACTURER.

Irredeemable Scoundrels.

New York *Evening Post* (Ind.): It was bad character, not difference of opinion, which caused the defeat of the Wilson bill in the Senate. It failed there in order that some conspicuous Democrats might make money in sugar. It was bad character, not difference of opinion, which made Hill and Murphy labor for the defeat of the perfectly proper nominations which the President made for the Supreme Court. It was the criminal wreaking vengeance on the prosecutor. It was bad character which led to the theft of the election returns in this State and the elevation of the thief to a Judgeship as a reward. It is bad character which has given us our venal police and vicious Police Justices and our election frauds. These are the things which have brought the party into disrepute. Its ideas are as sound as ever, but some of its foremost men have proved irredeemable scoundrels.

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IS A "THOMAS" NIGHT

GEORGE R. PECK'S TRIBUTE TO THE FAMOUS GENERAL.

Address Delivered at the Loyal Legion Banquet at Indianapolis, Ind.—Incidents in the Life of the Hero of Chickamauga and Nashville Portrayed—Gen. McCook, Representatives of Gen. Miles' Staff, Ex-Consul General New, and Mayor Denny Among the Guests.

[*Continued from ninth page.*]

isfaction that the South would win. Unquestionably the South thought so. The high officials, the great Generals, the orators and the editors, discounted any advantages which the North possessed by holding up those of the South. How familiar we used to be with the argument that the Confederates had the interior lines; were in their own country, and in a climate to which they were accustomed. Even in the North, and in the minds of men who were devoutly attached to the Union, there were doubts and misgivings when all these things were taken into consideration. The greatest soldier whose sword was drawn for the Confederate cause was in my opinion Joseph E. Johnston. In 1874 he published his "Narrative," and in an able summing up of the reasons which gave victory to the Union he says:

"The cause of the subjugation of the Southern States was neither want of wealth and population, nor of devotion to their own cause on the part of the people of those States. That people was not guilty of the high crime of undertaking a war without the means of waging it successfully. They had ample means which, unfortunately, were not applied to the object of equipping great armies and bringing them into the field."

This is the language of a great Southern soldier who is too high-minded to charge his own people with recklessly engaging in a war against overwhelming numbers and resources. But Gen. Johnston omits a factor, which every Union soldier knows was of great, perhaps supreme, importance in the struggle, the simple question of right, an element which is not set down in books of pure military science.

Where His Greatness Was Shown.

I beg you to believe that I speak of this matter of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two sides in the war only to emphasize the greatness of Thomas' conduct. Contrast it with the officers of the old army who gave up their commissions to go into the service of the South. Lee, Sidney Johnson, Joseph E. Johnston, Cooper, Hardee, Longstreet, Hill, threw themselves into the arms of the South to become the darlings of popular favor, and to be loaded with honors, rank, and power. Thomas stood by his flag, and had to fight his way slowly upward, till his country learned how great and good and true he was. The contrast between his course and that of his associates is an object-lesson in American patriotism; a sad, pathetic story, but good for us to hear, and good for those who shall hear it when we are gone. When Lee and Thomas parted company in 1861 each went his allotted path. Lee saw before him fame and victory, and dreamed, perhaps, that his name should some day be like that of the illustrious Washington. To Thomas came only the thought of his country and his oath. Both, now, have passed beyond the reach of praise or blame. The world's annals have garnered up their lives, but we need not fear that the name of our old commander will suffer when the two Virginians stand side by side at the bar of history.

I would not praise him overmuch, though I cannot help knowing that your hearts are praising him more than it is possible for my lips to utter. Do you remember when the country first heard of him? It was at Mill Springs. The news came like dew unto our weary souls, for it was our first clean-cut victory. Then we learned that our side could smite with hard blows. Like all his battles it was well considered, carefully planned, and successfully executed. True, it was a small campaign, but it fitted with soldierly precision into the larger tactics of the war. Those were hurrying days. The country was learning its lesson; reaching out in every direction for men whom it could trust; forwarding troops in hot haste to Virginia and Kentucky, and projecting campaigns in all directions, which often came to naught save lives wasted and hearts made sad forever. But the war was moving on, and a noble and puissant Nation was "rousing herself like a strong man after sleep."

Some Campaigns in Which He Served.

Gen. Thomas was in the Corinth campaign, where he did his duty, silently as was his wont, but attracting no special attention. Then came the reorganized Army of the Cumberland, with Rosecrans in the lead, and radiant hopes of things to come. What times those were! The romantic side of war never shone more brilliantly than in the days when the Army of the Cumberland was preparing to make its swoop to the South and to cut into the heart of the Confederacy. It was looking for a chance to meet the enemy and found it at Stone River. What George H. Thomas was in that field you know full well. He kept the center like the keystone of some great arch. After the first day, when the army, bleeding and bruised but undismayed, slept for a little in the thickets which covered that memorable field, the Generals came together to consider of the future. All had something to say except Thomas, who sat in silence, filled with such thoughts as come only to men of heroic temper. When asked, "Will you protect the retreat?" he started up with the grim, determined answer: "This army can't retreat." And that antique spirit, dominating all the rest, had its way. The army did not retreat, but at the morning call stood to its arms and won the day.

It would not be right to claim all the honor of Stone River for Thomas. Other gallant men mingled in that fierce conflict, and amidst the stars and the eagles there was a nameless host to whom rank and epaulets might never come, but who were the blood and brawn of the mighty West.

After Stone River came the resting and the waiting and the Tullahoma campaign, which, if it was brilliant, strategically considered, was ineffective so far as the destruction of the enemy was concerned. And before our gallant army, in the brooding silence of the future, was—Chickamauga.

Here I must pause. Chickamauga seems like some horrible dream; a nightmare which still haunts the memory of the Nation. But it was a glorious field. A mistake such as Fate so often throws into the scale of great events alone kept it from being a magnificent victory. We are accustomed to count it an all-starred battle, but in truth it was one of the grandest of the war. In that fierce tempest regiments, brigades, and divisions crumbled like clay, but Thomas, immovable as granite, stayed where he was appointed to stay and saved the gateway of the North. The stake for which both armies were playing was Chattanooga, and while Thomas' guns boomed defiance from his bleeding lines on Horseshoe Ridge Chattanooga was lost to the Confederacy forever.

Thomas at Chickamauga.

Thomas at Chickamauga is one of the unique characters of our history—nay, of all history. He was like Massena, of whom it is said his faculties always rose to clearer perceptions when he could hear the music of his cannon. Some men, indeed most men, are capable of being in some sudden emergency seized by panic and swept from their balance. But no one would ever think of George H. Thomas being disturbed by any shock. They well called him the Rock of Chickamauga, for against him every wave that dashed was shattered into spray.

You remember how the army went back to Chattanooga. It was not defeated, except in the purely technical sense that it did not remain upon the field. But Thomas showed that it could stay, and it did stay until he was ready to leave.

I must not linger on the days that followed; the hunger and the suffering of the army holding the town; the supplies delayed or cut off; the gaunt spectre of starvation which stared them in the face. Then Grant came; and Thomas became Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, with which he had served so long and so illustriously. Missionary Ridge was carried with a wild rush, and Lookout lifted up its brow unvexed by any enemy of the Nation. Then we held the battle-summer, the marches, the assaults, the frowning mountains to be turned, the gorges to be crossed, but ever onward swept the colors and the stout hands that carried them until Atlanta was ours. Thomas was there, doing his duty in soldier fashion, slow, perhaps, but terribly sure. When Atlanta fell it was plain to all that the end was not far off. But it is hard for men to yield—harder, I sometimes think, when they are wrong—and so the end was not yet.

The Atlanta campaign is one of glorious memories. The army went forward, sounding on its way, through valleys, over ridges, singing the old songs, pressing on with light hearts to the citadel, Atlanta the Beautiful. There were some sad days; some nights when that which is best in life seemed almost lost, but yet it was a great campaign, joyous, gallant, and victorious. Who that was there can ever forget the rapture of the day when we knew for certain that Hood was broken and that Atlanta, and all that Atlanta meant, belonged to the United States of America? Then we rested, but not for long. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Hood, restless, disappointed, fretting like a caged animal, scented the North and could not be content until his weary followers were marching toward the Tennessee and the fields and pastures that lay beyond. Sherman, always hungry for adventure, seeing far off the gates of destiny, plunged headlong into the South, and was off and away for Savannah and the sea. And so we played a Titanic game of chess. It was my fortune to go with the army of Sherman. We knew not the fate in store for us, but by many a campfire we thought of those we had left behind to fight the great battle of the war. Often now our hearts are stirred when we hear that universal melody, "Marching Through Georgia," but its strains mean the common glory of those who marched and those who saved the day at Franklin and swept the rebel lines at Nashville. We were all one army, fighting in front and rear for the country which was dear alike to all.

Like a Play on a Stage.

The War of the Rebellion threw men into strange relations, particularly the officers of the old regular army. Thomas and Hardee, the two Majors of the Second Cavalry, faced each other repeatedly on hostile fields. Far back in the Mexican War Thomas was a Lieutenant in Bragg's famous battery at Buena Vista when Gen. Taylor called for a little more grape. And these two men, who had been comrades when they faced a foreign foe, were fated to meet under other skies in the deadly grapple at Stone River and Chickamauga. It is like a play upon the stage, and yet how real. In the Nashville campaign Hood, once a Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry, but now transformed into Lieutenant-General, marched North to meet his old Major, transformed into a Major-General, upon the heights that surrounded the capital of Tennessee. It was an uneven contest. Hood and Thomas were to each other like child and man. And yet I suppose the Confederate authorities hoped—but hoped in vain—that somehow the sun would pierce the clouds, somehow the cause would not be lost. Hood was a Captain noted for gallantry, reckless to the last degree, loving war, fearing nothing. He was endowed with a resolute, onward temperament, but utterly lacked the cool judgment so essential in a great commander. What a strange, almost grotesque culmination of his career was waiting him as he moved north to join issue with the steady, methodical, indomitable Thomas. I need not follow that memorable advance and retreat. Thomas did not hurry. Nature had not made him nimble, and when the enemy was pressing him, it was his disposition to move with reasonable deliberation. At Franklin Hood came up with Schofield in one of those fierce conflicts which all history shows are most common when great wars are ebbing to the close. Franklin has some points of resemblance to Ligny and Quatre Bras in Napoleon's advance upon Waterloo. It was a notice and a warning to the advancing enemy that the road to victory would not be lined with roses.

I shall not describe the battle of Nashville. The military books have given it a permanent place. Something was said in those days about the slowness of Gen. Thomas; that the battle ought to have been fought sooner, and it is no doubt true that the fiery heart of the War Department at Washington was troubled by his delay. It is said that even Gen. Grant was becoming restless, and that Gen. Logan was on his way to supersede Thomas. Patience is a noble virtue; but it does not come easy to nations which have been fretted with the stress of a four years' war. George H. Thomas, mature of years, accustomed to war, and with the field of action under his own experienced eye, knew far better than those who were far away the conditions of success; knew, if any man on this earth knew, what was necessary to insure such a victory as Cromwell called a "crowning mercy." And he did it. He had that rugged fortitude which enabled him to say: "I will move when I am ready and not before." When we rested in Savannah the news of the great victory came to us and we sent up thanks that good old Thomas had fought his fight in his own way. We had been marching through Georgia gathering trophies here and there and always keeping time to the music of events. But meanwhile, steadfastly and surely, Thomas was biding his time! And when the time came, you know what happened. Hood was seized in the jaws of the old Commander's army and ground into pieces.

"And Here I Leave Him."

And here I leave him. Some little service he saw after Nashville which he did quietly and in his own modest fashion. But his career was over. It ended well; for the guns of Nashville could be heard in echoes when the curtain fell at Appomattox. George H. Thomas is our ideal soldier. It is good for us to think of him, and restful to view, even in memory, that large, capacious nature, that strength which nothing could break. We may not, perhaps, count him a great genius in the sense that Napoleon and Cæsar and Marlborough were. But he was reliable and never, I think, came short of the task set for him to do. And is not that in itself genius? Does not all earthly wisdom end in doing bravely and well the duty that lies nearest?

When Gen. Gordon, the other day, pledged the South to stand by the national authority, and for law, order, and the settled institutions of the country, did we not all feel that the war had not been fought in vain? The example of our great Virginian had not been lost. That plain, solid, practical mind never took kindly to the shallow clamor of agitators and professional patriots. He believed in the sanctions of civil order, the constitution of his country, the well-being of all, which comes from the obedience of all to national authority.

His simple faith rested calmly and confidently in the belief that he fought for a government which was able to vindicate its authority over every foe, and which by night and by day should be the embodiment of majesty and power. Out of the shadows of the past his form rises in august proportions. He did this Nation such a service as it can never forget, and when he died—not in the roar of battle, but still on duty for the country and its honor—we thought of those sad, proud words:

"The last of all the Romans, fare thee well."

TELEGRAPHIC COURT RECORDS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States Friday:

22—The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The Freeman Wire Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; dismissed with costs on motion of John R. Bennett for the appellant.

724—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Kingman, Kas., plaintiff in error, vs Cornell University; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by E. B. Smith, in behalf of George Gray, for the plaintiff in error in support of the petition, and by W. H. Rossington and Charles Blood Smith for the defendant in error in opposition thereto.

142—Ro and H. Smith et al., appellants, vs. The Pittsburg Gas Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; dismissed with cost pursuant to the tenth rule.

43—Harry C. McCarty et al., appellants, vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; continued per stipulation.

24—Richard T. Talbert, administrator, etc., appellant, vs. The United States; and

25—The United States, appellant, vs. Richard T. Talbert, administrator, etc.; argument continued by S. S. Henkle for Talbert; the court declined to hear further argument.

36—Thomas D. Olin et al., appellants, vs. Harvey Tunken; argument commenced by George J. Murray for appellants and continued by William M. Eccles for appellee.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, Oct. 15, will be as follows: Nos. 36, 393, 26 (and 27), 602, 619, 648, 633, 641, 244, and 661.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

CIVIL DOCKET.

157—McDole vs. Shepardson; time to file appellee's briefs extended to Oct. 18.
9—Mueller vs. Baike; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
100—Legar vs. City of Chicago; same motion.
11—White vs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated railway; suggestion of death of appellant and motion to substitute.
154—County of Cook vs. Ryan; motion by appellant for time to file abstract and briefs; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
155—Whipple vs. Gibson; motion by appellant for time to file reply briefs; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
176—Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway vs. Siegel; suggestion of diminution of record and leave given to file additional record instanter; motion and stipulation to transfer to central grand division; motion by appellee to dismiss; transferred as per stipulation.
141—Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway vs. Gasinowski; taken.
142—Lake Shore Foundry Company vs. Radowski; taken.
143—Murray vs. Tolman; taken.
144—Mumford vs. Tolman; taken.
148—Platte Valley State Bank vs. National Live Stock Bank; taken.
149—Bickerdike vs. Allen; taken.
150—Wheeler vs. People; taken.
151—Rassmussen vs. People; taken.
153—City of Chicago vs. Silverman; taken.
154—Keeler vs. People; taken.
155—Whipple vs. Gibson; taken.
156—Springer vs. Borden; taken.
157—McDole vs. Shepardson; taken.
158—Weare Commission Company vs. Druley; taken.
159—Dempster vs. People; taken.
160—Prouty vs. Tilden; taken.
Adjourned to 9 a. m. Tuesday. Call 161 to 180, inclusive.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The following opinions were filed in the Supreme Court today: Jessie V. Gerke, appellant, vs. Christopher Lucas, Des Moines District, affirmed; Louise Englert vs. Julia White et al., appellants, Des Moines District, affirmed; Edmund Lindsey, appellant, vs. Boone County, Ia., Boone District, affirmed; Mary E. Walton vs. Ann B. Ludden et al., appellee, L. H. Ludden, appellant, Guthrie District, affirmed; State of Iowa vs. John Pinkinton, appellant, Lucas District, reversed; M. C. Thomason vs. Capital Insurance Company, appellant, Louis District, affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were submitted: Moore vs. Smith et al.; Bowdle vs. Detroit Street Railway Company; Montgomery vs. Lansing City Railway Company; Dayton vs. Estate of Dakin; McGoragie vs. Wilson et al.; Taylor vs. Rutters and Peters Salt and Lumber Company; Pierce vs. Underwood; Turner vs. St. Clair Tunnel Company. Call for Tuesday, Oct. 23—76, 78, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, and 87.

NEGROES ASK CONGRESS TO ACT.

Catholics Protest Against the Treatment the Colored Race Receives.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12—The National convention of St. Peter Clavor Union (colored Catholics), closed last night. This resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this congress respectfully requests the President of the United States to specifically call the attention of Congress to the un-American treatment practiced against the negro citizens of this country and to the inadequacy of State laws, or the apathy in the enforcement of the same, to give protection to the citizens guaranteed by the National Constitution; and that full and accurate information be given of the status of the negro. We request Congress to invest him with power to appoint a commission with full authority to make the necessary inquiry into this matter, and that one-third of the membership of said commission be colored men.

A Russian Cure.

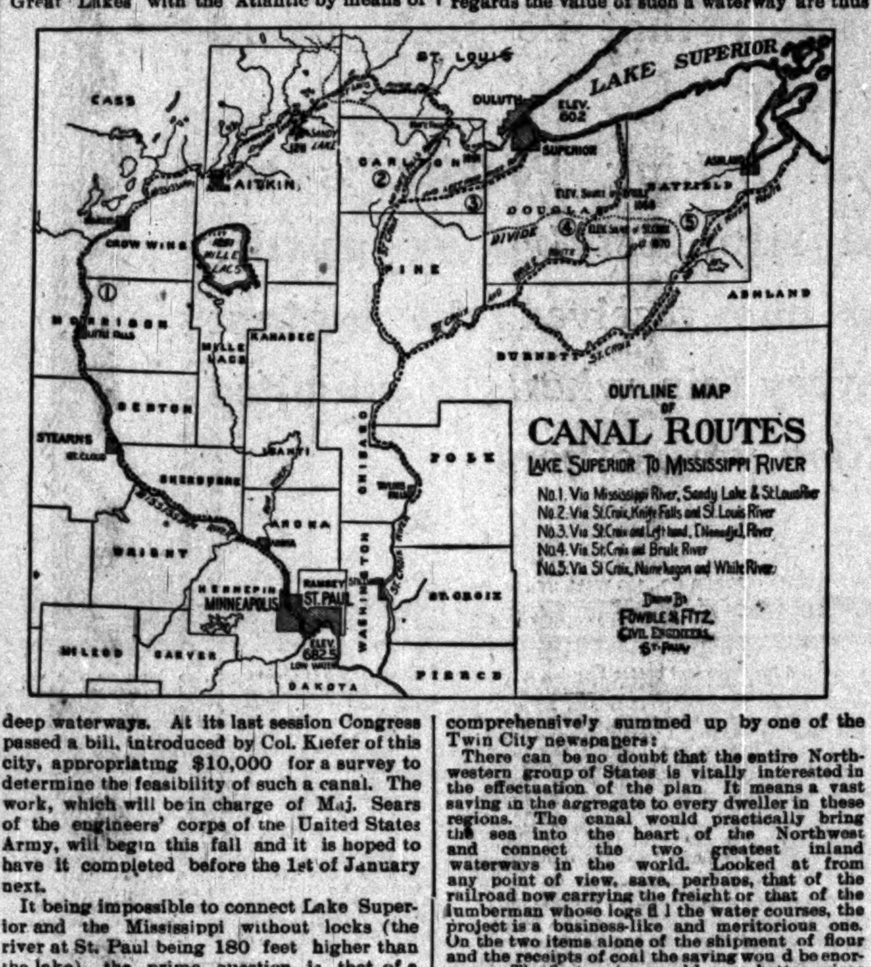
Russians cure consumption by inhaling aniline.

RIVER TO LAKE CANAL

PLANS AND ROUTES FOR THE TRANS-MINNESOTA WATERWAY.

Boom Given to the Project by the Toronto Convention—Survey Ordered by Congress Will Begin This Fall—Question of a Feeder Perplexes the Promoters—Upper Mississippi and Upper St. Croix Routes Are Open—Five Lines Which May Be Taken.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The project of a canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior and the Mississippi River is constantly assuming more practical shape, and its promoters are sanguine of its complete realization. The scheme received quite a boom at the recent deep waterway convention at Toronto, the members of that body being almost unanimously in favor of it when it was for the first time explained to them. The convention would have adopted a resolution commending the plan had not the call for the gathering been confined solely to the consideration of the question of connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic by means of deep waterways. At its last session Congress passed a bill, introduced by Col. Kiefer of this city, appropriating $10,000 for a survey to determine the feasibility of such a canal. The work, which will be in charge of Maj. Sears of the engineers' corps of the United States Army, will begin this fall and it is hoped to have it completed before the 1st of January next.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OUTLINE MAP OF CANAL ROUTES
LAKE SUPERIOR TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER
No. 1. Via Mississippi River, Sandy Lake & St. Louis River
No. 2. Via St. Croix, Knife Falls and St. Louis River
No. 3. Via St. Croix and Lefthand (Nemadji) River
No. 4. Via St. Croix and Brule River
No. 5. Via St. Croix, Namekagon and White River
Drawn By FOWBLE & FITZ, Civil Engineers, St. Paul

It being impossible to connect Lake Superior and the Mississippi without locks (the river at St. Paul being 180 feet higher than the lake), the prime question is that of a water supply. This will be simple if it is found possible to use the Mississippi as a feeder. The divide must of course be cut down to the level of the point where the canal begins. If it proves impossible to dispose of the divide in this way, then the canal must rise by a series of locks from the Twin Cities to the lowest possible point in the watershed ridge and thence descend by more locks to Lake Superior. This plan necessitates the provision of a supply of water on the summit level, as water from either the lake or river is not here available. The middle northern part of Minnesota comprises sections of swampy country, and it is believed that if the route of the canal is located contiguous to these swampy districts they may be easily utilized in the construction of reservoirs and for their supply.

Routes Which Are Now Considered.

Two general ideas have been advanced regarding routes for the proposed canal. The first thought was by way of the St. Croix River and the second by the Upper Mississippi. From the upper reaches of the St. Croix four distinct ways of reaching Lake Superior have been suggested, and the Mississippi route has been modified by the proposition to follow the Rum River Valley and the basin of Mille Lacs, connecting with the main river or Sandy Lake, at the north.

Until within the last few days five different routes have been discussed in connection with the contemplated waterway—viz.: No. 1, via Mississippi River, Sandy Lake and St. Louis River; No. 2, via St. Croix, Knife Falls and St. Louis River; No. 3, via St. Croix and Lefthand (Nemadji) River; No. 4, via St. Croix and Brule Rivers; and No. 5, via St. Croix, Namekagon and White Rivers. Another route, it is now announced, is being considered by Maj. Sears with a good prospect for its adoption. It is that from Lake Superior to Lake Mille Lacs, some seventy miles southwest of the great lake. Prof. Winchell, State Geologist of Minnesota, maintains that many ages ago Lake Superior extended to Mille Lacs, and that the land between the two lakes is alluvial. This being the case the cost of excavating a canal would be light comparatively. Should this route be adopted the canal would run from Superior to Mille Lacs, through the latter lake and down the Rum River to the Mississippi.

As to the St. Croix route, as pointed out in the committee report on the Kiefer bill in Congress, the valley of the St. Croix from the mouth of the river fifty miles north, directly toward Lake Superior, lies between high banks and has hardly a perceptible fall, being a ready-made canal for that distance. This was naturally the objective point of the first commission that ever canvassed the subject—the commission appointed in 1875 by Gov. (now United States Senator) C. K. Davis. No practical results came from the work of this commission and the project slumbered until within the last year.

In Routes 2 and 3, at Taylor's Falls, a rise of forty-two feet in two miles is encountered. In the next forty-eight miles seventy-two feet more must be ascended to reach the Snake River. All the St. Croix routes come thus far together. Routes 2 and 3 propose to follow up the Kettle River, a western branch of the St. Croix, and cross the divide at a point where it is 548 feet above Lake Superior. No. 3 would descend to Superior Bay by the Nemadji River Valley, while No. 2 would cross to the Knife River Falls on the St. Louis River, and descend to Duluth perhaps by the same course as the Mississippi River route. The advantage of a good lake harbor would be shared with the Mississippi River route. There are no lakes of importance which might be used as feeders on the summit level.

Valley of the Brule Well Adapted.

Route No. 4—East of the Nemadji River the first considerable stream is the Bois Brule, which has been selected as outlet No. 4. The distance is about the same as via Routes 2 and 3, but the summit divide is eighty feet lower and the Valley of the Brule is much better adapted to canalization than the two routes to the west. Of still greater importance is the fact that St. Croix Lake lies within five miles of the crest of the divide and only sixty feet below the summit, and is supposed to furnish a supply of water which could be available for the summit level. The Brule River, however, empties into Superior at a point where there is no natural harbor.

Route No. 5, via Ashland, Wis.—The extreme eastern route suggested takes advantage of the proximity of the headwaters of the Namecagon River, an eastern tributary of the St. Croix, and the White River, which empties into Lake Superior near Ashland Bay. Near the summit of the divide is Namecagon Lake, which could probably be used as a reservoir. The route is the longest of these via the St. Croix, and finds the divide 800 feet above the level of Superior. At the same time the divide seems much narrower than on some of the other routes, and a general survey of the map of Northern Wisconsin suggests that the possibilities of storage on the summit are much more favorable than along Route 2, 3, and 4. It is possible that the 250 feet of extra altitude to be overcome and the fifty miles of excess in length might be more than balanced by the considerations of plentiful water and a good harbor.

These descriptions are based solely upon the geographical facts at hand and the knowledge of the altitudes. In the absence of the precise information afforded by a canal engineer's survey it is assumed that a canal to Superior would follow the valley of one or the other of the rivers mentioned. It is quite possible that the proposed survey will upset this theory and that something entirely new will be developed. The lowest point discovered on the divide is 468 feet above Lake Superior on the Bois Brule route. Were it found possible to reduce this height one-half—250 foot cuts are not unknown—and to supply the then summit level with adequate water the problem would be as good as solved. Over any of the proposed routes, it is claimed, the time required for the passage of a vessel would not exceed forty-eight hours. The adoption of any one of the routes under consideration would, of course, involve the deepening of long stretches of river channel.

Importance of the Valley Trade.

Promoters of the plan have produced any amount of figures to establish the vast importance to the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley of the construction of the canal in question, and show the tremendous volume of traffic which could be depended upon for the canal during the navigable season. Sentiment in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin is practically a unit in support of the canal, and the same may be said of the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. The design, of course, is to transport the grain and other products of the Northwest to Liverpool by way of the Gulf of Mexico. The great argument in favor of the scheme is the material reduction in transportation rates which would be thus brought about.

The views of business-men of this section as regards the value of such a waterway are thus comprehensively summed up by one of the Twin City newspapers:

There can be no doubt that the entire Northwestern group of States is vitally interested in the effectuation of the plan. It means a vast saving in the aggregate to every dweller in these regions. The canal would practically bring the sea into the heart of the Northwest and connect the two greatest inland waterways in the world. Looked at from any point of view, save, perhaps, that of the railroad now carrying the freight or that of the lumberman whose logs fill the water courses, the project is a business-like and meritorious one. On the two items alone of the shipment of flour and the receipts of coal the saving would be enormous. The first saving would mean better prices for the wheat we raise; the second, lower prices for the fuel we burn. Minnesota is the great divide of the country. Within her borders are the sources of the three great water systems of the North American Continent. The day is not far distant when these systems will be interconnected and when the proudest ships that sail the sea will be able to unload their unbroken cargoes in the heart of the country where their freights are to be distributed.

RECORD OF THE LOCAL COURTS.

Circuit Court—Judgments.

JUDGE BAKER—2,419—The First National Bank of Massillon, O., vs. John H. Dieden and Edward J. Kock, late partners; on ver., $398 (exparte).—2,475—F. Siegel & Bros. vs. Percy L. Schuman; same, $779 (exparte).—2,237—Herbert Ripley vs. W. A. Bayer and William C. Scott; same, $952 (exparte).—2,362—John T. Piris, George and Robert Scott, and Andrew McLeish, vs. Bon Ton Suit Co.; same, $517 (exparte).

JUDGE DUNNE—3,855—Charles Ehrhart vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co.; on findg., $500 and sat.—5,088—Jane Davis vs. Francis J. Wilder; on findg., $300 and sat.

JUDGE SMITH—5,801—Herman, Joseph H., Julius H., and Henry Hohio vs. William and Morris Friedman and Ralph M. Leopoid; on dflt., $510.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—5,344—John M. Ruedel vs. Sarah Friedman, Edward Butcher, and Samuel G. Webb; on findg., $10,902; Sarah Friedman; appld.

JUDGE GIBBONS—8,368—Ella L. Carson vs. Celestia A. C. Reynolds; on findg., $80 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—11,017—Eric L. Hedstrom and George W. Meeker vs. Jared C. Church; on dflt., $901 on dflt. heretofore entered.—1,439—Peter Hopp vs. Chicago, Madison and Northern R. R. Co.; on ver., $1,700 and sat.—1,904—Peter Dudley vs. Frank Joseph, Barnett Joseph, Benjamin J. Shiff, Marko Perinson, and Benjamin B. Nusbaum; on ver., $1,929 (exparte).—1,886—Henry Valk vs. K. G. Depier and H. W. Masman; on ver., $410 (exparte).

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE TUTHILL—10,416—Straws vs. Reckrodt dec. sale.—125,706—Heny vs. Hofeldt; dec. apptg comrs.

JUDGE EWING—4,079—Freund vs. Rehm; dec. sale.—3,389—Drexel B. and L. Assn. vs. Sutherland et al.; dec. same.—3,923—Gruenewald vs. Clark; same.—4,121—Lochner vs. Kuilerstrand; same.—3,747—The Second Chicago B. L. and H. Assn. vs. Kerwin; same.

JUDGE STEIN—4,156—Beifuss vs. Wengler; dec. sale.—3,998—Cummings vs. McDonald; same.—3,250—Katz vs. Algrim; dec. part.—3,818—Divorce; Minnie Burnam from Clarence Burnam.

JUDGE HORTON—3,178—Griffin vs. Martin; dec. sale.—780—Katherina Werks vs. John Werks; dec.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorces.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Default divorces.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.
JUDGE EWING—In chambers.
JUDGE STEIN—Default divorces.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions.
JUDGE FREEMAN—Motions.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions.
JUDGE PAYNE—Motions.
JUDGE BLANKE—Contested motions.
JUDGE SEARS—Motions.
JUDGE HANECY—Motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE BURKE—Motions.
JUDGE DUNNE—Motions and No. 1,628½ on trial.
JUDGE GIBBONS—Motions.
JUDGE WINDES—Motions for new trials. No contested motions.
JUDGE BISHOP—(County Court)—10 a. m.—Nos. 12,400, 12,154, 12,549, 12,015, 10,519, 11,663, 11,043.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court) — No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 4)—No. 1,471 on trial.
JUDGE CHETLAIN—Motions will be heard in Nos. 1,778, 1,474, 2,166, and 4,290.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—In chambers.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No announcement.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE EWING—Contested motions.
JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Short cause calendar—Nos. 1,448, 9,308, 8,045, 10,672, 10,242, 10,934, 11,848, 9,569, 8,718, 11,124, 11,755, 10,363, 8,599, 9,365, 12,141, 9,141, 9,715.
JUDGE FREEMAN—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,945, 13,640, 13,508, 12,237, 12,226, 14,624, 14,574, 11,895, 13,998, 10,134.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause call—Nos. 7,660, 10,050, 9,105, 10,488, 9,744, 11,431, 11,602, 10,994, 10,553, 8,012½, 9,681, 11,815, 10,151, 10,987, 9,609, 9,690, 1,462.
JUDGE PAYNE—No short cause call. Trial call—Nos. 5,397, 5,399, 5,404, 5,405, 5,406, 5,408, 5,409, 5,531, 5,532, 5,534, 5,535, 5,538, 5,540, 5,542, 5,543, 5,659, 5,663, 5,664, 8,159, 4,502, and No. 5,132 on trial.
JUDGE BLANKE—No. 156,358 on trial. No short cause.
JUDGE SEARS—Short cause calendar—Nos. 12,711, 14,121, 13,387, 13,388, 14,002, 14,646, 14,812, 11,905, 14,511, 13,793, 13,792, 10,110, 13,191, 6,881, 13,402, 12,198, 13,039. The last six cases were continued from call of last week.
JUDGE HANECY—Short cause calendar—Nos. 4,874, 4,875, 7,624, 10,889, 11,113, 10,063, 9,114, 853, 10,324, 11,864, 9,548, 10,530, and No. 1,970 on trial.
JUDGE BAKER—Trial call—Nos. 606, 2,494, 2,513, 2,543, 2,558, 552, 2,032. No short cause.
JUDGE BURKE—Short cause calendar—Nos. 8,552, 10,252, 11,934, 9,195, 10,174, 11,679. Two p. m., trial call—Nos. 2,046, 2,055, 2,073, 2,091, 2,100, 2,127, 2,136.
JUDGE DUNNE—Criminal Court.
JUDGE GIBBONS—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,005, 5,874, 8,809, 9,933, 9,288, 9,491, 9,027, 7,685.
JUDGE WINDES—Chancery contested motions.
JUDGE SCALES—(County Court)—10 a. m.—No. 12,381, In re World's Fair Encampment company, and Nos. 11,177, 12,612.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—Adjudications.
JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Nos. 1,848, 1,849, 1,852, 1,867, 1,482, 1,508, 1,699, 1,857, 1,701, 1,724, 1,731, 1,806.
JUDGE DUNNE—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 1,709, 1,539, 1,751, 1,873, 1,832, 1,782, 1,788, 1,464, 1,959, 1,633, 1,634, 1,874, 1,805, 1,857.
JUDGE GOGGIN (Branch No. 5)—Nos. 1,796, 1,619, 1,677, 1,954, 1,732, 1,689, 1,903, 1,863.
JUDGE ADAMS—(Branch No. 3)—Nos. 584, 1,276, 1,841, 1,842, 1,767, 1,679, 1,955.

Court Notes.

The Silver Creek and Morris Coal company and the H. W. Boies company have jointly filed a bill for receiver against Stewart Clark, the coal dealer at No. 97 Dearborn street.

The American glass works has asked for a receiver for the Lakeside Bottling company. The property has been placed with D. W. Nickerson for sale, and an injunction restraining such disposal is asked for.

The wholesale dry goods house of Jacob Cohn & Co., No. 202 Market street, was closed by the Sheriff yesterday on an attachment writ secured by William G. Steel & Co., Philadelphia, on a $6,000 claim. Other attachment suits were commenced, but the stock was not worth more than enough to satisfy the first attachment. Cohn is a brother of the partners in the wholesale dry goods house of Cohn Brothers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1894:

Indiana-av., 231 n of 57th-st., w f, 66x660, also e ½, n e ¼, 27, 41, 12 except r of w of R. R., also 66.292 acres in Caldwell reserve 40, 13, being pt of Lot 3, Sept. 27 (M. in C. to W. L. Shearer)	$107,183
Dearborn-st., 300 w of 69th, e f, 50x175, Oct. 11 (O. G. Kephart to D. W. Miller)	15,000
40th-st., 50 w of Stewart-av., s f, 247x118 ex r of w of R. R., Oct. 8 (E. De St. Aubin to A. B. Southard)	20,455
Astor-st., 103¼ s of Scott, e f, 29.39x135½, Sept. 15 (S. L. Wright to H. M. Woods)	32,000
Morgan-av., 112 n w of Walker, s w f, 44¼x93, Aug. 2 (M. Miller to D. M. Miller)	20,000
Morgan-st., 200 n of 56th, e f, 5x125, also Garfield-boul., 33 west of Morgan-st., n f, 30x148, Oct. 9 (F. B. Seidler to H. Crabtree)	16,500
Roscoe-boul., 175 w of Gross av., s f, 25x124, Aug. 27 (E. R. Delany et al. to C. F. Kennedy)	3,000
Cuyler-av., 73 w of Hoyne, n f, 25x119, and other property, Oct. 5 (A. Zabel to J. Martin)	3,500
Lunt-av., 393 w of Sheridan drive, n f, 50x173, Oct. 1 (W. Clancy to M. A. White)	6,500
Woodlawn-av., 100 s of 64th, w f, 100x165, Oct. 10 (P. R. Chandler to Catholic Bishop of Chicago)	5,000
Vincennes-av., 249 n of 49th, w f, 26x127, Oct. 1 (F. E. Reed to H. Elliott)	4,290
West Eighteenth-st., 235 e of Center-av., s f, 24x125, Oct. 10 (M. Behonnek to E. Wedekind)	4,200
Washburn-av., 264 w of Robey, n f, 36x124, Oct. 11 (T. Kent to S. W. Sawyer)	4,000
Kedzie-av., s e cor Armitage-ct., w f, 32x125, Oct. 11 (O. A. Larsen to C. Trost)	4,000
50th-st., 291 e of Halsted, n f, 50x125, Oct. 8 (L. E. O'Connell to W. B. Cunningham)	2,800
W. 12th-st., 182 e of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x125, Oct. 11 (A. G. Powell to W. P. Garry)	2,200
Fillmore-st., 197 e of Francisco, s f, 24x105, Sept. 19 (H. Ramin to J. J. Gibbons)	2,600
Monroe-st., 125 e of W. 45th, s f, 50x125, March 13 (M. Urall to L. W. Rose)	1,700
St. Elmo-st., 75 w of Grosse-av., n f, 25x124, Sept. 21, 1891 (E. Gloeckler to C. Kennedy)	1,050
St. Louis-av., 175 s of 16th-st., e f, 25x125, Oct. 10 (J. Knickbush to L. Jaeger)	1,025
Wood-st., 324 s of 38th, e f, 24x120, Oct. 2 (J. Schmidt to P. Gohr)	1,200
Same property, Oct. 2 (P. Gohr to J. Schmidt)	1,200
Govern-st., 168 e of Humboldt-blvd., s f, 25x125, Oct. 3 (C. P. H. Dose to E. A. Earstens)	1,150
Sawyer-av., 58 n of 52d-st., e f, 50x126, Oct. 10 (E. D. Kellogg to M. K. Barrett)	1,400
Honore-st., 131 n of 39th, w f, 24x120, Sept. 17 (A. Cardin to J. E. Greenebaum)	1,000
Phare-av., 190 n of 53d-st., w f, 72x125, Oct. 2 (J. E. Johnson to A. E. Hokenson)	1,050
50th-st., 125 e of Peoria, s f, 50x125, Oct. 10 (P. Keegan to P. Egan)	2,000
Hermitage-av., 300 s of 57th-st., e f, 50x125, Sept. 1 (M. Bruno to W. McLain)	1,500
Drexel-av., 162 s of 71st-st., w f, 25x125, Oct. 1 (R. La Belle to Equitable Savings L. and H. Assn.)	1,600
Jackson-st., 51 w of 41st, n f, 25x125, Oct. 6 (J. G. Graff to G. T. Marks)	1,400
83d-st., n e cor Curtis-av., s f, 48x108, and other property, Oct. 1 (A. Colvin to J. C. Wirter)	1,200
Forest-av., s w cor Elston, w f, 103x84x103, m or l, Oct. 5 (H. Horn to H. Mehrtens)	7,000
La Salle-av., 262 s of North, e f, 23¼x172, Aug. 11 (N. A. Lies to S. L. Hess)	12,500
Kenwood-av., 33 n of 49th-st., w f, 50x174 7-10, Sept. 24 (J. S. Turner to C. C. E. Turner)	12,500
Stewart-av., 203 s of 117th-st., e f, 50x125, Sept. 31 (J. M. Micheson to K. Smidater)	3,500
Young-st., 52 s of 109th, w f, 26x126, Sept. 27 (S. Hannay to J. E. Hall)	3,200
Racine-av., 250 w of Belmont, w f, 25x124, Oct. 5 (A. Effinger to G. Zindler)	4,800
W. 12th-st., 76 w of Laflin-st., s f, 50x104¼, Aug. 21 (J. L. McGill to W. W. Norris)	16,000
Hamilton-av., 96 n of Adams-st., e f, 49x128, Aug. 31 (same to same)	18,000
La Salle-av., 262 s of North-av., e f, 23¼x172, Aug. 11 (N. A. Lies to S. L. Hess)	12,500
Marquette terrace, 200 e of Halsted-st., n f, 50x125, Oct. 11 (J. J. Monaghan to C. M. Walworth)	14,500
California-av., s e cor. Bismarck-st., w f, 266 7-10x105, Oct. 10 (J. E. Owens to W. B. Wirt)	15,000
Same prpty., Oct. 10 (W. B. Wirt to A. S. Owens)	15,000
Sherman-st., 365 n of 67th, w f, 29x125, Oct. 5 (N. Divnne to C. Divnna)	5,000
Same prpty., Oct. 5 (C. Divnna to N. Divnna)	5,000
Carpenter-st., 30 n of 60th, w f, 25x125, Oct. 10 (A. H. Reynolds to J. W. Efferty)	2,500
Indiana-st., 32 e of Ridgeway-av., n f, 21x80, m or l, Oct. 1 (E. D. St. Aubin to W. Evans)	3,000
Evans-av., 58 n of 65th-st., w f, 25x130, Oct. 12 (C. G. Dixon to L. B. Hamilton)	3,900
Winter-st., 100 s of 69th, w f, 25x125, Sept. 20 (E. J. Wilson to W. J. Frank)	3,350
Green-st., 100 n of 60th, e f, 25x125, Oct. 8 (A. H. Whitley to J. Strachan)	5,000
40th-st., 184 e of Lake-av., s e f, 37x141, Oct. 11 (M. in C. to A. Bishop)	6,349
Tripp-av., 150 n of Courtland, e f, 50x125, Oct. 3 (Same to West North-av. B. L. and H. Asso.)	3,168
Hinman-st., 144 e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 24x127, Oct. 3 (P. H. Peterson to W. Tewes)	2,000
Haugan-av., 97 n of Grace-st., e f, 25x120, Oct. 11 (H. McJames to S. Mitchell)	2,700
Oakley-av., 50 n of Noble-st., w f, 50x125, Oct. 1, 1892 (E. M. Ferguson to K. Priil)	1,400
Same property, Oct. 1, 1894 (K. Priil to M. Berner)	1,400

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

W. Kemp, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings at 21 and 23 Breslau-st.	$3,500
P. J. Summers, 2-story and basement brick store and flat at 836 119th-st.	3,500
T. Nelson, 2-story and basement brick flats at 7102 Drexel-av.	4,000
Peter Caldwell, 2-story and basement brick flats at 4438 Indiana-av.	3,000
P. J. Jones, 3-story and basement brick flats at Ohio and Robey-sts.	7,000
Anton Meyer, 3-story and basement brick flats at 448 Potomac-av.	4,000
C. J. Magee, 3-story and basement brick flats at 444 Winchester-av.	6,500
Charles Hemingway, 3-story and basement brick flats at 1456 W. Park-av.	4,000
A. W. Hester, two 2-story and basement and attic brick dwellings at 25 and 27 Roslyn-pl.	17,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.	
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood	STORER & BRITTON.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
5040	SORROW & KERNTOPF
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
45th-st.	BOULEVARD PHAR.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHARMACY
2200	W. M. BELL.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	H. F. FLANNERY.
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN L. BELL.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue	WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 25th	E. C. JONES.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn	WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SEGORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island avenue	F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	JAMES & DEWEY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. KAERWER.
5103	A. E. ZUBER.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
WEST DIVISION.	
WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
5022	WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th	C. J. KASBAUM.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. SILLS.
771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1299	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
2081	M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	J. G. FORCE.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572	F. A. THAYER.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
828	E. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	KOTZ & MOORE.
1971	M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
488	HENRY SCHROEDER.
676	R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
296	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	F. L. MULLER.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARBAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—	
C. & Ada	GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Ogden avenue	R. JENTZACH.
Cor. California avenue	R. JENTZACH.
422	T. H. BEHRENS.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
329	M. D. SULLIVAN.
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue	JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
260	JNO. P. LEE.
527	J. G. STAHL.
HARRISON STREET—	
750	F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
NORTH DIVISION.	
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. S. KREZEMENSKI.
228	SCHROLL'S PHARMACY
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center	C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place	C. V. KLOCK.
OAK STREET—	
Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller	E. ZOSEL.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood	F. W. WEINE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
702	A. HVIID.
1152	BECKER BROS.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FAL.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
EVANSTON AVENUE—	
259	SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR.
SUBURBAN.	
AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av.	OPERA HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	J. HOUGHETON.
69th and Stewart-av.	E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—LOST—AT ELMHURST, A small house dog female, resembling Scotch terrier, ears and tail cut; breast almost hairless; answering to the name of Topsy. Finder will receive above reward by returning her to HUNTINGTON, Elmhurst, or to 101 Cass-st., Chicago, or address T 850, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING Grace Tower, who attended Xavier Academy, Chicago, in 1872, or of her family, of interest to her. Address MRS. H. C. LASELL, Burlington, Iowa.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—PENNY WISE— The people who are profiting by our system of selling diamonds, watches, etc.; it only costs a few cents a day; we are direct importers and carry one of the largest stocks in the city; goods now in. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 103 State-st., Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "HOW to Speculate Successfully in the Grain and Stock Markets"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, HUGHES & CO., Rialto Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—BULBS FOR WINTER FLOWERS etc., at VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

THEATER SEATS.

CHOICE SEATS TO INGERSOLL. AUDITORIUM news stand.

INGERSOLL—CENTRAL END PAIRS, PARQUETTE; will call; state time. S 113, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or cashier; 10 years' practical experience; accurate and industrious; first-class city references and bond. Address L K 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; AM A good penman; age, 40; formerly a lawyer; highest references; moderate salary. Address L K 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH several years' experience as bookkeeper and office man; can furnish the best of city references; moderate salary. Address L K 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper, cashier, etc.; first-class references and bond can be furnished. Address T 867, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, BOOKkeeper or cashier, 8 years' experience; rapid and accurate; A1 city references and bond; moderate salary. Address L K 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age as bill clerk or general office work; willing to work; salary moderate. Address S 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON BOOKS; CAN LOAN employer $1,500. Address, for interview, L K 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, for posting and writing up books periodically. Address L K 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically. Address P. O. Box 594, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUGGIST OF 16 years' experience; city or country. Address S 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE—YOUNG man, 23, obliging and willing; best references for character and ability. Address S 175, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER—A No. 1 city references. L K 2, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 19 (COLORED); best city references. Address S 122, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CUSTOM CUTTER in country town; middle-aged man; first-class references; will accept medium salary. Address L K 66, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN THAT has worked in hotel for 3 years, either in hotel or family; can wait on table and be useful around house. Address S 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS BUTler or houseman; thoroughly competent, sober, and obliging; good city references. Address S 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN TO make himself generally useful in gentleman's house; highest references. Apply 67 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH BUTLER, good meat carver, in private family; A1 reference. 831 N. Robey-st., SPANOGHE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, SINGLE, by first-class man; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's stable; best references from last and former employers as to honesty, sobriety. Address L K 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, ENGLISHman, single, sharp and willing; unexceptionable references. Address L K 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN AND useful man; understands steam furnaces; good references. Address S 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS been on South Side; also 1497 Washington-blvd; any wages. Address T 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LONG EXPERIENCED coachman; city references. S 156, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER. Remington operator; experienced, competent, willing. References. S 139, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GILT-EDGE ALLaround business-man wants position until Jan. 1; will act any capacity; nominal salary; would travel; first-class references. Address L K 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY A young married man without incumbrance; first-class painter and calciminer; active, sober, and prompt; well recommended. S 105, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO TAKE charge of steam plant and act as janitor, with three years' experience; good references. Address H. G., 412 Chestnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN CAPABLE OF filling a responsible position, but would accept any opportunity to earn a living. Address S 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE BY A young man well versed in law and legal matters and forms. Address S 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 22 years of age in wholesale house; willing to work; best of reference. Address S 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO TAKE care of horses and work around the house; references. Address 107 Pine-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED MAN, willing to work; first-class references. Address L K 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, EXperienced, general office work, entry or bill clerk; moderate salary. Address C. G. C., 351 S. Paulina-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO WRITES a plain hand would like copying to do at home. Address L K 51, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork or cook and laundress; also competent second girl wants place; any locality; both have good references. 147 N. Clark, MATHEWS. Telephone 958 North.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BUILDING, flats, or hotel; would employ with respectable family, city or country; can furnish best of references. Address S 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, 17; WILL work and go to school. Address S 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT GERman girl for second work. A. K., 1104 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN; general housework; good cook. M. LEWIS, 4617 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD AMERICAN girl in small private family; reference; $2.50. Apply Working Girls' Home, 1344 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as second girl. Address T 990, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker, $2 a day, or work at home 3800 Langley-av.

SITUATION WANTED — DRESSMAKING AT home or by days. 4311 Evans-av., Flat 6.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY widow lady, aged 36; good cook and laundress; fond of children; low wages in good home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 329 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED SUPERior widow of good repute and well recommended wants position as housekeeper of home or hotel. MRS. M. BAROLEY, 1533 Masonic Temple.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER; competent and experienced; references. Address L K 39, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; Smith operator; willing to work for $6 to start; 10 months' experience. Address S 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; Remington operator; accurate and willing; moderate salary. Address S 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY lady experienced; can furnish reference. Address L K 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LADY stenographer and typewriter; references; present employer. Address M. L. D., 101 S. Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, accurate. City references. Own machine. Moderate salary. Address S 79, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, $6. Refs. Rem. S 133, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CALIGRAPH EXPERT; 8 years. Address L K 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, BY North German lady; French (Paris), English, music and needlework; best of ref. L K 47, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT, AND BILL CLERK, a young man who is a neat and rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, stating age and references, S 120, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—UNDER 30; GOOD PENMAN; rapid figurer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

BOOKKEEPER—VENDOME RESTAURANT, 154 State-st.

CLERK—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN POSTED IN hardware and stoves in general store; live south of 39th or board near store; must work on moderate salary; give references. Address L K 87, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—BY WHOLESALE GROcery house, a competent shipping clerk; unless you have experience as a grocery shipper do not apply. Address S 78, Tribune office.

STOCKMAN—FOR CROCKERY HOUSE. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—BY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, a young man of 17 or 18 years who has had good school education and is a good penman. Address T 5, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK. ADDRESS T 978, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—AND MANAGERS—WHO HAVE sold Britannica on 10 c. a day plan, wanted to sell our new dictionary on the same plan. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 228 Wabash-av., Chicago.

CANVASSERS—AND MANAGERS—WHO HAVE sold Britannica on 10c a day plan. Address or call Ogilvie Publishing Co., 224 to 228 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SALESMAN—TO SELL FROM THE WAGON, grocery sundries, spices, etc., for an established manufacturer, on the North Side; to insure an interview give references and experience; do not reply unless you have acquaintance with the trade on the North Side. Address L K 45, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN ASSISTANT SALESMAN IN broker's office to sell sugar, molasses, and confectioners' supplies; will divide profits. Address, with references, L K 89, Tribune office.

SALESMAN, CIGAR — WANTED FOR CITY with established trade. 1356 Jackson-blvd.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING, CALLING ON wholesale furniture, to introduce splendid high grade specialty; splendid seller; no samples; liberal commission. Address S 145, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WITH WAGON, TO HANDLE novelty stand tables in city and suburbs. Address L K 8, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CRACKERS AND BISCUITS, CITY and road. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

SOLICITOR—WITH SOME MONEY FOR FACtory; good salary; permanent; manufacturing business. Address S 104, Tribune office.

TRAVELING AGENTS — EXPERIENCED, IN road work, for daily newspaper; none other need apply; good pay for competent men. Address C. B. G., Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.

Boys.

BOY—NEAT, SMART BOY, AGED 15, WHO IS anxious to go on stage; nice position. Address S 111, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE BOY, WEST SIDE; STATE AGE and experience. Address S 92, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE; wages $3 to start. Address T 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

ARTISTS—FIRST-CLASS CRAYON AND AIRbrush, also water colorists. A. F. Kern Picture Co., 5 East Washington.

CUTTER—MERCHANT TAILORING. 187 CLARK.

CUTTERS AND TAILORS—WHY NOT SEND $10 to the Cleveland Cutting School and learn the A. D. Rude new method of cutting "at home"?

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FOR COUNTRY PLACE NEAR Chicago; good position to right party; must have references. W. C. THORNE, 115 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN LIVING ON South Side. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHERS—3, REMINGTON, YOST, AND Caligraph. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO GENTS; ONE A1, ONE student. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

AUCTIONEER—BOOK; EXPERIENCED. ADdress L K 29, Tribune office.

DESIGNER—FIRST-CLASS, IN SALOON AND store fixtures; must also be good salesman. Address L K 82, Tribune office.

MAN—SOBER, STEADY MAN, GOOD JOB TILL holidays; salary. Apply Room 203, 59 Dearborn-st.

MAN—TO HANDLE FREIGHT. CALL BEFORE before 8:30 a. m. CESSNA, WILDER & CO., 214-216 Madison-st.

MEN AND WOMEN—TO REPRESENT "THE Florence Medicine Co." in this city; a hustler can make $6 a day. Address S 153, Tribune office.

ORGANIZERS—EXPERIENCED BENEFICIARY Lodge organizers; a new system, for Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska; a hummer. Address L K 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A FIRST-CLASS LADY BOOKkeeper; salary $12 per week; state references. Address S 116, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—GLOVE, FIRST-CLASS. CHICAGO Cloak Co., 213-215 State-st.

YOUNG LADY—OFFICE; KNOWLEDGE OF books. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG LADY FOR KINDERGARTEN OFFICE. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; WITH references; good wages. 5326 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

COOK—GOOD COOK COMPETENT TO TAKE charge, boarding house. Call 467 Dearborn-av.

COOK—EXPERIENCED, WITH REFERENCES. 4810 Kenwood-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; LAUNdress and man kept; References. 479 42d-st.

HOUSEWORK—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman for general housework in a family of three adults; must be a good cook; no washing; a permanent position, pleasant home, and good wages; references required. Address Box 108, Wilmington, Ill.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of adults; must be a competent cook and laundress. Call at 4385 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 181 55th-st., MRS. KIBBON.

NURSE—CHILD'S, WITH REFERENCES; English preferred. 560 E. Division-st., flat 3.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; $6 TO START. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; LADY; $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY'S MAID—WHO WISHES TO RETURN TO Europe; fare paid and good wages; must be competent, with highest references. Apply BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

LADIES—IF YOU WISH EMPLOYMENT AT your homes send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and commence work at once; good wages paid. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Mass.

LADIES FOR ROAD; SELL GOODS TO TRADE. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

MILLINERS — FIVE LADIES. TRIMMERS. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

SOLICITORS—TO SELL A MODERN LOVE story. Apply at 727 64th-st., Englewood.

TRIMMER—MILLINERY; NONE BUT FIRST-class need address 715 Michigan-av., La Porte, Ind.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

139 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; $6 week and upward.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; REFerences required; $6 and $7 a week.

276 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM $5 per week; steam heat.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE FURnished second floor front rooms, with board; references exchanged.

2125 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished; also smaller; very superior board; reasonable.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT, HEATED rooms, with excellent board; $5 week.

North Side.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING; warm room, $6 per week; also large room.

275 E. HURON-ST.—WARM SINGLE AND DOUble room; $6 per week; walking distance.

443 DEARBORN-AV. — ELEGANT LARGE front rooms with board; steam heat.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; also day board; steam heat.

West Side.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE. ALCOVE rooms; private baths; $1.50 week up; rooms and board in restaurant, $5 up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board, $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL EDINBURGH, NO 2124 MICHIGAN-AV. —Choice furnished or unfurnished suites; private bathrooms; heat, light, and elevator service.
GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS., will board you for less money than any hotel in Chicago that furnishes equal accommodations.

MENTONE—ERIE AND DEARBORN—ROOMS and board at reasonable rates.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—HOME FOR YOUNG LADY (EMployed) in a private family where there are no other boarders; no boarding-house need answer; give full particulars, location, terms, etc.; references exchanged. Address T 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BETWEEN Robey and Western-av. and Jackson and Park-av. by young man. Address, stating terms, T 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FRONT ROOM BY GENTLEMAN and wife, North or South Side. Address, giving particulars and price, which is not to exceed $65 per month, L K 91, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM $6 PER WEEK UP. STRICKland Hotel, 38th-st. and Lake-av.; elevator, steam heat.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, east of Wabash, between 21st and 29th-sts. State particulars. J. H. DUNCAN, 2332 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2 1 to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, room with or without board; very reasonable to one or two ladies employed; Michigan-av., near L depot. Address S 146, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3104 S. PARK-AV.—NICELY FURnished room; steam heat, bath, use of kitchen if desired.

TO RENT—2130 MICHIGAN-AV., CHOICE OF 3 large rooms; first, second, and third floors.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, 1 OR 2 GENtlemen, with or without board. 3259 Vernon-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; excellent service.

TO RENT — 360 ONTARIO-ST. — PLEASANT warm front room for 2 ladies or gentlemen; also single room; walking distance; reasonable.

TO RENT—COSY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH Southern family; walking distance. 389 E. Superior.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR SUITE for gentleman and wife or 2 gents in a new modern steam-heated flat; also large side bedroom; Jackson-blvd., walking distance. Address L K 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1626 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE MODern 3-story stone front dwelling; 18 rooms, newly decorated throughout, all hardwood finish, new plumbing and kitchen range, with good brick barn; cheap rent to desirable tenant.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT — ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED house, South Side, convenient to Illinois Central, cable, and elevated; must be first-class parties.
BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED — TWO ELEGANT homes; $3,600, $3,000; also other houses; $1,800, $1,100, $1,320 per year. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.
519 Forty-fifth-st., elegant 10-room stone-front house; every convenience; rent very low.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL WELL-FURNISHED home on Grand-blvd. to responsible party at reasonable rent. Address C P 458, Tribune office.

TO RENT—411 40TH-ST.—MODERN 12-ROOM house; house open.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE UNTIL MAY or for term of years; 12 rooms; detached; hot water heat; Cleveland-av., 3 blocks west of Lincoln Park; barn in rear, 5 stalls, flat 5 rooms over barn; rent separate or together; to responsible parties only. OWNER, Room 60, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—46 BELLEVUE-PL., MODERN 12-room residence in A1 repair; new plumbing; cheap to desirable tenant. Key 70 Maple-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM 2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front house, Jackson, near Lincoln. Owner desires to occupy with board 2 rooms towards paying rent. 21, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM AND ALCOVE brick and stone houses; gas log, range, furnace, etc.; West Side; $30 and $25 per month. 701, 108 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—THREE HANDSOME TEN-ROOM houses adjoining the residence of the owner in the THIRD DIVISION OF RIVERSIDE. These houses are modern in every particular and will be completed about the middle of October. Each house stands on ninety feet frontage, with stable at the rear of each. Plans may be seen and full particulars obtained from the owner.
W. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE—TO MAY 1ST, 1896, 8 or 9 room house, South Side, between 40th and 48th-sts., within 4 blocks of lake front; modern; price $35. Address T 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE UNTIL 1ST of May. I will give first-class lot for rent of same. Address S 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
S. E. Cor. Cottage Grove and Bowen-av.; marble entrance, steam heat, electric light, passenger elevator, gas stoves and logs, elegant 5 and 6 room flats; finely lighted and arranged; steam clothes dryers.
$30, $35, $40, and $45, including janitor and steam heat. Apply to
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents,
148 La Salle-st.
Or Janitor on premises.

TO RENT—
THE INGRAM APARTMENTS,
60th-st. and Washington-av., 6 and 7 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, janitor service, bell boys, etc.; handsome carpets left on floors if desired. The building faces the Midway Plaisance and is within 300 feet of the station of the I. C. Ry. express trains to Van Buren or Randolph-sts., in 15 minutes; price from $22.50 to $35.
McKEY & POAGUE,
63d and Madison-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT— "THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BET. Michigan and Wabash-avs., handsome, light, 5-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $35 to $40; respectable tenants only. BARNES & PARISH,
157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, SOUTH front on 51st-st., bet. State and Wabash; $16 and $18. 6-room flats, 22d and Dearborn; very low price.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2922 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., FLATS $10 to $20; see janitor at building.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — STEAM HEATED FLATS NEAR elevated and Grand-blvd., $17 to $20; 497 43d-st.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$7 per mo., 3 rooms, 453 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 3-room flat, 523 S. Western-av.
$13 per mo., 6-room flat with bath, 557 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 498 Campbell-av.
$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$[illegible] per mo., 5-room flat, 1152 Harvard-st.
$7 per mo., 6-room flat, 640 York-st.
Inquire 538 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—BY SMITH & LOW, 100 WASHINGton-st., 1309 Madison-st.
A FEW BARGAINS.
Choice flats, steam heat, with janitor service, finely decorated; choice location, $25.
Choice 6 to 8-room flats, all modern improvements; good repair; $15 to $20.
We have flats to rent and responsible parties can secure bargains; open evenings.

TO RENT—ENTIRELY NEW, SUNNY FLAT; 5 large rooms, 15 windows, all unobstructed; steam heat, gas range, gas grate, hot water, and shades; 15 minutes' walk from wholesale district. One flat, 9 rooms, steam heat, new aparatus, and hot water. Apply to janitor rear of premises, 353 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—AT REDUCED PRICES—MODERN steam-heated apartments at Cordova, Park-av. and Paulina-st. Inquire janitor or MOORE BROS., 590 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—214 EVERGREEN-AV.—8-ROOM FLAT with all modern improvements; steam heat. Call 634 North Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT LIGHT APARTMENT, 5 rooms, $27.50. STEWART, 128 Warren-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWLY COMPLETED BUILDings "The McIntosh" and "The Garrard," Nos. 377 and 383 Superior-st., near Pine, five of the choicest apartments. These apartments are of most modern construction, containing all the conveniences and luxuries of living hitherto discovered and used in first-class buildings. With rents fixed to suit the times. Apply to WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st., or at building between 9-11 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST 6-ROOM, STEAM HEATed flats; walking distance; North Side; 384 N. Clark-st., janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENTS—THE Wrightwood; new and modern, finest location on the North Side. 1814 Wrightwood-av., east of Clark-st. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—THE ALTON, 437 BELDEN-AV.—Second floor, 9 rooms; best light, steam heat, hot water, janitor; two blocks from Lincoln Park; take Clark-st. cable car. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—405 ONTARIO-ST.—2 7-ROOM flats; 10 minutes' walk to town. Apply to owners, W. P. NELSON Co., 193 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRable 6-room flat in Chicago. East Division, near the lake; heat, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLATS, MODERN, HEAT, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 6 rooms, nicely furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—FINE FLATS; ONE MONTH FREE. 1736 N. Clark-st.; also 1521 School-st.; see janitor.

TO RENT—NEW ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT ON Newport-av.; $30. PETER BUSCHWAH, agt., 538 Lincoln.

TO RENT—1509 WELLINGTON-AV.—AN 8-ROOM steam-heated flat, containing 5 bedrooms.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, 20X40, WITH light, heat, telephone, and janitor service; ground floor. 193 Randolph-st.; manufacturers or wholesale agents preferred.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

FOR RENT—
Fine brick store and basement, with four living-rooms. 5740 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED STORES, CHEAP. 384-386 N. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—STORE—1732 N. CLARK-ST.; FINE chance; jewelry or crockery.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND BUILDings centrally located. Inquire Room 5, 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GARDEN CITY Block, N. W. cor. of Randolph and Fifth-av. We have a few large and well-lighted offices, suitable for manufacturers' agents, book publishers, or other occupations. The building has all modern improvements; 2 passenger and 1 freight elevator; rent cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Room 208, in the building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR HALF OF OFFICE; cheap. 305 Rookery.

TO RENT—PRICE $22.50—PRIVATE OFFICE; tel., typewriter. 901 Chi. St. Ex. Bldg.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALL OR HOUSE OF seating capacity of 500; must be located between Chicago-av., Franklin-st., Washington-st., and the lake. Address M. M. & Co., 141-143 S. Water-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS OF GOOD VOLUME AND LARGE profits increasing rapidly wants $5,000 more capital, with or without services of A1 man. Address L K 63, Tribune office.

A SURE INVESTMENT FOR MEN OF SOME means in an established household article. Requires more money to make a fortune. Information: S. M., 512½, La Crosse, Wis.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BEER BOTTLING DEPARTMENT of one of the largest breweries in Chicago, doing now an extensive bottling business; will sell machinery, horses, wagons, bottles, and everything connected with the business; all new and in first-class condition; this is one of the best opportunities in Chicago; will make very liberal terms or will accept real estate security. Address L H 152, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS LADIES' UNDERwear and infants' outfitting dept in one of State street's largest dry goods houses. Address T 683, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,000; HOTEL AND SALOON, BOTtle beer works, in Minnesota. Address T 951, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN suburb paying $1,000 yearly; price $600. Investigate this. Address L K 49, Tribune office.

FINE GROCERY FOR SALE; EMPLOY 10 clerks, 5 wagons; price about $5,000; must be cash. Call or address House, 488 W. North-av.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY, BUSINESS ESTablished 24 years; will bear investigation; sales about $100 000 yearly. Address L K 12, Tribune.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, WEST SIDE, GOOD trade; $2,500. Address L K 52, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—A1 JEWELRY DEPT. ON STATE-ST. Address T 682, Tribune office.

GOOD GROCERY AND MARKET, CENTRALLY located, on West Van Buren-st., for sale at a bargain. Address W. T. McNAULL, 6 and 8 Lake-st., hours 9:30 a. m. to 12.

LAUNDRY—GOOD MACHINERY; BARGAIN TOday. 2821 State. WARNE, 86 La Salle, Room 721.

MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS, RETAILERS and assignees having stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, and clothing to dispose of can find quick cash buyers by addressing or calling upon
L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 214 Madison-st., Chicago.

MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO TAKE INterest in a money making concert company. Call or address R. S. W., 88 Dearborn-av.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY, 224 Michigan avenue, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

TO RENT — FURNITURE FACTORY, WITH power and machinery. For particulars write
H. F. HESS, Somonauk, Ill.

TO RENT—IN A STATE-ST. DRY GOODS house an excellent boys' clothing dept. Address T 684, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING MANUFACTuring plant, completely equipped with boilers, engines, shafting, and office fixtures and side trackage, located on the main line of one of the principal railway systems and good harbor within eighty miles of Chicago; terms, payment in five years, 7 per cent. For particulars address L K 53, Tribune office.

$2,000 BUYS ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A wholesale business that is a money-maker and a sound investment for a good live man, and his services should clear $8,000 a year.
KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO INVEST, TOGETHER WITH services of two energetic young men, in established manufacturing business. T 997, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS F. J. SLADE, TEACHER OF FRENCH and Italian; advanced pupils. 4130 Drexel-blvd.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

MUSICAL.

TEACHER OF PIANO WOULD LIKE A FEW more pupils; $9 for 24 lessons. 86 40th-pl., west.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE HAVE JUST PUBlished the most practical, interesting, and valuable book ever written; 800 pages; 400 illustrations; numerous colored plates; two volumes, $7.50; sold on easy payments; splendid seller. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS MAKE $5 DAILY; MARVELOUS INvention; retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 sold in a house; sample free. FORSHEE & MAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED — COUNTRY AND CITIES. Address Frank's Portrait Company, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS BY sample at home or travel, expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Samples sent on application. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL TO LAdies; profits large; no capital required. Address K. & L. Remedy Co., Box 257, Peoria, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF THE original cost at HEYMAN'S Collateral Loan Bank, Brevoort Hotel Bldg, 145 E. Madison-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WHISKY—25 BBLS, SPRING 1891; "Sovereign," "Cook," "McBrayer," "Edgewater"; cor. sol. A. G. DIEHL, 257 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR RELIABLE DOmestic servants; private families only. MRS. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Telephone north 100.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Ref. N. Trust Co., Corn Ex. Bank, Chi. Edson Co.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

BOARD—IN A WELL-KNOWN RESTAURANT for a mandolin and guitar; also for painting, drawing, or vocal lessons. Address G., 840 Monon Block.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN old money and stamps; coin catalogue, 10c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, THIRTEEN ROOMS; good condition; $7,500.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170
LAKE SHORE DRIVE—Fine modern house, in best location on the drive, $100,000.
DEARBORN-AV.—Near Lincoln Park; large house with large lot; suitable for first-class residence or club-house.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two costly granite houses; very fine interiors; $90,000, $85,000; also two elegant brown-stone houses near 33d and 34th-sts., $65,000, $67,500. Nothing better than the above in Chicago.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two St. Lawrence marble houses, $55,000, $70,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern brick house, 40 feet; $30,000; also stone front and 51 feet $42,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Corner house, planned by Burnham & Root, with 40-ft. lot and barn; south exposure; $40,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25 ft near 27th-st., brick barn; $31,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house near 29th-st.; $28,000.
KENWOOD—Very attractive modern house; delightful interior, beautiful reception hall and staircase; every room full of sunshine; contains all improvements found in $100,000 houses; lot 60x190 ft., with side driveway to barn; house and grounds in perfect order; no money needs to be expended outside or inside. Call for permit to see it; price $26,500; a bargain.
MADISON-AV.—Fine modern house and 50 ft. near 49th-st.; $21,000.
GREENWOOD-AV.—Four modern homes, with large grounds; $30,000, $45,000, $21,000, $30,000.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Very choice lot, 100x250 ft., $410 per ft.; nothing better on the street; a rare bargain; call at once for particulars; will sell you 50 ft. and show you plans of a beautiful modern house for it, to cost only $20,000; you can thereby get an elegant home with 50 ft. on the finest street in the world for $40,000 if you are quick about it.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x174 feet, east front, 125 feet north of 33d-st. and adjoining the residence of John Cudahy; best lot on Michigan-blvd.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSE—In best location on the South Side; will sell for $50,000 less than cost. One of the finest modern homes in Chicago.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
STONE-FRONT DWELLINGS,
8 rooms,
$5,000——$5,000.
Just finished.
Prairie-av. and 60th-st.
Monthly payments.
OWNER, 5963 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—
VERNON-AV., 100 FT. S. OF 43D-ST.
Lot 25x130 ft. Price $9,500.
New two-story, modern, marble-front houses of 10 rooms; hardwood finish, oak floors, electric bells and lighting, stone steps, open plumbing, elegant large rooms, etc. See these before purchasing. Open after 2 o'clock.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN CHICAGO on Michigan-av., 10-room stone front residence, 3 stories and cellar, hardwood throughout, hardwood inlaid floors, steam heat, French plate-glass doors and windows; lot 24½x161; price $8,750 if sold this week; worth $13,000.
M. WALKER & CO.,
Exclusive Agents, 908 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— IN KENWOOD
4452 ELLIS-AV.
New 3-story stone front house; ten rooms besides store rooms, pantries, bath rooms, etc.; everything first-class with all modern improvements; a beautiful home; come and see it; terms to suit.
M. L. SWIFT, owner on premises.

FOR SALE—
322 BOWEN-AV., new 11-room house; bath, butler's pantry, sideboard, consoles, lavatory in each chamber, electric lights and gas, oak finish; hardwood floors; price $11,000; would exchange part of equity for vacant lot; open daily for inspection.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,500 WILL BUY UNTIL OCT 16 any one of these $15,000 private residences, 4913, 4915, and 4917 Forrestville-av., near Grand-blvd., when the price will be advanced to $12,000; 3-story Bedford stone fronts, steam heat, etc. Open for inspection. See them at once.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—
Northwest corner Ione-place and Vincennes-av., 81x151; will sell 25, 30, or 40 ft. of corner or inside cheap; this is the finest corner on Vincennes-av.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—
Northeast corner Wright and 74th-st., choice 8-room residence, all modern; lot 38x135, and barn. Best offer takes it this week. A chance of a lifetime. 'Phone 1450 main.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—4 BEAUTIFUL 10 AND 11-ROOM houses, corner 49th and Vincennes-av.; all modern improvements and conveniences; prices $12,500 to $16,000; liberal terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR.,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV. CORNER—
North of 55th, at $135 per ft.; east front; this is a snap.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES AND LOTS—
BUILDING LOTS 1,000 AND UPWARD.
Easy terms. Money loaned to build at 6 per cent without commission. New modern houses $5,000 and upward. Terms to suit. Edgewater electric cars connect with all North Side cable "limits" trains. Inspection invited.
Apply to
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—CLEVELAND-AV., NEAR BELDEN, 2-story and basement 10-room brick residence in A1 condition; large brick barn; or will exchange $3,500 equity for clear vacant north[illegible].
ERNST STOCK, [illegible] Division-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—$5,500 RESIDENCE on stone foundation in choice location. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG GROVE LOTS AT WINNETKA Park Bluffs, eighty feet above the lake on the north shore; four miles of cement sidewalk, lake water for every lot; natural shade trees; handsome dwellings; every lot buyer satisfied with his or her purchase.
PRICES VERY LOW—TERMS VERY EASY.
Will take you out any day.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Third floor Inter Ocean Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD, MAYWOOD, MAYWOOD. Choice lots near depot and schools; sewers, electric lights; trees on each lot; price $400 and upward; $25 down, balance monthly; houses built if desired.
WILSON & BENSON,
172 Washington-st., R. 403.

FOR SALE—A SNAP AT AUSTIN; 78 FEET EAST front on Central-av., between Lake and Chicago-av.; owner must realize.
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma.

FOR SALE—$1,000 EQUITY IN GOOD RAILroad property; bargain; need cash. Address S 170, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE CALIFORNIA FRUIT RANCH of thirteen acres in the most favored part of Orange County, fine neighborhood and all as complete as can be, all kinds choicest fruits. Price, $15,000; will take part in good Chicago real estate.
Call on or address
R. R. CHADWICK,
429 Center-st., near Lincoln Park.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS, IN STODDARD County, Missouri, cheap, to close an estate; 10,000 acres in lots to suit; oak, gum, cypress, etc.; correspondence from agents and others solicited. A. P. SIMPSON, Trustee, P.-O. Box 1585, Boston, Mass.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA.
Controlling interest in one of the finest fruit ranches in Southern California; $40,000 to $75,000 cash required; ranch is valued at and has cost present owner $250,000. Address
S. M. MARSHALL,
245 Monroe-st., Chicago.
Special reference, First National Bank.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MY RESIDENCE at Tallapoosa, Ga., has 8 large rooms, one small, bay windows, piazza on three sides; surrounded by a new industry, the grape culture and other small fruit; very mild climate and healthy. For particulars address E. BENNETT, Tallapoosa, Ga.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EQUITY OF $4,000—A DOUBLE BRICK 4-FLAT, incumbrance $3,600, near Humboldt Park, for good land and $500 cash. GRESEN, 151 Milwaukee-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—AT GLENCOE.
BET. HIGHLAND PARK AND EVANSTON.
On North Shore bluffs, 72 feet above the lake, a modern 8-room house and six acres of land, worth $15,000; will exchange for a house on South Side, near street car line to Stock-Yards, worth about $12,000; or will sell cheap. This is worth investigating.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$150 HORSE AND ROAD cart for real estate. 660 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN MODERN 6 OR 12 steam-heated flat building, all rented, on Wabash-av., near 43d-st.; want good vacant.
ALBERT MENDEL, 307 Rookery.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF FEW owners who have large outside properties they desire to exchange for Chicago property; references given.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Block.

WANTED—FARMS AND REAL ESTATE IN other towns in exchange for stocks and property.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn.

20 FINE FARMS, STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, to exchange for city property. T. HURLEY, 63d and Morgan.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

APPLICATIONS WANTED—$6,000 AT 5½ PER cent and $5,000 at 6 per cent; choice residence or business property as security; money in our hands and no delay in closing. OLIVER & SCOTT,
97 Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., D. ARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs. Building loans. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE loans on improved real estate at current rates.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

E. C. COLE & CO., 908 CHAMBER OF COMmerce, $50,000 in sums to suit at 5 and 6 per cent; building loans; no delay.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WANT APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS FOR large amounts at lowest rates of interest on gilt-edge security only. EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
414 Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate in sums from $1,000 up.
Union Trust Co., 123 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Cal. Stock Exchange

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
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WANTED—QUICK, $300 TO $500 SHORT LOAN on first-class residence and 50-foot lot near city. Address S 149, Tribune office.

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ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET
INCORPORATED
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
551 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

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CAN USE SOME MONEY AT 7 PER CENT DIScount, giving first-class cash collateral, for 3, 6, or 12 months; constant employment of capital if desired. Address T 964, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$50,000 OF 7 PER CENT SEVEN years' industrial bonds in the denomination of five hundred ($500); each issue secured by $360,000 of assets. For further particulars address L K 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL THOUSAND dollars of Waukesha Springs Brewing Co. stock. Address L K 55, Tribune office.

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315 Dearborn-st.,
Suite 1401 to 1404.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS; ALSO ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
PAWN-SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON ME.
L. B. FRENCH,
128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON FURniture, pianos, warehouse receipts on short or long time, without removal; goods also stored and advances made. Call on ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn, Room 53; no delay.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

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ITASCA FARM—
Will winter horses this year, as usual.
ONLY 12 MILES FROM CITY.
Horses called for and delivered free.
All box stalls. Earth floors.
Large paddocks.
Best of everything. Humane treatment.
We refer to all our old customers. Rates reasonable.
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HORSES WINTERED AT OUR FARM NEAR Hinsdale, Ill., seventeen miles from Chicago; best of care guaranteed; called for and returned without extra charge. For further particulars apply to
BAKER BROS.,
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HORSES WINTERED AS USUAL AT MY farm.
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We have a number of second-hand broughams, almost as good as new, which we will sell for far less than their actual value; also a great variety of second-hand carriages, which we are offering at very low prices. Call and see us.
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L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
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OCULISTS TO TEST AND EXAMINE THE eyes and prescribe glasses which are supplied at regular price; no extra charge for for services. Chicago Optical Institute, 182 State-st.

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WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

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High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

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CALL AND INSPECT NEW LOT OF FINE ILlustrated miscellaneous books, choice bindings, just received. NAUGHTEN, 328 Dearborn-st.

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LYON & HEALY OFFER EVERY NEW PIano not of regular styles, every slightly used piano, and every second-hand piano in their salesrooms

FAR BELOW USUAL PRICES.

NOTE THESE FEW EXAMPLES:

$110—Bijou upright, English model, mahogany.
$125—Reed & Sons upright, in good order.
$135—New England upright, figured oak.
$175—Estey & Co. upright, large, elaborate design.
$200—Braumuller upright, best style, mahogany.
$200—Lyon & Healy upright, practically new.
$275—Steinway upright, in perfect condition.
$190—Washburn upright, large size, mahogany.
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$125—Peton & Pomeroy upright, large size.
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And many others.
An appropriate cover and modern stool are included with every piano sold at retail.
LYON & HEALY,
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N. B.—We sell sheet music at half price.

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MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.
Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos; easy terms of payment to suit customers. Every piano is in good condition and warranted to be as represented. Salesrooms open evenings.

$150 each, 20 Vose & Son's, large upright pianos.
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$110, one Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185, one Adam Schaaf upright piano.
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$185, one Chickering upright.
$125, one W. W. Kimball upright.
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$165 each, two Decker & Son, cabinet grand pianos.
$135 each, two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each, three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.

Square pianos at $15 to $65 each; all makes.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

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Estey & FOR Pianos
Camp. STRICTLY RELIABLE GOODS. Organs
Estey & Our stock comprises Pianos
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Camp. Organs to rent, $1 and up. Organs
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OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISES THE FOLlowing well-known pianos:
Weber Weber Weber
Weber Weber Weber
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All at Manufacturers' Prices.
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A large number of big bargains in upright and square pianos, ranging in price from $25 to $125. The list includes Weber, Knabe, Decker & Son, Hallet & Davis, Wheelock, Haines Bros., Lindeman, Vose & Sons, Stuyvesant, etc. None of these pianos are worn out or worthless, but serviceable instruments; some of them are really fine.
Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,
ESTABLISHED NEARLY 50 YEARS.
During the past few months we have had a number of EMERSON PIANOS returned to us by parties who were unable to pay for them. Purchasers will be given the benefit of all money paid, and can secure practically a new piano at a GREAT BARGAIN. Call and examine them.
These pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted. Sold on easy payments if desired. If rented will allow rent to apply on purchase.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av.

SWEET TONE— CORRECT TOUCH—
DURABILITY—
All of these qualities are found in the Bradbury Piano, 30,000 now in use.
Write for list of bargains and special plan of payment.
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$185 BUYS A MAHOGANY VOSE & SON'S upright piano, practically new; $235 buys a Knabe upright piano; $275 buys a Steinway upright; $225 buys a Chickering upright piano. Latest style of cases. Terms to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., piano manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

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is found only in
THE WEBER PIANOS.
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CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
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Secure some of the bargains.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the extensive ware-rooms of
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174 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $175 buys an Emerson; $225 buys a Julius Bauer French walnut upright piano; 5 new upright pianos at $150 each.
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KNABE UPRIGHT, MAHOGANY CASE, without a blemish; practically new; perfect sample of this make; $315.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

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Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

A FINE UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND piano for $192; standard make. Call or write for particulars. THOMPSON, 261 Wabash-av.

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Carpets cleaned, renovated, fitted, and laid.

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FOR SALE — EASY PAYMENTS — COMPLETE outfit; nicely furnished six-room modern flat; has electric light, gas range, hot water, steam heat, etc., and more than pays its rent; good opportunity to any one starting housekeeping. Apply or address S., 2207 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT, terms reasonable. 733 Jackson-blvd., 2d flat.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 11, 1894—TO WHOM IT may concern—The firm of Hoerr & Stauder has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, August Stauder retiring.
Daniel Hoerr has assumed all the assets and liabilities of the old firm and will continue the business at the same stand, 533 Milwaukee-av.
AUGUST STAUDER.
DANIEL HOERR.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF Locke, Huleatt & Co. has been this day dissolved. Mr. Hugh Huleatt retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by John M. Locke & Co., to whom all claims against and credits due the late firm should be presented.
JOHN M. LOCKE.
HUGH W. P. HULEATT.
Chicago Oct. 10th, 1894.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; advice free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

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FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BOILERS—2 48X16 ft. tubular boilers, with full cast iron fronts, etc.; also 1 36x8 ft. tank; in good condition.
L. H. PRENTICE CO.,
203-205 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HEXTURN PATENT baseburner boiler steam plant complete for 150-room building. Address S 187, Tribune office.

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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

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FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

WANTED—ADDRESS OF PARTY HAVING ½ car load of furniture for Los Angeles to ship with ½ car now ready. Address S 171, Tribune office.

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Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
1 cabin, $70; 2 cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Trave...Sat., Oct. 13, 8 am | Aller...Tues., Oct. 23, noon
Havel..Tues., Oct. 16, 9 am | Saale..Sat.... Oct. 27, 8 am
Ems......Sat., Oct. 20, 9 am | Spree...Tues., Oct. 30, 9 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.
General Western Agents,
90 Fifth-av., Chicago.

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THE MEDITERRANEAN,
AND THE ORIENT.
By magnificent twin-screw express steamers. From New York Jan. 22 and 29 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
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Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Oct. 20, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 90 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

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Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Furst Bismarck...Oct. 4 | Columbia............Nov. 8
Columbia............Oct. 11 | Augusta Victoria, Nov. 15
Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passage office:
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NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Paris.........Oct. 17, 11 am | New York...Oct. 31, 11 am
Berlin........Oct. 24, 11 am | Paris.........Nov. 7, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Southwark...Oct. 13, 9 am | Indiana.......Oct. 20, 2 pm
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Friesland..Oct. 17, 7:30 am | West'nl'nd Oct. 31, 7:30 am
Rhynland..Oct. 24, 1:30 pm | Noordl'd, Nov. 7, 11:30 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA"—
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 48 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK Jan. 23rd per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS, SEASON 1894-5—Sailings from Cairo for the First and Second Cataracts of the Nile every few days during the season; first departure Nov. 13; pamphlet containing plans of steamers, maps, etc., 15 cents; berths reserved and full information obtained from THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

NILE STEAMERS—STEAMERS OF THE "THEWfikieh Co." sail from Cairo Dec. 12, 26, Jan. 9, and weekly to March 6; 21 day tour to 1st Cataract and return, $122.50. Secure berths in advance.
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Lake Navigation.

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Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc. daily at 7:30 p. m., Sunday excepted.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p. m.
Office and docks [illegible] of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator..........	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston..........	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa.	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota....	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa..............	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills..	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas..............	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis........	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis........	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver......	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex..	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Colorado and Utah Express......	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex...	† 5:00 pm	† 1:37 pm
Joliet and Streator Express.....	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited...............	† 9:30 pm	† 1:37 pm
El Paso and Mexico Express.....	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail...........	† 9:30 pm	† 1:37 pm
Joliet Express.....................	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City Express..............	† 3:00 pm	† 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express......	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited..	* 5:00 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah..	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited................	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express........	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.........	* 6:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Western Union Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis.......	7:10 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express......	7:10 am	11:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron............	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore......	5:25 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ka. Cy.	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ka. Cy.	11:45 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car............	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper.......	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car...	11:45 pm	6:30 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland..........	* 6:25 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 7:[illegible] am * [illegible] am * [illegible] am
Black Hills and Deadwood....	* 6:25 pm	* [illegible] am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids......	†12:30 pm	† 3:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors.....	* 6:20 pm	* [illegible] am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona and the Northwest............	* 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶ [illegible] am * 9:30 am * 9:25 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 6:50 pm	† 8:30 am
Iowa and the Dakotas..........	† 6:25 pm	† 7:59 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	6:15 [illegible] * 7:25 [illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm 3:00 am 5:00 pm	† 1:1[illegible] * 7:[illegible] [illegible]
Marquette & Lake Superior	[illegible]:00 am [illegible]:30 pm	[illegible]

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave †3:00 a. m., *7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:10 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive *7:25 a. m., †9:10 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *[illegible] p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar. *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., *[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. *7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:[illegible] p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:[illegible] p. m.
*Daily. †Ex Sun. ¶Ex Mon. (Ex Sat[illegible] only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special......	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train...............	† 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur..........	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail...........	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo.................	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger..........	† 8:30 am	†10:25 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.....	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee.............	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line.......	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City..	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger..............	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport...........	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.......	† 8:30 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express..	....	* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines........	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex...	* 1:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City..	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation...........	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation............	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo., Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo.	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express.	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled..............	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex...	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex....	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Suburban passengers note that 22d-st. station will be temporarily closed on and after Monday, Oct. 8, and 24th-st. station opened. Account track elevation.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis..........	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City.................	* 6:15 pm †10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque.........................	* 6:15 pm	* 9:40 am
do	†10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque....	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City.	†10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota.......................	† 6:15 pm * 8:00 pm †10:35 pm	† 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am * 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	† 7:00 pm † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave. *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:45 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex Sun. xEx. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West.........................	* 6:35 pm *11:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth............	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns........	x11:30 pm	† 9:15 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex..	† 8:30 am	† 9:15 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger...........	† 3:45 pm	*10:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville....	† 6:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	* 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Terre Haute and Evansville....	*11:23 pm	* 7:05 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1894.	Leave Chicago	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express...............	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry...	† 8:15 am	† 6:30 pm
New York & Boston Special......	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
North Shore Limited............		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express...........	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R......	† 3:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation......	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo & C. & W. M. Ry.....	† 5:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Detroit Night Express..........	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line..	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express.................	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh.........	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville......	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati...........	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express............	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East...........	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington........	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York.......	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh.........	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington........	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York.......	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited.........	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington........	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York.......	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville......	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati...........	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East...........	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle......	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East...........	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited......	*10:50 am	* 5:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express.......	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express....	† 2:32 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Forest Accommodation...........	* 4:35 pm	* 1:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim...	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express.....	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex....	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local..........	† 8:32 am	† [illegible]:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

†Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.....	* 7:10 am	† 9:00 pm
Fast New York Mail..............	† 9:00 am	† 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special.....	‡10:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation..........	* 3:10 pm	*10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited...	† 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express....	† 8:15 pm	† 7:35 am
New York Express................	†10:45 pm	† 8:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local............................	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express...............	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled..............	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation.....	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex..............	* 6:45 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex......	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express..	* 2:00 pm	9:36 pm
New York and Boston Express..	* 9:20 pm	9:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local........................	† 7:20 am	6:25 pm
New York and Boston..............	* 2:35 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo............	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation....	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston..............	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va........	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati......	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati......	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville..........	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville..........	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation.........	3:22 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

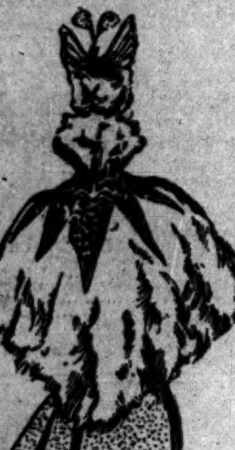
All trains daily	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express..........	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis......	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express........	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis......	8:30 pm	7:30 am

NOW FOR THE FURS.

CAPES ARE COVERED WITH SILKS, VELVETS, AND LACES GALORE.

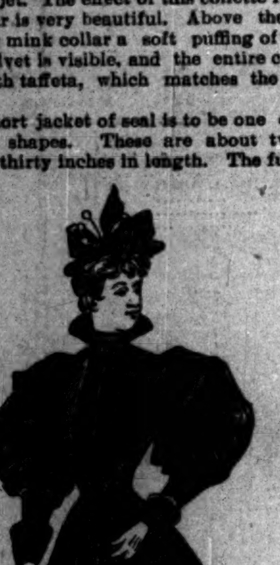
Everything Goes This Season—You May Have Your Wraps Made Any Length, and of Almost Any Material—Of One Thing You May Rest Assured, They All Will Be Expansive Enough to Perceptibly Deplete the Contents of the Fattest Purse.

To dress fashionably this season requires much study and a grievous expenditure of money. Nothing is too elaborate for milady of fashion. In the matter of the new fur garments this is aptly illustrated. Last season's fur cape seemed costly enough with its rich lining of silk, but this year the fur cape of the hour is brilliant with glistening galon, enriched with moire and softened by warm tints of glowing velvet.



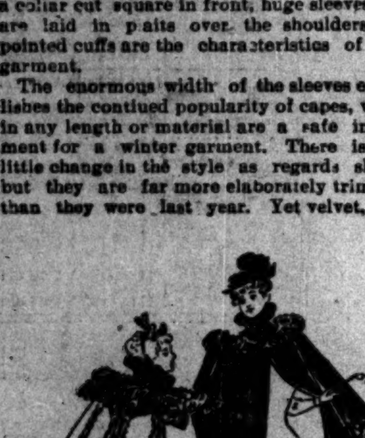
A fur cape classed among the latest novelties is of mink. Its new feature consists of a collette of a pinkish heliotrope moire, cut in deep Van Dyke points. These points are veiled with cream guipure, the design outlined in jet. The effect of this collette framed in the fur is very beautiful. Above the high-standing mink collar a soft puffing of heliotrope velvet is visible, and the entire cape is lined with taffeta, which matches the velvet in color.

The short jacket of seal is to be one of the favorite shapes. These are about twenty-eight or thirty inches in length. The fullness



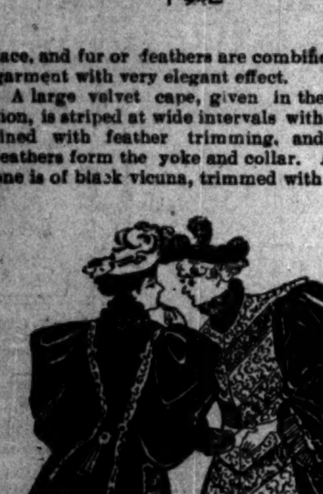
of the skirt is even more pronounced in this year's styles, the coat being so much shorter that the folds stand off more. The waist and bust are tight fitting. Extra large revers and a collar cut square in front, huge sleeves that are laid in plaits over the shoulders and pointed cuffs are the characteristics of this garment.

The enormous width of the sleeves establishes the contiued popularity of capes, which in any length or material are a safe investment for a winter garment. There is very little change in the style as regards shape, but they are far more elaborately trimmed than they were last year. Yet velvet, silk,



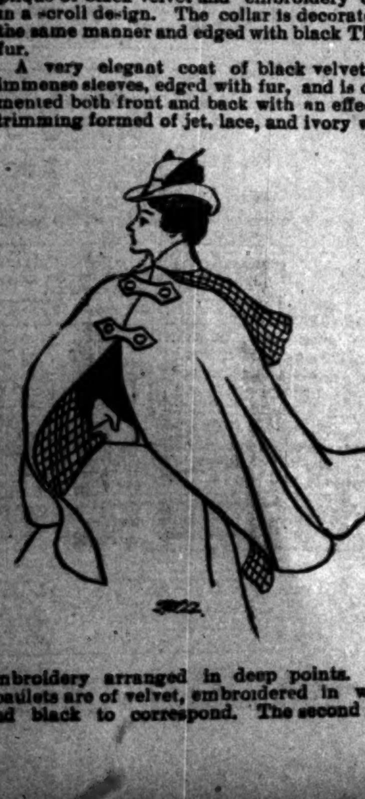
lace, and fur or feathers are combined in one garment with very elegant effect.

A large velvet cape, given in the illustration, is striped at wide intervals with jet, outlined with feather trimming, and ostrich feathers form the yoke and collar. A second one is of black vicuna, trimmed with an ap-



plique of black velvet and embroidery of jet in a scroll design. The collar is decorated in the same manner and edged with black Thibet fur.

A very elegant coat of black velvet has immense sleeves, edged with fur, and is ornamented both front and back with an effective trimming formed of jet, lace, and ivory white



embroidery arranged in deep points. The epaulets are of velvet, embroidered in white and black to correspond. The second garment is a sort of combination velvet coat and mantle with sling sleeves forming a part of the back and terminating below the elbow in a long tight-fitting shape, with gauntlet cuffs at the wrists.

In striking contrast to all this elegance is a simple cape of soft Himalaya cloth, which can easily be made at home, and with a pretty lining and the fancy hood at the neck it has quite a pretentious air, which is very comforting to the owner of a limited purse.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF AURORA, ILL.

Successful Organization, Numbering Over 100 Members—Work Done Already.

The recent incorporation of the "Woman's club of Aurora" is not the organization of a new club, as might well be inferred, but is the reorganization of a club of which the entire city feels proud that it may have a wider field of usefulness. Incorporation was made necessary, as the club had reached a period in its existence when a centrally located club-house was desired. In order to issue stock to erect this building the ladies were obliged to incorporate under the laws of the State.

The Woman's club now has a membership of 110 leading Aurora ladies of high social standing. It is the outgrowth of a class of eighty ladies which gathered in Batavia every Friday afternoon during the winter of 1889-'90, to listen to lectures on history, art, and travels given by Mrs. F. L. Atkins of Chicago. The class was composed of ladies from Geneva, Batavia, and Aurora, about thirty going from the latter place. As these ladies went to and fro on the cars each week a friendship amounting almost to intimacy grew up among them. The lectures were so much enjoyed and so thoroughly discussed that it was deemed advisable to make an effort to secure Mrs. Atkins for Aurora during the ensuing winter. So well were matters arranged that she came to Aurora and lectured before a class of 400 members, while a surplus of nearly $400 in the treasury attested to the business ability of the promoters of the class.

The idea of a permanent organization and the formation of a woman's club had been quietly talked up and this was deemed a favorable time to act. Eighteen ladies met and organized the Woman's club of Aurora, adopting a constitution and by-laws similar to those under which the Chicago Woman's club is working. The first officers selected were: President, Mrs. W. H. Van Ardale; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. William Forseyth, Mrs. A. B. Knickerbocker; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William George; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Pierce Burton; Treasurer, Miss Maggie Gray; Directors, Mesdames T. T. Holden, G. F. Allen, E. F. Enrich, J. H. Hodder, F. M. Annis, E. W. L. Rice, Hattie Bininger, Alexander Forseyth, D. W. Simpson. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Alexander Forseyth; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. William West, Mrs. E. F. Enrich; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Beaupre; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles Hodgman; Treasurer, Mrs. John T. Mason; Directors, Mesdames John Kinney, J. J. Fishburn, G. W. Rhodes, Lucius Hoyt, H. M. Olds, John Kendall, T. N. Holden, William Forseyth, and Miss Mattie Hobbs.

The work of the club has been largely benevolent and philanthropic in its character. The first work of reformation attempted was the enforcement of the then compulsory education law, which was practically a dead letter in Aurora. Committees were appointed to wait upon the two Boards of Education in the city and urge the appointment of truant officers. So successfully was the matter presented that in a few weeks two regularly appointed officers were chasing up truants and placing them in the schools.

This at once enlarged the club's field of labor. Fully 150 children were found so destitute that their parents could not send them to school. The club went heroically to the rescue and for two winters, until after the election of Gov. Altgeld and the subsequent repeal of the compulsory education law, the truant officers were dismissed, these children were properly clothed by the ladies, who themselves met each week and did the necessary sewing. Out of this and the obvious necessities of the city grew an association of organized charities, which has done much to alleviate the condition of the poor in Aurora during the period of financial distress through which the country has been passing. Another outgrowth of the Woman's club is a strong kindergarten association which is now supporting three kindergartens in the city and doing much good work in this direction. The women have also invaded the City Council chamber and secured the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarets in Aurora.

At one of the last meetings of the club it was voted to build a club house as soon as means can be obtained. This made incorporation necessary and the following committee was appointed to secure incorporation papers and forward the enterprise: Mesdames J. J. Fishburn, Pierce Burton, S. B. Sherer, E. F. Enrich, J. H. Hodder, E. A. Bradley, J. T. Meson, John C. Murphy, T. N. Holden, N. C. Simmons, G. W. Rhodes, William Forsyth, Hattie V. Bininger, A. M. Beaupre, C. L. Kilbourne. Another year will probably elapse before the club house can be built.

TRY ON NEW SHOES AT HOME.

New Scheme for the Relief of Timid Maidens and Many Others as Well.

There's a new thing in the shoe business. A man who has been at it in this city for a number of years and knows all about the whims of customers and the ins and outs of the trade has hit upon the novel scheme. His plan is simple, but most practical. It is no more than to measure, fit, and complete the sale at the customer's residence. An order is received, an idea given of the goods desired, and a wagon carrying a miniature shoe stock is dispatched to the home, accompanied by an experienced salesman. All the details are attended to in the privacy of the boudoir or the reception room. And thus the feet are shod without trouble, annoyance, or embarrassment.

Embarrassment? Yes, there is much of it that is connected with the purchase of a pair of shoes, slippers, or boots in a public store. With many fashionable and other young women it is an hour to be dreaded when the shoe store must be visited. And visited it must be, as no directions can be given by which husband, father, or brother can bring home a satisfactory shoe. The styles are constantly changing, and carefully as the standard sizes may be observed by the manufacturer, either the foot or the size of the shoe seems to change at each new purchase.

The new scheme will also be approved by many others. How many portly matrons will hail with delight the opportunity of selecting their shoes at home? Then there are housewives, young mothers, semi-invalids, gouty old men, timid young women, who will appreciate the new idea, and the mother of half a dozen youngsters, each of whom has kicked through all the stout shoe leather of a few weeks before, can already feel a relief. The husband on his way to the office simply leaves directions and the job is done.

Newspaper Readers of the Future.

"Women are the great newspaper readers of the day, and will be the only newspaper readers of the future, perhaps, as men are so busy these days and only find time to skim the news. But a woman will find time, no matter how busy she is, to read the paper thoroughly. No one knows as well as the cultured woman how much she must depend upon the newspapers for the brilliancy that seems all her own," remarked a bright New Orleans woman the other day. "A woman must read the newspapers, and she knows it. And the more she reads the better it will be for her. Whether in the crowded horse car, or seated at her desk, or reclining upon her luxurious couch in her own dainty boudoir, the woman who wishes to be well informed eagerly scans the latest and best that is in print, for she knows that she must add a charm of mind to a beautiful face and stylish dress or the very ones whom she most desires to please will turn away from her in ennui."

What One Woman Has Done.

A woman in a little Ohio township asserted her right to be up and doing some twenty-eight years ago, when she decided she would build a sidewalk from her house to the village, two and one-half miles away. She headed a subscription list which was presented to women only, collected and disbursed $225 in money, besides soliciting and procuring many times that amount in work. She personally superintended the construction of bridges and culverts, and assisted in the grading. The sidewalk is in good repair today, and for all these years has been a monument of what one small, unpretending woman can accomplish when backed by energy and perseverance.

Patti Changed Her Mind.

A distinguished instance of a complete revulsion of feeling over one's first impression is said to be afforded in the case of Mme. Adelina Patti. Some years ago she took a pronounced dislike to a French tenor, allowing her unfavorable impression to influence her professionally to the degree that she refused to sing with him. Gradually, however, she grew able to tolerate, then grew fond of, and, finally, when she added Nicolini to her name, married him.

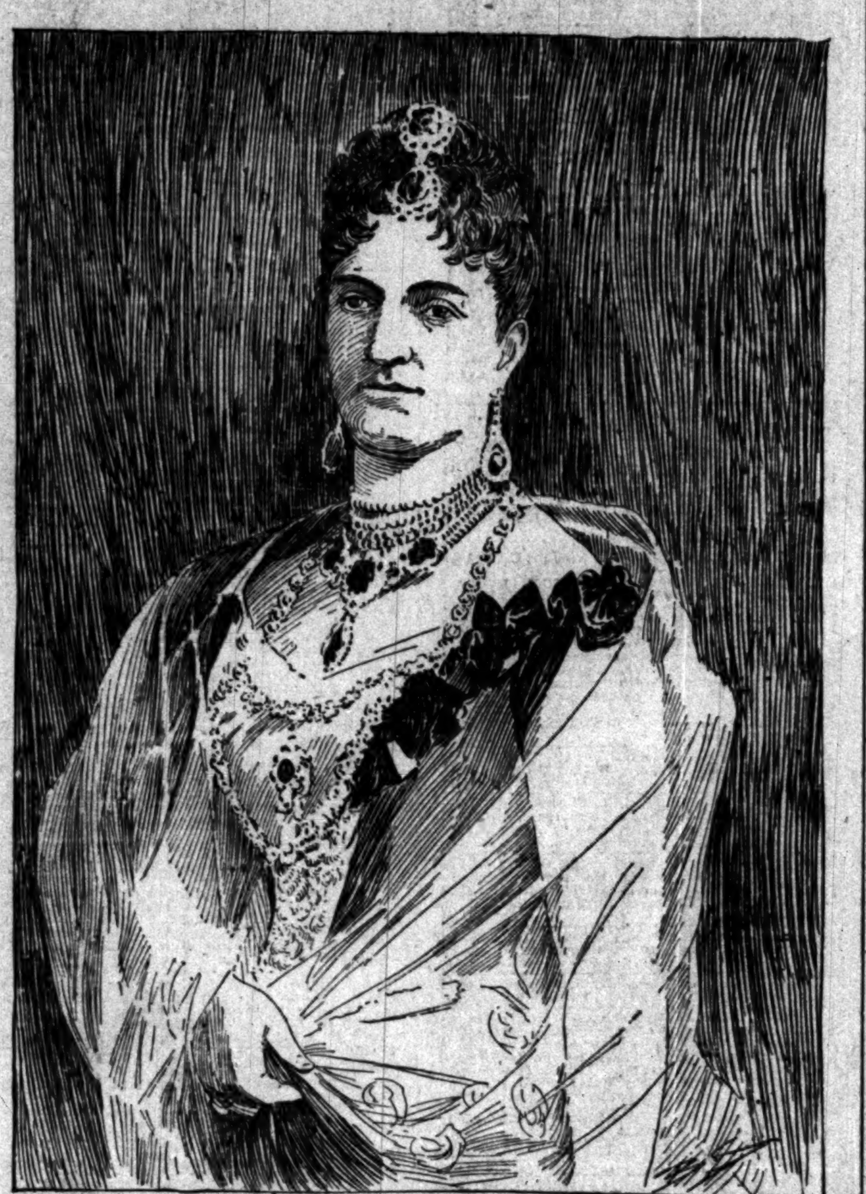
POWER OF THE WOMEN

INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE FAIR SEX IN INDIANA.

Mrs. Hendricks Was Ambitious for Her Husband to Be President—Matthew Arnold Called Mrs. McDonald the Most Beautiful Woman He Had Ever Seen—Mrs. May Wright Sewall's Work in Securing a Woman's Club Building—Mrs. Meredith, Successful Farmer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—Indiana is not without its share of women who have been potential in politics and public affairs. Mrs. Hendricks was long the most important adviser of the ex-Vice-President in all political matters, and much of his diplomacy is due to her coaching. She is a little woman, now with hair quite gray and eyes that are black, yet full of expression. She was always proud of Mr. Hendricks and was almost always with him in his campaigns. Her maiden name was Eliza Morgan and her home was near Shelbyville, where she was married to Mr. Hendricks, then a young lawyer without clients and possessing little money. His election to the State Constitutional convention in 1850 was the beginning of his public career and from that time Mrs. Hendricks had him

THE QUEEN AND HER JEWELS.



The beauty of Queen Marguerite of Italy has been extolled and her jewels praised more than those of almost any other potentate alive. She has considerately given her subjects and the world in general a chance to see both her charms and her gems at once. She has decked herself in all the contents of her jewel box and had her picture taken. It is reproduced here, and loyal republicans have a chance to compare her with unadorned, untitled Americans to their great advantage.

in the race for the Presidency. How near she came to realizing her ambition for her husband is a matter of history. Since his death Mrs. Hendricks has continued to live at the old home alone with her servants. Her residence is on Capitol avenue, opposite the State House, and is a modest one, yet comfortable. In full view from the parlor window the monument to Mr. Hendricks at the south end of the State House grounds rises in all its ugliness. As a work of art it is a poor piece of statuary. It represents Mr. Hendricks standing on a pedestal and a more slovenly, ungainly, and unnatural position could not be well imagined by any one who knew the ex-Vice-President, for in life the subject was erect and his clothes fit him perfectly.

Next to Mrs. Hendricks the most noted woman in the councils of the Hoosier Democracy is Mrs. Josephine A. McDonald, widow of Senator Joseph E. McDonald. She has long been known for her rare beauty and charming manners and during the life of her husband she was of great help to him in political affairs. At Washington she was long a leader in official society, as her beauty and tact gave her great popularity. She was the Senator's third wife. When she met Senator McDonald she was holding a government position at Washington. Since the Senator's death Mrs. McDonald has lived here quietly, borne down by her sorrow and a lawsuit concerning her husband's will. She dresses in deep black and her manner, though subdued, is still most charming to a select circle of devoted friends. Matthew Arnold declared her the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.

May Wright Sewall.

While Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. McDonald have been conspicuous in the past, Mrs. May Wright Sewall stands at the front today. She has not been in the political field, however, but is a reformer. To make people better is her aim, or rather she wants all to become more sensible than they have ever been, and this accomplished they will be better than before. A few years ago she was a teacher in one of the high schools here, but after a time started a classical school for girls. A few years ago she thought the women of Indianapolis needed a club-house, and she set about to provide them one. In a little while she had sold stock enough to put up a suitable building. What is known as the Propylæum is the result. Here the women of the city can meet and talk society or gossip, or talk business, or plan housekeeping, or read, or rest and feel at home at any time. It is a popular place for ladies out shopping to drop in and have a cup of tea and meet a few lady friends. No man ever goes there unless at a public reception or at a regular party. For such occasions and for dances there is no place like the Propylæum, and here many débutantes make their first appearance in the society world. If Mrs. Sewall never does anything else in her active life the Propylæum will be a monument to her for all time. Gov. Hoey appointed her a member of the Indiana World's Fair Commission, where she was one of the most active and influential members. After hearing her make a speech one day the Governor declared: "Mrs. Sewall would make a good Governor of Indiana or any other State." Few women can speak with more force than she, with only the least preparation. Mrs. Sewall is a radical in whatever she advocates, yet not so extreme as to be classed with cranks.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Lafayette is noted as a reformer in politics with woman suffrage and prohibition as her special subjects, though this year she is an out-and-out Populist. A few years ago she horsewhipped a prominent citizen of Lafayette on the street and the episode attracted widespread attention. In her home life, however, she is womanly and has a host of friends. In the election next month she intends to offer her vote at the ballot-box, and if she is refused suffrage she will want to know the reason why, then and there.

Successful Woman Farmer.

Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of Cambridge City has the distinction of being one of the most successful farmers in this State, as well as a raiser of fine stock that takes premiums without much question. Her farm consisting of several hundred acres is in the blue grass section of the State. She is the daughter of the late Benjamin Claypool, one of the most noted lawyers and Republican politicians of the "burnt district," of which Richmond is the metropolis. Her husband was Henry Clay Meredith, one of the first to engage in raising blooded stock in Indiana, and who became distinguished as a member of the State Legislature. Mrs. Meredith continues to run the farm and her success has been most gratifying. She belongs to the Quaker sect so numerous in Eastern Indiana and leads in all good works. She was a member of the World's Fair commission for Indiana and became one of the members of the Awards committee. Mrs. Meredith's judgment in affairs of trade and finance is seldom at fault. With all her prominence she has never essayed the field of politics, and while she is a fluent talker at agricultural meetings she has no ambition for distinction on the rostrum. She is a frequent contributor to the agricultural press and an extensive reader of everything published on the subject of her life work. Her house is attractive and her guests are numerous and from all parts of the country. Occasionally she has a public sale of stock and such an event brings together the most noted stock-raisers of every section.

Mrs. Zerelda Wallace.

Mrs. Zerelda Wallace, widow of Gov. David Wallace and stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace, is one of the noted temperance and woman suffrage advocates of the present day. Although advanced in years she continues her work of writing and speaking. Upon the death of her husband, previous to the breaking out of the war, she made her home with William Wallace, her eldest stepson, then a law partner of Benjamin Harrison. During the war she was foremost in the work of the United States Relief Commission and in some of the darkest hours for the Union took the stump and urged men to enlist for the defense of the country. In those days her power as a public speaker were marked. Men listening to her words of fire were carried away and came forward for enlistment when men could not have prevailed upon them to do so. Mrs. Wallace is well known in Europe and Canada as a temperance advocate and the Christian Church of which she is a member everywhere claims her as "Mother" Wallace.

A Queen Under Punishment.

The little Queen of the Netherlands, though only 13 years of age, already shows signs of the same independent character as her late father was distinguished for. Thus she considers it beneath her royal dignity to respond to the greetings of her loyal subjects, notwithstanding the observations of her governess to that effect. One day, as a punishment, the governess sent her to bed immediately after their return home. Then you should have seen and heard her little Majesty in a fury stamping on the ground and exclaiming:

"What! I, the Queen of Holland, ordered off to bed, and at 7 o'clock, too! No, never! even if I have to renounce the throne of my fathers!"

Five minutes after this formal protest her Majesty was plunged in a sound sleep.—*Le Patriote.*

Tricks in the Silk Trade.

One of the methods now resorted to for weighting silks is by an ingenious use of tin salts. In carrying out this process the bichloride is reduced by water to 30°, Baume, this being the strongest solution of the kind that can be employed with safety, stronger being likely to injure the fiber; at 34° the silk becomes rough and valueless, and at 40° the fiber is dissolved. The silk is well worked in the solution until perfectly saturated, left two hours in the liquor, taken out and washed. One dip in this way adds about 8 per cent to the weight and three treatments give an increase of some 25 per cent. The silk is washed in a thorough manner before it is soaped, as any of the tin solution left remaining would decompose the soap. Bare hands are of course not used in working the goods in bichloride of tin at 30°. Baume, its acidity acting injuriously on the skin.

Genius at the Desk.

That idea of Mrs. Humphry Ward to deny herself to callers only when genius is burning freely and illuminatingly, is a good distinction for a writer to make. At such times the announcement of a caller is met with a simple shake of the head, which the maid understands, and acts up to in her return message to the waiting visitor. If, however, ideas are few and work difficult and unsatisfactory, Mrs. Ward interrupts herself without hesitation, doubtless finding relief, if not actual progress, in stopping work that is like battering against a stone wall. Anthony Trollope made a success of methods like this last, but not many writers can claim such superiority over condition as is his right.

Didn't Mind Converts.

There is one delightful anecdote touching the King of Ava's reply to the request of an American missionary for leave to try to make converts among the King's subjects. The King told Dr. Price that he granted his request, and that he might preach his religion, but whenever his subjects were converted by it he should cut off their heads and send them at once into the paradise of which the doctor had told them.—*The Athenæum.*

The Woman's Congress.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, President of the Association for the Advancement of Women, announces that the Woman's Congress for this year will be held at Knoxville, Tenn., beginning Oct. 31, and lasting three days. Mrs. Howe will present the topic of "A Plea for Humor" for discussion, and a considerable list of other subjects, including many practical ones, will be considered.

The Bridal Train.

At a recent wedding the court train worn by the bride started from her left shoulder. The bridemaids' gowns at the same wedding were princesse dresses of white organdie, with insertion of écru lace, worn over white satin; sashes of French pink satin, and large, white chip hats, with ostrich feathers, finished the toilets.

In Memory of A. L. O. E.

As a memorial to the late Miss C. M. Tucker ("A. L. O. E.") the Christian Literary Society of India has determined to raise a special fund of £500 to republish her eighty-seven works for Indian readers and to translate them into a much larger number of languages of India with illustrations.

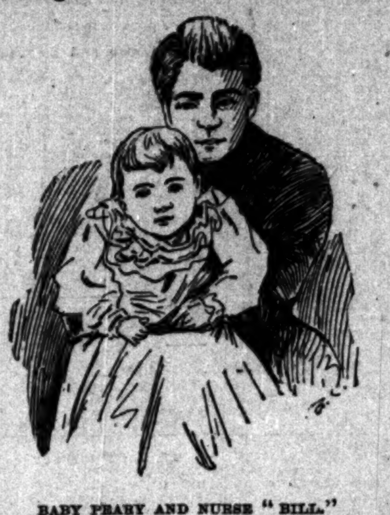
FIRST OF HER KIND.

A REMARKABLE BABY BORN WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Miss Marie Ahmigito Peary—An Infant Who Thrived Through a Four Months Sunless Night—Took Airings of Three Hours, with the Mercury Twenty Degrees Below Zero—Strong, Active, and Devotedly Attached to Her Esquimau Nurse, "Bill."

Probably the two most interesting persons in Washington today are Mrs. Peary, wife of Lieut. Peary, the famous arctic explorer, and her little daughter, Marie Ahmigito Peary.

Young Miss Peary is born to a greatness she can never escape. Like Virginia Dare, she will go down to posterity sung of many



BABY PEARY AND NURSE "BILL."

tongues, her primary claim to distinction being that she is the first of her kind to begin existence among the glaciers and ice caps of Northern Greenland.

Besides this, however, little Ahmigito has more than even a first baby's list of perfections. She is very pretty, with flaxen hair and big blue eyes; she is wonderfully vigorous and well; she is gay and bonny, ready to laugh with anyone, and, with a pluck that could hardly be absent from the child of such resolute and plucky parents, she has passed the trying first year of life with an ease and success that other babies should be urged to emulate. It is with pride that the New York *Times* claims its privilege to present the first picture of this distinguished young woman to her countrymen.

Understanding the interest many women would have in her polar housekeeping, and particularly in the way the nursery part of it was managed, a *Times* representative sought Mrs. Peary last week in the vineclad home in Washington of her mother, Mrs. Diebitsch, for information in those matters.

Personally, Mrs. Peary is tall and slender. Her small, well set head is crowned with an abundance of almost golden hair that harmonizes well with her fair skin and expressive dark blue eyes. All of nature's good gifts, with a charmingly unaffected manner, combine to make her a most attractive woman.

"O, no," was her answer to the first question, "it is not always winter in Greenland. We have a summer there of nearly four months, during which the temperature is sometimes as high as 60° and the vegetation is luxuriant. The grass grows often a foot high over the old 'igloos,' or huts, and is plentifully sprinkled with bright yellow poppies, potentillas, bluebells, and rhododendrons, but there are no trees worthy the name. During the mild season the skies and waters are beautifully blue and the air is wonderfully soft and clear. There were a number of days last summer when I went out in a tweed gown and no wrap, and even the slight exertion of gathering flowers made me uncomfortably warm.

"I dressed there outwardly exactly as I do here. Of course, I had to wear very heavy underclothing, and in winter deerskin stockings, with the fur turned in, reaching above the knees, and sealskin boots. The latter were rather clumsy, but very warm and comfortable. When I went sledging I wore a long fur coat, which enveloped me from head to foot.

"No, indeed, we didn't live in ice huts, as the natives do, but in a good-sized, double house, which my husband designed and took with us all ready to set up. It had double doors and windows and was lined throughout with felt, but otherwise was like an ordinary frame cottage, and I took much pride in it. The interior did not differ materially from those of the houses you see every day. I had a Brussels carpet on my parlor floor, several comfortable rocking chairs, portières, a few pictures, and the like.

"Well, yes, housekeeping in Greenland differs necessarily from the housekeeping here. For one thing, every drop of water we used had to be melted from ice, and cans of tomatoes, corn, meat, and the rest had to be brought from the storehouse the day before and put on a high shelf to thaw ready for use. But that was really not as much trouble as to wash and pare vegetables before cooking as we are obliged to do here. We were spared too the constant worry of trying to think up something new every day. Circumstances did not permit much variety in our diet. The hunters kept us supplied with deer meat, which is very palatable, and we had plenty of canned vegetables, but O how I did long for a taste of home cooking once in a while. Throughout the whole journey back I could hardly eat a mouthful of ship fare in anticipation of all the good things awaiting me.

"Our house there was heated throughout with oil. The first time I was in Greenland we used coal, except in my room, where it was found that the oil provided such an even temperature that Lieut. Peary decided to heat the entire house with it.

"The very worst feature, in my estimation, of living so far from civilization is the inability to obtain news from the outside world. I had never been separated from my mother until I went to Greenland, and the absence of letters from her and my sister made it doubly hard.

"And now about the baby. She was born Sept. 12, 1893, at Bowdoin Bay, Inglefield Gulf. That is on the west coast of Greenland, 77 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. The day was delightful. We had no fire in the house, and the windows were wide open to let in the sunshine and the delicious perfume of the flowers. At that time of the year it was light up there from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. The days rapidly grew shorter, however, until we were plunged into the long arctic night, and that was the time I dreaded on the baby's account. Just think of 112 consecutive days during which the sun never shines for a moment, while the temperature is from 20° to 40° below zero. To be sure there was a full bright moon most of the time, but nothing can replace daylight, and the gloom seemed interminable. Baby never appeared to mind it, however, and took her outing as often as the weather permitted. Her father bought two dogs, a little Esquimau sledge, and a fur suit, especially for her, and when the temperature was only 20° below I put on her little otter boots or 'kamiks,' wrapped her in a deerskin, and sent her for a ride of three or four hours down the bay on the ice. The coldest weather she ever went out in was 29° below zero, but she only staid an hour, as I was afraid she would get chilled.

"She was never sick there a moment, not even with colic, which Dr. Vincent thought very remarkable. He fully expected her to die before the winter was over, as he considered it a physical impossibility for a white child to live and grow without light. But a baby never had better care than mine had, for I attended to her myself, and gave her much more time than I should have been able to here. She had perfectly regular hours for eating, sleeping, and exercise, and never ate between meals. Besides nursing she drank condensed milk and was fond of crackers with a little hot water poured over them. That diet did not content her ladyship long, however, for at 7 months she began to take her regular meals with us like any one else. For breakfast she had her saucer of baked beans, and for lunch and dinner ate exactly what we did. At 10 months old, when we reached the settlements, she weighed twenty-five pounds.

"Her full name is Marie Ahmigoto Peary—the first for my sister and the second for the Esquimau woman who did some sewing for her.

"No, the Esquimaux do not make particularly good servants. They appear stupid because of their inability to understand our language. I had to learn theirs, to a limited extent. They are, of course, strong and hardy and well fitted for rough work, but of the niceties of civilization they know nothing.

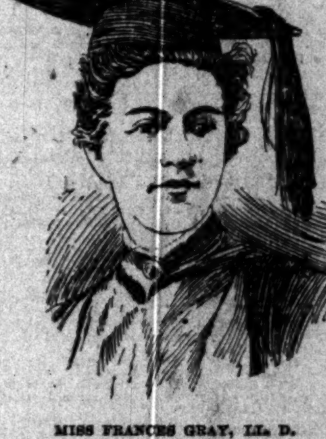
"'Bill,' the little Esquimau nurse I brought, is rather more intelligent than the average and is very fond of a baby—a sentiment that Marie fully reciprocates. I did not intend to bring her with me, but she begged so hard to come and her father was so anxious to have her do so that I consented. She is the first Esquimau from that part of Greenland to journey south, and when she returns next fall with baby and me she will be a great heroine.

"No, I didn't want to come back at all on account of leaving my husband, but Dr. Vincent was returning and I was afraid to stay with baby and no physician during the teething time. Of course the life there was very monotonous, but I was too busy caring for my small family to have much time to indulge homesickness. I had my pictures and books, and read a great deal in the long winter evenings."

PRETTY DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Miss Frances Gray, LL. D., One of England's Two Women Lawyers.

There are only two women within the bounds of the United Kingdom who are entitled to write LL. D. after their names. One of these is Miss Frances Helena Gray, who received her degree in 1890. The idea of a woman doctor of laws is so formidable to the average English mind that a representative of a London journal who called upon Miss Gray the other day confessed that he was rather surprised that she did not open the conversation by asking his unbiased opinion of the Justinian code as contrasted with the Code Napoleon. On the contrary, however, he found the pretty young doctor of laws much more ready to discuss music, tennis, or golf than to talk of herself or her achievements. Dr. Gray is described as a tall, slender girl with a delicate Irish complexion, long-lashed gray eyes, finely marked eyebrows, and shapely hands. Very quiet and simple in manner, her soft voice lightly touched with a not unpleasing accent, she has nothing of the "bluestocking" about her. Miss Gray's family came from the south of Ireland originally, although she was born and raised in Belfast. Among her other accomplishments Dr. Gray is a clever "thought-reader." When Irving Bishop's experiments first attracted attention she tried what she could do, and, to her surprise, discovered in



MISS FRANCES GRAY, LL. D.

herself the latent faculty. It is acknowledged that so-called thought reading may, in general, more correctly be styled "muscle reading," and that the performer gives, often unconsciously, indications to the medium of what he must do. Miss Gray, however, says that with a good medium she is able to dispense with control altogether or can substitute a chain whose opposite ends are held by the two.

Some of these details were given by Miss Gray during a recent flying visit to London with regard to an appointment as high school mistress sought by her. Until last year she was lady principal at the Russell Hill School, Purley, but she left it, apparently under the happiest circumstances, to marry Dr. Stephen Moxley of Gloucester, a brilliant and popular young medical man. Her fiancé died on the very date that had been fixed for their wedding.

THE FIRST FIRE ON THE HEARTH.

Sacredness in the Blaze That Is the Seal and Sign of Home.

Harper's Bazar: What a joy we all find in it! How we like to collect the sticks for that fire, if we are where sticks are to be collected; how we like to oversee its building; how all of us have advice to offer and instruction to give; how we must all lay on our especial contribution; how favored is the one who may touch off the flame at last! If we are by the sea we have gathered driftwood for it this many a day and have dried it in the hot noon suns for this very evening's blaze, when it shall fill the room with flames of emerald and ruby, sapphire and Spanish topaz, and we shall hear in its singing over dropping coal and ash, in its roaring up the chimney, the sound of storm and rushing wave in the midst of safety, and point our pleasure with the tragedy of the last sigh and smothered cry of drowning sailors. And we sit and tell tales of horror and shipwreck and ghostly visitant till the flame falls and leaves us chill as the ghosts that have trailed their garments by. And if it is in the countryside we sojourn, then what equal wonders we see in the clear blaze, as it sends out its warmth and cheer on the cool morning air, or on the evening gloom when the heavy dews warn us all in-doors! For there are burning all the spices and fragrances and sunshine and colors condensed from the hot months.

We look at its lusters much as those old voyagers might have looked at the splendid conflagration when the ships were burning behind them; we well might wonder at ourselves that we can look at it so lightly, for here are our oars and sails and paddles burning, our alpenstocks and buckboards, our long evening strolls, our days in the heart of the wood, our double-handed abundance of flowers. But we know it is only because we know we are going forward to new pleasures that we can feed and face the flames so gladly. And if we have gone back to the city, and it is there that we have put the blaze together on the little hearth in the back parlor, or on the big one in the big hall, then it is like kindling a fire upon an altar, it is the recognition of home; on the shrine of domestic life we offer to our lares and penates a sacrifice of all the joys of summer—perhaps with a half-conscious prayer that the hearth may not be bare in any other home in all the cold months to come. And as we watch the flames shine and soar and flash up the chimney and disappear among the eternal stars, we know it is all a mirror of the transformations of life and death, and so find a new sacredness in the blaze that is the seal and sign of home.

The Latest Query.

"Should wedding trips be abolished?" is the latest query agitating readers of a London newspaper, and it seems almost as unanswerable as "is marriage a failure?" A man with five sisters-in-law, however, stands up for the good old custom, and says he likes having his back showered with rice and an eye shut up with an old slipper, and if he should be married a dozen times—the Turk!—he'd have a wedding journey—every one. All the brides in the kingdom, too, are replying in little dove-like coos to the editor's cynical question, therefore it is presumed the wedding trip will not be abolished while bridegrooms have any money to go honeymooning with and the brides believe in rushing into print on the tender subject.

Blue Is the Season's Color.

Blue is the color of the season. Dinner services and luncheon services, and indeed all the objects of table use, are shown in the favorite color, and we are told it is to supplant everything else. Green was high in favor, but it is so no more. Blue comes to us with the approval of society across the sea, and so takes first place. Just why one color must be supreme no one is in a position to state. We all know that there are times and rooms in which blue is delightful, and that there are occasions upon which tender green is better. But fashion has nothing at all to do with such facts. Blue is the declared craze, and all the possessions of the past must be buried out of sight.

For Women in London.

Ladies' chalets are to be a new feature in London. They will provide at various points of the metropolis in little cottage buildings the advantages of a lady's waiting-room in conjunction with a millinery shop.

Prolific Woman.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is laconically described in an article on women writers as "the mother of two sons and twenty-two novels."

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

The Engineer's Whistle.

It's noon when thirty-five is due,
An' she comes on time like a flash of light,
An' you hear her whistle—"Too-tee-oo!"
Long 'fore the pilot swings in sight.
Bill Madden's drivin' her in today,
And he's callin' his sweetheart far away;
Gertrude Hurd lives down by the mill,
You might see her blushes; she knows it's Bill—
"Tu-die! Toot-ee! Tu-die! Tu!"

Six-five a. m. there's a local comes—
Makes up at Bristol, runnin' east—
An' the way her whistle sings and hums
Is a livin' caution to man and beast!
Every one knows who Jack White calls—
Little Lou Woodbury, down by the Falls;
Summer or winter, always the same,
She hears her lover callin' her name—
"Lou-ie! Lou-ie! Lou-ie! Lou!"

But at one fifty-four, old sixty-four—
Boston express, runs east, clear through—
Drowns her rattle and rumble and roar
With the softest whistle that ever blew.
An' away on the fartherest edge of the town,
Sweet Sue Winthrop's eyes of brown
Shine like the starlight, bright and clear,
When she hears the whistle of Abel Gear—
"You-oo! Su-u-ue!"

Along at midnight a freight comes in—
Leaves Berlin some time, I don't know when—
But it rumbles along with a fearful din
Till it reaches the Y switch there, and then
The clearest notes of the softest bell
Ever out of a brazen goblet fell,
Wake Nellie Minton out of her dreams,
To her like a wedding bell it seems—
"Nell! Nell! Nell! Nell! Nell! Nell!"

Daylight shines when the mail goes by,
Throwin' the hurrying miles away;
Catches the mail on the lightning fly
And drives a streak through the break of day.
Tom Wilson rides on the right hand side,
Givin' her steam at every stride,
An' he touches the whistle low and clear
For Lulu Gregg on the hill to hear—
"Lu-lu! Lu-lu! Lu-lu!"

So it goes on all day an' all night,
Till the old folks have voted the thing a bore,
Old maids and old bachelors say it ain't right
For folks to do courtin' with such a roar.
But the engineers their kisses will blow
From the whistle valve to the girls they know,
An' the stokers the names of their sweethearts tell,
With the "Belle!" "Nell!" "Dell!" of the swaying bell.

—*Bob Burdett.*

She Comes.

She comes. I know it by the way
The flowers their perfumed wealth outpour;
And, too, because the song birds play
About the hedges as of yore.

The sunbeams dance upon the lawn
With footsteps light as fairy feet,
While whisp'ring voices all the morn
Have told me that today we meet.

The world and all around looks bright,
Doubt and misgivings disappear;
Well may my heart beat free and light,
She comes—I see her—she's here!

Once more I see her face and smile;
O, gladsome day, O, hour of bliss,
Let me be silent now awhile,
For words would mar an hour like this.

—*Thomas L. Porter.*

October.

This is the golden season of the year!
In large profusion round appear
The varied products of the ground;
And plenteous stores
Enrich the thrifty farmer's floors,
Crammed through the windows and the doors.

The earth, exhausted, sinks
Into a dreamy languor and repose!
The flower no longer grows
'Mid stalwart grasses by the river-brinks.
The trees stand musing on the hill,
And like a sluggard creeps the drowsy rill.
Thou mighty matron sleep!
We would not have thee raise thy weary head
Till winter's driving tempests sweep
And drift a snowy mantle o'er thy bed.
Sleep on, and take thy rest!
For teeming nations dwell upon thy breast,
And look to thee for next year's daily bread.

Along the winding side-hill road,
By choking crowding oxen drawn,
Rolls creaking down the huge potato load
And creeps along the shaven lawn.
On either hand
The yellow pumpkins lie,
Sprinkled about the half-denuded land;
Suggestive of delicious pie,
Whose charms a home-bred, hungry soul cannot withstand.

The cabined schoolboy, on uneasy seat,
By slow degrees
Prepares his dreary lesson to repeat;
While through the glass he sees
How gorgeous are the forest trees,
With soldier plumes all red and bright,
And crimson ensigns on the air;
And dreams with mad delight,
How nimble squirrels frolic there;
Half thinks he hears the walnuts on the leaves
Let go their hold,
Like lamps of gold,
And for the woody mazes all day grieves.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Alone We Come Into the World.

Alone we come into the world, alone
Pass out of it upon the still, dark way
Whence there is no return. Alone for aye,
Each in a narrow circle of his own,
Even here must dwell, till life's last spark has flown.
Whatever thou, O wounded love mays't say,
With tears of passionate protest—thou, whose sway
Is mightier than immortal death's. Unknown
To all thy power is the supernal art
That makes two spirits one. Yet, O, take heart,
And shout for joy, my soul, for thou shall find
Even there thy hope eternal. Through the dim,
Close prison bars that shut thee from thy kind
God reaches down to make thee one with him!

—*Stuart Sterne.*

Bringing Our Sheaves with Us.

The time for toil has past, and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest eves;
Worn out with labor long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home,
Each laden with his sheaves.

Last of the laborers, thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened, not so much with grain
As with a heaviness of heart and brain—
Master, behold my sheaves!

Few, light, and worthless—yet their trifling weight
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,
And staid and toiled till it was dark and late—
Yet these are all my sheaves.

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat—
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves,
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily,
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,
Can claim no value or utility—
Therefore shall fragrance and beauty be
The glory of my sheaves.

So do I gather strength and hope anew;
For well I know thy patient love perceives
Not what I did, but what I strove to do—
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

—*Elizabeth Akers Allen.*

Goldenrod.

Here's Goldenrod!
Filling the corners of the zigzag rails,
Gilding the borders of the dreamy way,
Spread in profusion over hills and dales,
Dear to the sight as to glad earth the day!
Bright, yellow Goldenrod!

Fair Goldenrod!
The warring feather-fronds on stalks of green
Rise out of sterile and forbidding soil;
As, with the sweetest heart and purest mien,
Unsullied grows some child of sin and toil,
Fair as the Goldenrod!

Bright Goldenrod!
The untold treasures earth holds hid away
Are far surpassed when, with a lavish hand,
She decks her generous breast with garlands gay
That early autumn sees spread o'er the land—
A wealth of Goldenrod.

Glad Goldenrod!
When some poor maiden, copying Mother Earth,
Above her spotless bosom lets thee rest,
Culled though thy art—what pain is it not worth,
A brief hour there to lie? Thou'rt truly blest,
Contented Goldenrod!

Sad Goldenrod!
Leaning storm-beaten o'er a lonely grave,
With heart as sear and dead as his who walks
Beside it vainly striving to be brave,
While cold blasts whistle 'mongst the rattling stalks;
Heart-broken Goldenrod!

—*George W. Fleming.*

The Lovers.

They sat upon the cliff that led my way;
I saw them from afar, as hand in hand,
In still content, with not a word to say,
They watched the blue sea and the smiling land.

I neared the place where they had sat them down;
She rose, and gently brushed the spangled grass
With the soft touch of her light summer gown;
Why could she not have staid, and let me pass?

Sweet heart of maidenhood, that could not bear
To have a stranger look upon its bliss!
The youth went with her, but he did not care
If all the world beheld his happiness.

—*Martha Perry Lowe in Boston Transcript.*